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U. S. Department of Agriculture

Starke Hyes

ANNUAL



*The Old Cape Seedsmen,
Florists & Nurserymen*

SEASON

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STARKE-AYRES

(C. STARKE & CO., LTD., *Incorporating* CHAS. AYRES).

SEEDSMEN · NURSERYMEN · FLORISTS · GRAIN MERCHANTS

ESTABLISHMENTS

MOWBRAY: HEAD OFFICE, 19-25 Main Road, Mowbray, C.P.
SEED WAREHOUSES, RETAIL STORE, and CLEANING PLANT,
WREATH DEPOT, FLOWER and PLANT DISPLAY

CAPETOWN: 12 Adderley Street. ARTISTIC FLORAL SERVICE.
SEEDS and GARDEN REQUISITES

PRETORIA: 292-294 Pretorius Street. BRANCH SEED STORE
SEEDS FOR FARM and GARDEN, IMPLEMENTS and SUNDRIES

ROSEBANK: Liesbeek Road. NURSERY and GLASSHOUSES

CONSTANTIA: "Belle Constantia." 30-ACRE FLORAL FARM
NURSERY and TRIAL GROUNDS

MOORREESBURG: GRAIN and MILLING DEPOT
AND SEED CLEANING PLANT



“BELLE CONSTANTIA”

Their old-established Rosebank Nurseries having proved too small to meet the needs of an ever-expanding business, STARKE-AYRES a few years back acquired additional garden land in the Constantia Valley, famous for its vineyards, orchards and scenic beauty.

The picture above is a view of one of the rose fields at “Belle Constantia,” a 30-acre floral farm. In the middle distance, beyond the flowering rose-bushes, may be seen part of this season’s briar stocks on which thousands upon thousands of roses, representing several hundred varieties, are to be budded.

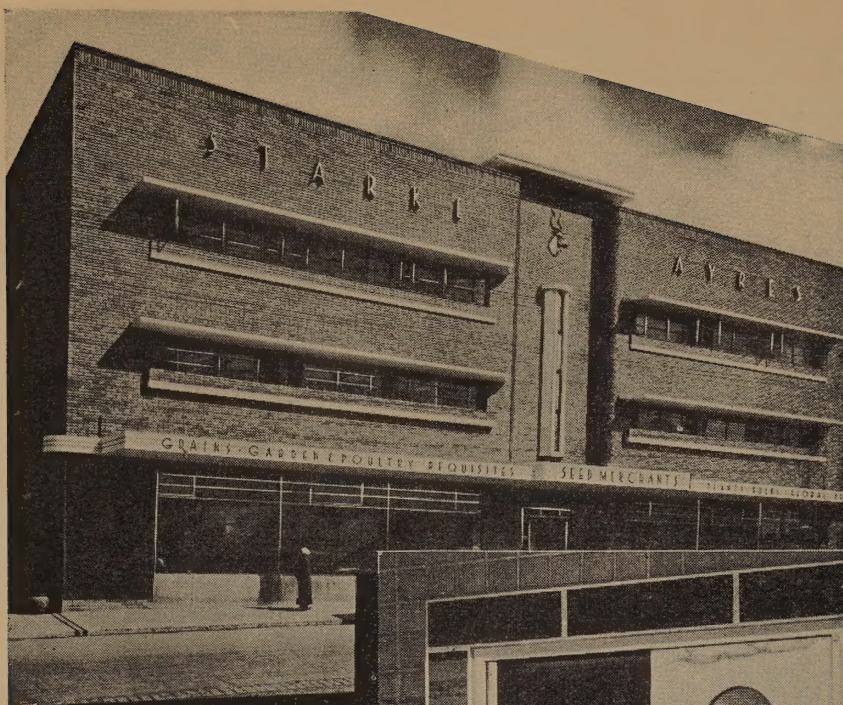
From mid-summer to autumn this field will be a motley stretch of colour as each plant, in the carefully tended nursery rows, produces its maiden blooms. The approach of winter hardens the new growth and the young trees slowly become dormant until, by June, they are in a fit condition for lifting and despatch. To avoid the danger of undue drying-out of the roots the packing is done as near the site of growth as possible, and in the view above may be seen one of the field rose-packing sheds.

Gladioli, dahlias, lilliums, carnations, delphiniums and other plants are also grown at “Belle Constantia”; in addition many kinds of seeds and plants are set out for trial and report.

The development of the property is proceeding on up-to-date lines. Besides staff houses and storage accommodation, an electric power-line has been installed and five pumps feed the considerable network of pipes from underground water supplies.

By means of automatic switch-gear the water in the pipe lines is maintained at sufficient pressure to operate portable overhead sprinklers of various types, as much of the irrigation is done by this means. In the case of an emergency, a large concrete reservoir of the Van Meerten type provides useful storage.

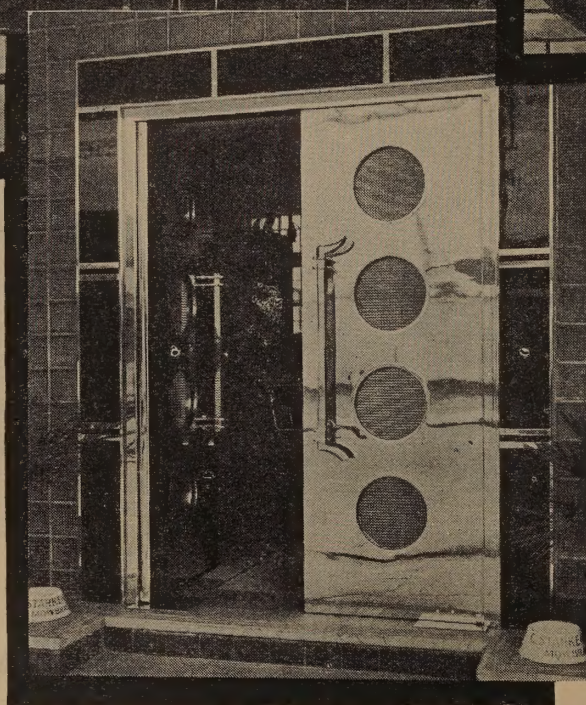
The problem of maintaining soil fertility in a nursery is a serious one. In accordance with the results of recent research the preparation of humus, on the lines of the Indore process, is being practised at “Belle Constantia” in special brick pits of a design adapted to climatic and working conditions. An extension of this plant is planned for the coming season.



The fine facade of Starke-Ayres' new block at Mowbray, with golden face brickwork relieved by simple plastered moulding. Stainless steel is used in the entrance feature, the display fronts and the letters on the fascia and the balcony front.



The kudu head of brickwork that decorates the centre panel of the facade of Starke-Ayres' new building.



The entrance feature is carried out in glass brick, black vitrolite and stainless steel.

THE NEW STARKE-AYRES STORE

A Treasure House of Seeds and Flowers

The block, as may be seen from these photographs, has been designed along ultra-modern lines, but it has taken one of the oldest building materials known—bricks—to give the building real distinction and beauty.

Golden-brown semi-glazed facing bricks have been employed, with a high degree of masonry skill, in the main exterior walls. The beautiful texture of these walls, no less than their delightful colouring, as sunshine and shadow make their play during the long daytime hours, calls forth exclamations of pleasure from all who pass.

Of special interest to those who pause to take close note of the building is the fine kudu head—symbol and “trade mark” of all Starke-Ayres' products—developed

in the golden brick medium as a decoration in relief in the upper panel of the entrance feature. It is the first time such a piece of “sculpturing” has been attempted in South Africa.

This fine piece of relief decoration is actually made up of specially cut bricks, put together in bond as ordinary brick masonry is done.

The shop window front has been designed to make the most of the building's valuable position on one of the Peninsula's busiest thoroughfares. The handsome entrance is flanked by wide stretches of heavy plate glass, their three huge sections so unobtrusively joined behind narrow strips of stainless steel, that the effect is of a continuous front of glass.

The entire forward section of the ground floor premises, with the two 10 feet by 30 feet plate-glass window fronts, constitutes a big display space with special purpose counters arranged before the screen partition that separates it from the individual offices and clerical departments.

The left section of the display space, although at the moment "dressed" with palms and floral pieces, will a little later be reserved for the display of garden hardware and accessories of various kinds.

The section on the right of the entrance has been especially laid out and finished for the display of plants and flowers.

About two sides of the angle concrete "steps" have been constructed, with green risers and "treads" covered in tile work that resembles light buff bricks. This tile work is repeated in a deep border immediately before the tiered display shelves.

These arrangements permit the spraying of the flowers whenever necessary to preserve them in the best condition.

The rest of the floor is covered in a pleasing cool green terrazzo set in large squares with black separator strips. In the floor of each section a playful note has been introduced, by the working out, in buff terrazzo, of patterns reminiscent of the garden.

The public space is comfortably furnished with tubular steel tables and chairs. Mirror-polished chromium and rose-tinted bowls are combined in the handsome electric ceiling fittings.

The orders and sales-features are well arranged to save both the staff and the public inconvenience and delay. Concrete counters have been built in with fronts covered in light buff terrazzo in which are inset at intervals amusing designs carried out in coloured terrazzo.

All the counter and cabinet joinery is done in teak.

A speaking tube, with bell and buzzer attachments, expedites communication with the upper, or stock floor. A vertical spiral chute provides for the quick and effortless delivery of parcels and supplies from above.

The basement, well-lighted and with drainage adequately taken care of by means of a double sub-floor, and electric pump that automatically discharges all

accumulated water, is cool and well-ventilated, making it an ideal storage place for cut flowers and plants.

On the ground floor is a large, well-lighted floral workroom, with a long work counter running the length of it with windows immediately above. This counter is finished in green terrazzo, making a cool and easily-cleaned surface on which wreaths and other pieces are fabricated.

A despatch room, conveniently near to the paved area within the side wings of the block, has shelves for stocks of ribbons and boxes and here the floral pieces are packaged ready for delivery.

The first floor is divided to provide convenient sections for many and varied activities. In one large workroom the lovely baskets and vases of everlasting with grasses and other accompaniments are made up.

Another section is given over to seed grading and packaging. Farther along is the testing room, where, with the aid of electric incubators, an expert germinates seeds and reports on them for selection.

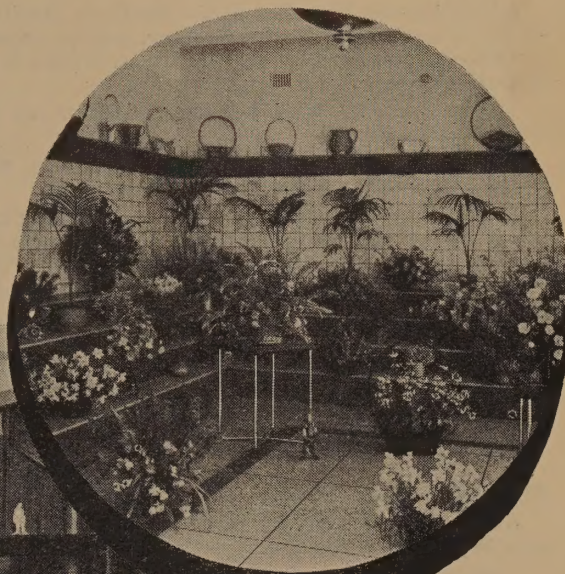
Still other departments carry garden furnishings, hardware and other paraphernalia required by the amateur and the professional gardener.

An electric hoist built out from the top floor takes care of all heavy items of hardware or supplies.

Rest and locker rooms for the different sections of the staff are well-appointed and up-to-date.

An overhead bridge at first floor level links the new block with the old premises which will now be employed chiefly for the storage of bulk seeds as the various items come from the up-to-date seed-cleaning mill.

The floor and counters are finished in terrazzo, with designs inset in colour; the joinery is of teak.



(Above) A corner of South Africa's largest and finest flower shop—a fitting home for STARKE-AYRES, Cape Florists for seventy years.

SEEDS AND PLANTS

FOR THE

FARM AND GARDEN

SEASON 1939

TERMS OF BUSINESS

PRICES.

Our prices are made as reasonable as possible and are not intended to cover the cost of giving long credit, even where the account is an approved one. **5 per cent. may be deducted if cash is sent with the order.**

We do not expect to have to alter prices during the currency of this catalogue but they are quoted without engagement. Where the price is mentioned on the order we will refer back for confirmation if an increased rate has to be charged.

CARRIAGE CHARGES.

6d. packets are Post Free to the Southern Territories of Africa and to any British Country, here or overseas. A Dozen packets will be supplied for 5s. if Cash is sent with the Order.

Flower Seeds by Weight in any quantity are sent *Post Free* as above.

Vegetable and Tree Seeds by Weight.—On these postage or carriage is charged extra—at cost.

Dry Bulbs.—Postage or carriage, and packing extra but if cash is sent with the order these charges may be allowed instead of the cash discount.

Plants.—Postage or carriage and packing is charged extra. On small seedling transplants special "Posted" prices are given.

Hardware.—Postage or carriage extra. In a few special cases there may be a charge for packing. Many small items have a special "Posted" price.

Floral Goods.—Freight and packing is charged extra.

DELIVERY CAPE TOWN.

We make free delivery of all goods within area from Wynberg to Sea Point.

SUBSTITUTION.

When we are unable to supply the exact variety ordered, we use our best judgment in substituting other varieties. Any such substitutions are always made with due regard to season, locality and other conditions so far as known to us.

The substituted varieties are sent for your approval, and, while we hope and feel sure that you will agree to what we have done with a desire to serve your best interests, you are at liberty to send back any such goods and we will promptly credit you with their value.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

We give no guarantee express or implied (and none of our representatives is authorised to vary this condition in any way) as to description, quality or productiveness or as to any other matter of any seeds, bulbs or plants we sell, and we are not in any way responsible for them or in respect of the crop or failure of the crop. All quotations are given and order accepted only on the understanding that these conditions are agreed to.

C. STARKE & CO., LTD.

VOORWAARDES VAN KOOP EN VERKOOP.

Ons gee geen waarborg direk of indirek (en geen een van ons verteenwoordigers is gemagtig om die voorwaardes te verander nie) met betrekking tot deskripsie, kwaliteit of produktiwiteit, of enige ander saak omtrent die saad, bolle of plante wat ons verkoop nie. Alle kwotasies word gegee en bestellings aangeneem, slegs op die voorwaarde dat met die kondisies ooreengestem word.

C. STARKE & KIE., BPK.

For General Information see inside back cover.

STARKE - AYRES

(C. STARKE & Co. Ltd., incorporating CHAS. AYRES)

Branch Floral Shop :

CAPE TOWN

12, Adderley St.

Head Office :

MOWBRAY

19-25 Main Road

Branch Seed Store :

PRETORIA

292, Pretorius St.

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FARM SEEDS

For nearly 40 years Starke's have had a name for reliability and fair dealing and on this essential foundation we have built up a Union-wide trade in Agricultural Seeds of high quality.

Our Seed-cleaning Plant is the largest in South Africa; and many and varied are the types of machines used to obtain those first-grade samples for which we are so well known.

To make farming pay it is more than ever necessary to use the best seed and so obtain the highest yields.

Good Seed is not expensive—less need be sown per acre.

WINTER CEREALS

New Season's Seed grain is now ready and we are listing a fine selection of Starke's Recleaned Seed which is so well known in all parts of South Africa for the high yield obtained. By our process the poor weak grains are eliminated and only fine and vigorous seeds sent out. These can be sown thinner and still give better results, and consequently are cheaper in the long run than poor seed. It pays to sow the best.

RECLEANED SEED WHEAT

Eerste Graad Saad Koring

WESTERN PROVINCE VARIETIES

Beltista. Bearded. Ripens early, good yielder, ears of light colour, short brown grain, good quality flour.
Mowbray: 25 lb., 5/3; 100 lb., 17/6; 200 lb., 32/6.
Pretoria: 25 lb., 5/9; 100 lb., 18/9; 200 lb., 35/-.

Burbank. Tip-bearded. Similar to "Florence" and nearly as early.

Mowbray: 25 lb., 5/3; 100 lb., 17/6; 200 lb., 32/6.
Pretoria: 25 lb., 5/9; 100 lb., 18/9; 200 lb., 35/-.

Emmer. (Fodder Wheat). See under Northern Grown varieties.

Florence. Tip-bearded. Perhaps the earliest of all varieties, has proved highly rust-resistant, a good white milling wheat.

Mowbray: 25 lb., 5/3; 100 lb., 17/6; 200 lb., 32/6.
Pretoria: 25 lb., 5/9; 100 lb., 18/9; 200 lb., 35/-.

Gluyas Early. Tip-bearded. Highly rust-resistant, good yielder, does not shell easily, an old and well tried favourite.

Mowbray: 25 lb., 5/3; 100 lb., 17/6; 200 lb., 32/6.
Pretoria: 25 lb., 5/9; 100 lb., 18/9; 200 lb., 35/-.

Kleintrou. Tip-bearded. Grain small, white, plump and soft; straw thin, erect, and medium height, tillers well, medium-late, good yielder.

Mowbray: 25 lb., 5/3; 100 lb., 17/6; 200 lb., 32/6.
Pretoria: 25 lb., 5/9; 100 lb., 18/9; 200 lb., 35/-.

Kruger. Beardless. Early, beautiful white grain of good milling quality, good rust resister, tillers well, good yielder but has weak straw.

Mowbray: 25 lb., 6/3; 100 lb., 21/3; 200 lb., 37/6.
Pretoria: 25 lb., 6/6; 100 lb., 22/6; 200 lb., 40/-.

Pilgrim. Bearded. Product of Elsenburg, good rust resister, rather weak in straw, short but well loaded ear, ripens a little earlier than Gluyas Early.

Mowbray: 25 lb., 5/3; 100 lb., 17/6; 200 lb., 32/6.
Pretoria: 25 lb., 5/9; 100 lb., 18/9; 200 lb., 35/-.

Sterling. Bearded, fair rust resister, considered the best milling wheat we have at present and consequently in good demand.

Mowbray: 25 lb., 5/3; 100 lb., 17/6; 200 lb., 32/6.
Pretoria: 25 lb., 5/9; 100 lb., 18/9; 200 lb., 35/-.

Union 52. Tip-bearded. Strong grower, grain white and very uniform, earliest of all "Union" selec-

tions, recommended for coastal area, especially for light rainfall.

Mowbray: 25 lb., 5/3; 100 lb., 17/6; 200 lb., 32/6.
Pretoria: 25 lb., 5/9; 100 lb., 18/9; 200 lb., 35/-.

Vondeling. This variety includes both bearded and beardless ears and might be separated on this character to form two varieties; originally selected by Mr. J. H. Basson of Moorroesburg district; very good rust and drought resister, strong straw, large well loaded ears, ripens with Gluyas Early.

Mowbray: 25 lb., 5/3; 100 lb., 17/6; 200 lb., 32/6.
Pretoria: 25 lb., 5/9; 100 lb., 18/9; 200 lb., 35/-.

NORTHERN GROWN VARIETIES

India Baard. Bearded. A late variety usually sown in February or March, stools well and gives good grazing through the winter months, later yields a fairly heavy crop of grain.

Pretoria: 25 lb., 5/3; 100 lb., 17/6; 200 lb., 32/6.
Mowbray: 25 lb., 5/9; 100 lb., 18/9; 200 lb., 35/-.

Lalkasarwali. An early bearded variety now very much grown in the Transvaal. Our strain is one of the purest and is carefully cleaned and graded. It is a favourite with millers specially for blending with other softer wheats. May is probably the best month to sow, but it has given a good crop in the O.F.S. sown as late as July.

Pretoria: 25 lb., 5/3; 100 lb., 17/6; 200 lb., 32/6.
Mowbray: 25 lb., 5/9; 100 lb., 18/9; 200 lb., 35/-.

Red Egyptian. A late variety sown for the same purpose as India wheat and is favoured in certain areas.

Pretoria: 25 lb., 5/3; 100 lb., 17/6; 200 lb., 32/6.
Mowbray: 25 lb., 5/9; 100 lb., 18/9; 200 lb., 35/-.

Rood. We frequently have supplies of this variety.

Pretoria: 25 lb., 5/3; 100 lb., 17/6; 200 lb., 32/6.
Mowbray: 25 lb., 5/9; 100 lb., 18/9; 200 lb., 35/-.

Rooi Klein Koring. Also a favourite in the Transvaal and is about the same season as Lalkasarwali. An early bearded variety, it is not yet pure and still shows a small percentage of other grains.

Pretoria: 25 lb., 5/3; 100 lb., 17/6; 200 lb., 32/6.
Mowbray: 25 lb., 5/9; 100 lb., 18/9; 200 lb., 35/-.

Rooi Magaliesberg. A short-growing variety slightly mixed with other strains, it is quite useful in the Free State and round Pretoria.

Pretoria: 25 lb., 5/3; 100 lb., 17/6; 200 lb., 32/6.
Mowbray: 25 lb., 5/9; 100 lb., 18/9; 200 lb., 35/-.

Emmer. (Fodder Wheat). Very useful for stock feeding, either as green forage, hay or dry grain.

Pretoria: 25 lb., 5/6; 100 lb., 18/6; 150 lb., 27/-.
Mowbray: 25 lb., 6/-; 100 lb., 20/-; 150 lb., 29/-.

RECLEANED SEED OATS

Eerste Graad Saad Hawer

WESTERN PROVINCE VARIETIES

Algerian. Universally grown in the Western Province as standard variety for Cape Oathay, also unsurpassed for grazing purposes or for a grain crop.
Mowbray: 25 lb., 3/9; 100 lb., 13/-; 150 lb., 17/6.
Pretoria: 25 lb., 4/3; 100 lb., 14/6; 150 lb., 19/6.

Jongensklip. A recent selection from Algerian made at Elsenburg; heavy yielder and rust-resistant. We hope to have seed available this season. Price on application.

Langgewens. A new variety of Algerian type raised by Stellenbosch-Elsenburg College of Agriculture; a heavy yielder and good rust resister.
Mowbray: 25 lb., 3/9; 100 lb., 13/-; 150 lb., 17/6.
Pretoria: 25 lb., 4/3; 100 lb., 14/6; 150 lb., 19/6.

Sunrise. A good white oat which is proving very successful in the Western Province, rust-resistant and very early.

Mowbray: 25 lb., 3/9; 100 lb., 13/-; 150 lb., 17/6.
Pretoria: 25 lb., 4/3; 100 lb., 14/6; 150 lb., 19/6.

NORTHERN GROWN VARIETIES

Boer. An old favourite variety of early maturity, but has degenerated in recent years so that the strain is no longer pure.

Pretoria: 25 lb., 5/-; 100 lb., 16/6; 150 lb., 22/6.
Mowbray: 25 lb., 5/6; 100 lb., 18/-; 150 lb., 24/6.

Dunn Winter. Dark seed, hardy variety, largely grown in the Free State and Transvaal.

Pretoria: 25 lb., 4/-; 100 lb., 12/-; 150 lb., 15/6.
Mowbray: 25 lb., 4/6; 100 lb., 13/6; 150 lb., 17/6.

Hyjera. An early white oat; when conditions are suitable it is used for summer or early autumn sowing as an extra crop before the main wheat sowing.

Pretoria: 25 lb., 4/-; 100 lb., 13/-; 150 lb., 17/6.
Mowbray: 25 lb., 4/6; 100 lb., 14/6; 150 lb., 19/6.

Sidonian. Very Similar to Hyjera.

Pretoria: 25 lb., 4/-; 100 lb., 13/-; 150 lb., 17/6.
Mowbray: 25 lb., 4/6; 100 lb., 14/6; 150 lb., 19/6.

RECLEANED SEED BARLEY

Eerste Graad Saad Gars

Cape Early. Like "Cape Six-rowed," but a more rapid grower, very largely used for early green forage crops.

Mowbray: 25 lb., 4/3; 100 lb., 13/9; 150 lb., 18/6.
Pretoria: 25 lb., 4/6; 100 lb., 15/-; 150 lb., 20/6.

Cape Six-Rowed. Probably the greatest yielder in existence and very largely used by the Breweries for malting purposes.

Mowbray: 25 lb., 4/6; 100 lb., 15/-; 150 lb., 21/-.
Pretoria: 25 lb., 5/-; 100 lb., 16/6; 150 lb., 23/3.

Two-Rowed or English Malting.

Mowbray: 25 lb., 4/3; 100 lb., 13/9; 150 lb., 18/6.
Pretoria: 25 lb., 4/6; 100 lb., 15/-; 150 lb., 20/6.

Nepal or Barley Wheat. Beardless. A skinless barley which is grown for the earliest green forage, the absence of awns is an advantage for green forage.

Mowbray: 25 lb., 4/6; 100 lb., 15/3; 200 lb., 27/6.
Pretoria: 25 lb., 5/-; 100 lb., 16/6; 200 lb., 30/-.

RECLEANED SEED RYE

Eerste Graad Saad Rog

Cape Early. A rapid grower and heavy yielder of the type known as Spring Rye; universally used in the Coastal grain districts.

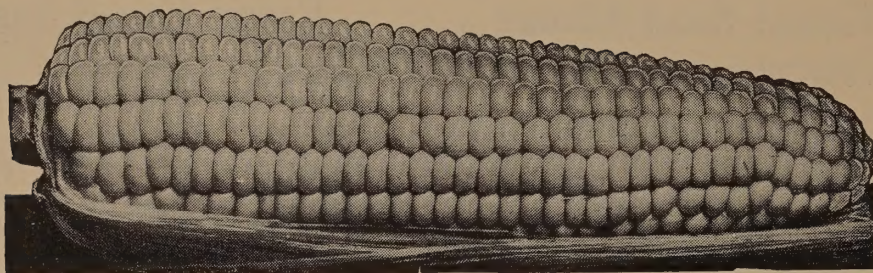
Mowbray: 25 lb., 4/6; 100 lb., 14/9; 200 lb., 26/6.
Pretoria: 25 lb., 5/-; 100 lb., 16/3; 200 lb., 29/6.

Stooling Rye. Used extensively in the Transvaal, East Griqualand and similar areas, splendid variety for grazing.

Pretoria: 25 lb., 4/6; 100 lb., 14/9; 200 lb., 26/6.
Mowbray: 25 lb., 5/-; 100 lb., 16/3; 200 lb., 29/6.



SUMMER CEREALS



MAIZE Mielies

We usually have Selected Seed Maize of all the best varieties, as listed below. When required for green forage or for silage a cheaper grade of seed may often be used without detriment to the crop, and we are always in a position to quote specially for such requirements. Please write us about it. Being nearer to the source of production, our Pretoria Branch carries most of the stock and customers may, if it suits them, address enquiries there.

American White Flint. A good variety, popular in some areas.

Pretoria : 25 lb., 4/6 ; 100 lb., 15/- ; 200 lb., 27/6.
Mowbray : 25 lb., 5/- ; 100 lb., 16/- ; 200 lb., 30/-.

Anveld. A fine flat white maize, now one of the leading varieties.

Pretoria : 25 lb., 4/6 ; 100 lb., 15/- ; 200 lb., 27/6.
Mowbray : 25 lb., 5/- ; 100 lb., 16/- ; 200 lb., 30/-.

Boesman Yellow. Medium early in maturity, 100 to 120 days, favourite flint variety, good yielder.

Pretoria : 25 lb., 4/- ; 100 lb., 13/6 ; 200 lb., 25/-.
Mowbray : 25 lb., 4/6 ; 100 lb., 15/- ; 200 lb., 27/6.

Bread Mealies. White Dent. A soft white variety giving a high percentage of sifted meal, and very fine for green mealies for table.

Pretoria : 25 lb., 4/6 ; 100 lb., 15/- ; 200 lb., 27/6.
Mowbray : 25 lb., 5/- ; 100 lb., 16/- ; 200 lb., 30/-.

Chester County. Yellow Dent. A quick-maturing variety, well suited to a short season ; large cobs, closely packed.

Pretoria : 25 lb., 5/- ; 100 lb., 17/6 ; 200 lb., 32/6.
Mowbray : 25 lb., 5/6 ; 100 lb., 18/6 ; 200 lb., 35/-.

Early Wisconsin. White Dent. Very much like "Silver King" but not quite so early.

Pretoria : 25 lb., 4/6 ; 100 lb., 15/- ; 200 lb., 27/6.
Mowbray : 25 lb., 5/- ; 100 lb., 16/- ; 200 lb., 30/-.

Eksteen. A mid-season variety, 120 to 130 days, hardy drought resister and a heavy yielder.

Pretoria : 25 lb., 4/6 ; 100 lb., 15/- ; 200 lb., 27/6.
Mowbray : 25 lb., 5/- ; 100 lb., 16/- ; 200 lb., 30/-.

Flat White (Hickory King Type). For a green-forage crop this is unsurpassed.

Pretoria : 25 lb., 4/- ; 100 lb., 12/6 ; 200 lb., 22/6.
Mowbray : 25 lb., 4/- ; 100 lb., 12/6 ; 200 lb., 22/6.

Hickory King. White Dent. Large flat grain, heavy cropper, late.

Pretoria : 25 lb., 5/- ; 100 lb., 16/6 ; 200 lb., 30/-.
Mowbray : 25 lb., 5/6 ; 100 lb., 17/6 ; 200 lb., 32/6.

Iowa Silver Mine. White Dent. Medium early, heavy cropper, a reliable variety.

Pretoria : 25 lb., 5/- ; 100 lb., 17/6 ; 200 lb., 32/6.
Mowbray : 25 lb., 5/6 ; 100 lb., 18/6 ; 200 lb., 35/-.

Morgenster Marvel. Another new early variety, its characters are not yet quite fixed.

Pretoria : 25 lb., 4/6 ; 100 lb., 15/- ; 200 lb., 27/6.
Mowbray : 25 lb., 5/- ; 100 lb., 16/- ; 200 lb., 30/-.

Natal Eight Row. A very popular yellow dent variety.

Pretoria : 25 lb., 4/6 ; 100 lb., 15/- ; 200 lb., 27/6.
Mowbray : 25 lb., 5/- ; 100 lb., 16/- ; 200 lb., 30/-.

Orangia Yellow. Yellow Flint. Probably most largely grown of all varieties, medium-early, a sure cropper, splendid grain.

Pretoria : 25 lb., 4/- ; 100 lb., 12/6 ; 200 lb., 22/6.
Mowbray : 25 lb., 4/- ; 100 lb., 12/6 ; 200 lb., 22/6.

Peruvian. A very early yellow flint variety maturing in 100 to 110 days, suitable for short-season areas, grain of good lustre and quality.

Pretoria : 25 lb., 4/6 ; 100 lb., 15/- ; 200 lb., 27/6.
Mowbray : 25 lb., 5/- ; 100 lb., 16/- ; 200 lb., 30/-.

Potchefstroom Pearl. White Dent. Medium-early, broad flat grain which yields a high percentage of sifted meal, reliable variety.

Pretoria : 25 lb., 4/6 ; 100 lb., 15/- ; 200 lb., 27/6.
Mowbray : 25 lb., 5/- ; 100 lb., 16/- ; 200 lb., 30/-.

Rooi Stronk Bread Mealies. Like ordinary Bread Mealies but with a reddish core.

Pretoria : 25 lb., 5/- ; 100 lb., 16/6 ; 200 lb., 30/-.
Mowbray : 25 lb., 5/6 ; 100 lb., 17/6 ; 200 lb., 32/6.

Sahara. Yellow Dent. Makes a fine sample of grain and is a heavy yielding variety.

Pretoria : 25 lb., 4/6 ; 100 lb., 15/- ; 200 lb., 27/6.
Mowbray : 25 lb., 5/- ; 100 lb., 16/- ; 200 lb., 30/-.

White Congo. White Flint. A popular white round variety much resembling Orangia Yellow except in colour of seed ; suited to similar climatic conditions.

Pretoria : 25 lb., 4/6 ; 100 lb., 15/- ; 200 lb., 27/6.
Mowbray : 25 lb., 5/- ; 100 lb., 16/- ; 200 lb., 30/-.

TESTIMONIALS

Thanks so much for the 100 lbs. Mealies you sent me (Potchefstroom Pearl). I am so pleased with same that I am writing for some more. (Adelaide Station, 5-12-35.)

Re Morgenster Marvel Maize : I can assure you that it is a very excellent, strong-growing, drought-resisting kind. When all other kinds were dying of the drought, this kind had a beautiful dark green appearance. (Enon, via Coerney, 28/4/38.)

SORGHUMS, KAFFIR CORN

On land that will grow Maize you may also sow any of the Sorghums with equal success, and one of the most useful of these is Sudan Grass. This is not nearly so coarse or tall in growth as the other Sorghums and is well named as it is more like a grass than any of them. It makes splendid hay and may also be grown for grazing purposes, but of course it is an annual, lasting only the one season.

Curnow Tall Corn. The finest variety of White Kaffir Corn, unsurpassed for a grain crop; requires a fairly long season.

Pretoria : 25 lb., 5/- ; 100 lb., 16/6 ; 200 lb., 30/-.

Mowbray : 25 lb., 5/6 ; 100 lb., 18/- ; 200 lb., 33/-.

Dwarf. A much favoured variety.

Pretoria : 25 lb., 5/- ; 100 lb., 16/6 ; 200 lb., 30/-.

Mowbray : 25 lb., 5/6 ; 100 lb., 18/- ; 200 lb., 33/-.

Dwarf Red Vinco. A recognised Kaffir Corn variety of considerable merit.

Pretoria : 25 lb., 5/- ; 100 lb., 16/6 ; 200 lb., 30/-.

Mowbray : 25 lb., 5/6 ; 100 lb., 18/- ; 200 lb., 33/-.

T.U.C. Strains. The Transvaal University College has developed several strains of considerable merit, such as : Vorster, a medium-early red variety and another, a pink strain. Our Pretoria Branch is sometimes able to supply seed of these Kaffir Corns.

Pretoria : 25 lb., 5/- ; 100 lb., 17/6 ; 200 lb., 32/6.

Mowbray : 25 lb., 5/6 ; 100 lb., 19/- ; 200 lb., 35/6.

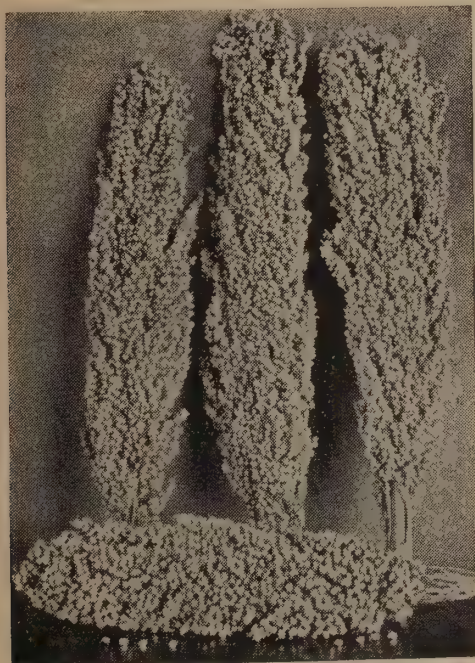
Sudan Grass. See Grass section.

Early Amber Cane. A saccharine variety and a great favourite for fodder and silage.

Pretoria : 25 lb., 5/- ; 100 lb., 16/6 ; 200 lb., 30/-.

Mowbray : 25 lb., 5/6 ; 100 lb., 18/- ; 200 lb., 33/-.

Wintersome. An excellent silage crop, more palatable to stock than maize ; only about 2 lbs. seed required per acre ; will outyield maize in weight as a green crop. 1 lb., 1/- ; 5 lb., 4/- ; 25 lb., 17/6 ; 100 lb., 60/-.



Curnow Tall Corn.

Common or Fodder Broom Corn. This crop, like the other Sorghums, may be used for green forage or silage and does best in areas of moderate rainfall ; for growing "broom" the Improved Evergreen variety is to be preferred.

Pretoria : 25 lb., 5/6 ; 100 lb., 20/- ; 200 lb., 37/6.

Mowbray : 25 lb., 6/- ; 100 lb., 21/6 ; 200 lb., 40/6.

Improved Evergreen Broom Corn. The brush is firm and of good length and retains its light green colouring when correctly harvested and cured.

Imported seed : 5 lb., 6/- ; 25 lb., 27/6 ; 100 lb., 100/-.

MILLETS

For Green Forage Crops there is nothing better than a good Millet. All the Millets are summer growers and may be sown from September onwards. Don't sow the Pearl Millet too early because it is intolerant of cold conditions.

There are four main groups of Millets and these deserve to be better known in Southern Africa, there being types to suit quite a range of climatic conditions.

The "Foxtail" Millets include the well-known small-grained Boer Manna, White Manna and Red Manna—so popular for feeding birds and for which there is a steady demand.

The "Proso" Millets most commonly grown are "Yellow" or "Golden," "Large White", and "Red Manchurian". The seed is largely used for bird food mixtures and is distinguishable from the Mannas by the hard shiny seed-coat and a considerably larger size of grain. This group is hardy and drought-resistant.

The "Barnyard" Millets are confined to one variety in this country—the well-known Japan Barnyard Millet which thrives best on a fairly rich loamy soil.

The fourth group is represented by "Pearl" Millet which is known also as Nyouti, Babala Grass or Egyptian Millet. It thrives well on poor sandy soil and can stand great heat. A most useful farm crop, but for green feeding it must be cut before the heads appear.

Boer Manna. A popular variety for hay in the Transvaal, also excellent for forage and silage crops.

Pretoria : 5 lb., 1/3 ; 25 lb., 5/- ; 100 lb., 16/6.

Mowbray : 5 lb., 1/6 ; 25 lb., 6/- ; 100 lb., 18/6.

Red Manna. In type this resembles Boer Manna ; heavy yielder ; grain very attractive in appearance.

Pretoria : 5 lb., 1/3 ; 25 lb., 5/- ; 100 lb., 16/6.

Mowbray : 5 lb., 1/6 ; 25 lb., 6/- ; 100 lb., 18/6.

White Manna. This makes a finer stalk which is better liked for feeding ; good for hay or grain.

Pretoria : 5 lb., 1/6 ; 25 lb., 6/- ; 100 lb., 20/-.

Mowbray : 5 lb., 1/6 ; 25 lb., 6/6 ; 100 lb., 21/6.

Japan Barnyard. One of the best Millets, whether for hay, silage or forage, and also excellent for a grain crop.

Pretoria : 5 lb., 1/9 ; 25 lb., 6/6 ; 100 lb., 22/6.

Mowbray : 5 lb., 1/9 ; 25 lb., 7/- ; 100 lb., 24/-.

Proso. The finest for a grain crop and also a very good forage or silage crop ; hardy and drought-resistant. We usually have Golden, Red and White varieties.

Local seed : 5 lb., 2/- ; 25 lb., 8/6 ; 100 lb., 30/-.

Imported seed : 5 lb., 3/- ; 25 lb., 13/6 ; 100 lb., 50/-.

Pearl. Unsurpassed for hot, dry and sandy situations ; the hardiest in this respect of all the Millets.

Pretoria : 5 lb., 1/- ; 25 lb., 4/- ; 100 lb., 14/-.

Mowbray : 5 lb., 1/3 ; 25 lb., 4/6 ; 100 lb., 15/6.

GRASSES



Cocksfoot Grass.

WHEN TO SOW

Under winter rainfall conditions, autumn and early winter are the best times to sow. Under summer rainfall, the summer-growing grasses, like Rhodes and Paspalum, should be sown with the first good rains; the other grasses and the clovers may also be sown then if it is not too hot, or perhaps it would be better to sow them towards the end of the rainy season, say, in February—local experience is essential in making this decision.

Quantity to Sow

In the case of Pasture Mixtures, 30 lbs. per acre is the usual quantity sown and it is always advisable to give a good seeding.

Most grasses sown alone are seeded at the rate of from 25 to 30 lbs. per acre. The following exceptions may be noted: Phalaris tuberosa, about 5 lbs.; Teff about 6 lbs.; the Rye Grasses, always about 30 lbs.

Hoeveelheid om te Saai

In mengsels vir weiding is 30 lbs. per akker die gewone hoeveelheid om gesaai te word, want dit is altyd raadsaam om dit taamlik dik te saai.

Meeste grassoorte, wanneer alleen gebruik, word gesaai van 25 tot 30 lbs. per akker. Die volgende

uitsonderings moet opgelet word: Phalaris tuberosa, omtrent 5 lbs.; Teff omtrent, 6 lbs., en die Roggras-soorte altyd meer of min 30 lbs.

Preparation of the Soil

The preparation of the soil for pasture grasses is a matter of the utmost importance. It is very necessary that the soil should be worked to a very fine tilth. This is important because many of the grass seeds are very small, and if the surface is rough before sowing many will be too deeply covered, while others will lie too near the surface, and may be scorched, before they can take root.

How to Sow

The seed is sown with a small broadcast seeder, such as the "Cyclone" or the "Cahoon" Seeder.

Before sowing, the seed bed should be very carefully compacted by rolling. The object is to provide a firm seed bed in which the young seedlings can take root quickly and from which the moisture will not be too readily evaporated. A fine tilth and loose surface about an inch in depth will provide these conditions. It follows that after rolling the soil will again be scarified with a light harrow.

Covering the Seed

The seed may be covered with a light bush-drag or by rolling once and light harrowing afterwards—any method that will ensure even covering may be used. If the soil has been thus well prepared and the fates are kind to you so that favourable weather prevails, a good growth can be expected, but much damage may be done by a few days of hot and dry weather immediately after sowing. The careful and experienced farmer will have the soil prepared well in advance and the seed ready at hand, waiting for favourable weather conditions.

RHODES GRASS

This grass is rapidly gaining favour with graziers and stockmen. It is a perennial and primarily adapted to summer rainfall conditions where frosts are not too severe. Remaining green till well into the winter, it commences growing again before rooigras in the spring. Also, when once established, it is fairly drought-resistant.

Rhodes grass seed is very fine and chaff-like. It is essential, therefore, to procure seed of good quality from which as much inert matter and immature seed has been removed as is possible. Because the seed is light, it needs a fine, compact seed-bed and should be rolled in for the best results.

The period October to January is usually the best for sowing, the exact date depending on the incidence of favourable rains. About 16-20lb. of seed per morgen should be sown.

Rhodes has, for a grass, a high protein content. It is relished by cattle and when these have eaten it down a bit, sheep also take to it eagerly. A most palatable and easily cured hay is also made from this grass.

A trial sowing this year will soon convince you of the merits of Rhodes Grass. We are again offering the finest imported seed obtainable and also South African grown seed of good quality.

ORIGIN OF RHODES GRASS

We publish below two interesting extracts from letters received by us over 27 years ago.

E. W. McDonald, Drummond, Whittlesea, writes 25/1/12 :—

"It may interest you to know that Rhodes Grass was originally discovered on a vlel belonging to my father and uncle in this district and was brought to Rhodes' notice when on a visit to the latter. It there takes up any ploughed land when abandoned and is of immense fattening value."

A. C. McDonald, Jr., Lilyfontein, via Tarkastad, writes 1/10/11 :—

"This grass came from a farm belonging to my father situated in the Gwyatu ward, Dist. Queenstown. Very many people obtained seed from us. Amongst others the late Mr. C. J. Rhodes took a great fancy to this grass, and got seed and plants from us for his Rondebosch Estate and also for Rhodesia—after which the grass was named after him. We used to call it the vlel grass. The farm came into our possession after the native rebellion of 1878; before that it was in possession of the natives under chief Gungubila. We found this grass established there in a vlel, which had been native mealie lands. We were unable to find the origin—nobody seems to have seen the grass anywhere before this."

PASTURE GRASS MIXTURES

WHAT IS YOUR PROBLEM ?

If you have a Pasture Problem send it to us. Give us full information regarding the conditions and we will help you all we can. If we think you have a fair chance of success with it we will suggest a mixture specially for your requirements. We have done the same before for many other pastoralists, and almost invariably the results have been favourable. Let us try to help you also. We can assure you that we will not recommend you to sow what we do not expect will be successful under the conditions you name. We do not attempt to get business in that way because we want permanent business just as badly as you want a permanent pasture. Ask others around you who have dealt with us. They will tell you that that is not our way.

Customers often write to us for advice and we are always pleased to give what help we can but, in a problem so complex as this matter of pastures, we naturally require some details as to the conditions prevailing where the grass is to be sown. So often these details are not sent and we are quite at a loss what advice to give. The ideal way would be a personal inspection of the site but this is, of course, usually quite impracticable.

DATA REQUIRED

The following points should be noted when writing :

- (1) State whether Summer or Winter rainfall.
- (2) Altitude above sea-level—degree of frost experienced.
- (3) For what purpose is pasture mainly required : sheep or cattle grazing (or both) : or is hay-making the chief consideration ?

- (4) Type of soil—rich or poor in lime (sweet or sour).
- (5) Texture of soil—heavy, medium or light ; clay, loam or sandy.
- (6) Situation of soil—vlei or low-lying ; hillside or rising, drier, ground ; steep stony mountain ground.
- (7) Exposure to winds, especially hot dry winds.
- (8) Is land fenced or can grazing be effectively controlled in some way ?
- (9) Have you had any experience of artificial pastures under South African conditions ?
- (10) Is irrigation in any way possible ?
- (11) Is lucerne already established on the farm ?
- (12) Are you aware that, to grow successful pastures, they will have to be well fertilised, and that this expenditure will be an annual one and probably the largest single item in the cost of maintaining the pasture ?

PRICES OF MIXTURES

No. 1 Pasture Mixture. For dry situations, winter rains.

No. 2 Pasture Mixture. For wet situations, winter rains.

No. 3 Pasture Mixture. For dry situations, summer rains.

No. 4 Pasture Mixture. For wet situations, summer rains.

Prices of Pasture Mixtures : Nos. 1 to 4, 15 lb., 21/- ; 30 lb., 37/6 ; 100 lb., 100/-.

Special Highveld Pasture Mixture. A mixture of grasses specially selected to suit "highveld" conditions.

15 lb., 25/- ; 30 lb., 45/- ; 100 lb., 120/-.



The Cyclone Seeder.—For Cereals and small seeds.
13/6 each.

D.

GRAIN GRAZING MIXTURE

Graanmengsel vir Weiding

For a heavy crop of rich fodder. The best grazing varieties of Oats, Barley, Rye, Crimson Clover, Vetches and Rape are combined in this mixture in suitable proportions to give full and palatable grazing for live-stock and poultry in the late autumn, winter and spring.

This mixture may be sown in early autumn and again in early spring. The quickest growing ingredient, Dwarf Essex Rape, will furnish grazing in six to eight weeks, under favourable conditions, and from then a succession of nutritious pasturage will follow until the natural spring and summer grazing is in full growth. Sow 60 lbs., per acre.

Mowbray : 30 lb., 7/- ; 60 lb., 12/6 ; 100 lb., 17/6.
Pretoria : 30 lb., 7/6 ; 60 lb., 13/6 ; 100 lb., 19/-.



Italian Rye Grass.



Perennial Rye Grass.



Meadow Fescue.



Timothy.

RYE GRASSES

Roggras

There are many forms of Rye Grass, varying in their permanency, principally. When sowing Perennial Rye Grass it is an excellent plan to sow the less permanent varieties in mixture with it, because they give a quick return, while the slower but more permanent perennial variety is establishing itself.

Italian Rye Grass (*Lolium multiflorum*). This is a short-lived one- or two-year grass, but grows fast and gives a very heavy yield. It would be a splendid practice to broadcast Italian Rye Grass through the mealie fields about February-March, thus giving good early winter feed. It would also encourage the livestock to forage amongst the maize roughage and to eat a certain amount of it and to tread a lot into the soil.

1 lb., 8d.; 5 lb., 2/6; 25 lb., 11/6; 100 lb., 42/6.

Perennial Rye Grass (*Lolium perenne*). Gives a very permanent pasture, which is well worth establishing on suitable land. It is one of the best of grasses, and although it is not easily established on new land, it is capable of becoming a permanent grass on the farm in time. It thrives best on old farm lands and will spread naturally under reasonably favourable conditions. It makes splendid hay.

1 lb., 9d.; 5 lb., 3/6; 25 lb., 16/-; 100 lb., 65/-.

Wimmera Rye Grass (*Lolium subulatum*). A one-season winter-growing grass, which is suited to districts with a regular winter rainfall. Unless grazed bare it reseeds itself freely in the early summer and starts again with the first good autumn rains. In the winter rainfall districts of Australia, Wimmera Rye Grass and Subterranean Clover (also an annual), grow splendidly together and are used in very great quantities.

1 lb., 1/-; 5 lb., 4/-; 25 lb., 17/6; 100 lb., 65/-.

TESTIMONIALS

The seeds (Lalkasarwali, Indian Barley and Barley-Wheat) you supplied me with are growing to the heart's desire and have proved "Kudu" seeds again, the best I know. I have been buying "Kudu" seeds for quite a few years whenever I wanted seed and to talk of failure or dissatisfaction is out of the question. No other strain, Starke's "Kudu" for me! (P.O. Kwagaskop, via Belfast, 6/5/37.)

I did rather well with the three bags of seed Wheat I had from you; got 125 bags. (P.O. Coerney, 3/4/36.)

Your Vondeling seed Wheat gave us a record. (P.O. Aangenaam Oudtshoorn, 23/12/35.)

COCKSFOOT

(*Dactylis glomerata*)

This is a hardy perennial pasture grass, which is well suited to cold districts and thrives equally well in milder areas. It stands constant grazing very well and tolerates considerable shade. It likes a fair average rainfall well distributed throughout the year and does well on hill lands. There are several strains available.

Akaroa Cocksfoot. This strain is claimed to be one of the finest fodder-producing varieties in the world today. This seed is grown in New Zealand.

1 lb., 3/-; 5 lb., 13/6; 25 lb., 62/6; 100 lb., 240/-.

Danish Cocksfoot. Denmark is a big producer of Cocksfoot seed of finest quality.

1 lb., 1/3; 5 lb., 5/-; 25 lb., 22/6; 100 lb., 87/6.

FESCUES

There are numerous Fescues and they vary considerably in form, but all are hardy, the hardest being New Zealand Tall Fescue.

Chewing's Fescue (*Festuca duriuscula*). Dwarf habit, good drought resister, specially recommended for Golf Links, Bowling Greens, Croquet Lawns and similar uses.

1 lb., 3/-; 5 lb., 14/-; 25 lb., 65/-; 100 lb., 250/-.

Meadow Fescue (*Festuca pratensis*). Excellent perennial for pasture, liked by all stock and makes good hay.

1 lb., 1/9; 5 lb., 7/-; 25 lb., 32/6; 100 lb., 125/-.

New Zealand Tall Fescue (*Festuca arundinacea*). This is even harder than the ordinary Tall Fescue, *F. elatior*, and is the kind generally grown in New Zealand. While it may not have quite the feeding value of the finer grasses, it is quite palatable if kept fed down.

1 lb., 2/6; 5 lb., 11/6; 25 lb., 52/6; 100 lb., 200/-.

Red Fescue (*Festuca rubra*). This species has a creeping root-stock and is capable of withstanding a great deal of drought; valuable in pasture mixtures and also useful for Lawns, Golf Links and similar purposes.

1 lb., 5/9; 5 lb., 27/6.

Sheep's Fescue (*Festuca ovina*). One of the smaller Fescues, valuable in pasture for sheep and also of considerable advantage in lawn mixtures, tending to give a fine, close turf.

1 lb., 3/-; 5 lb., 14/-; 25 lb., 65/-.

Tall Fescue (*Festuca elatior*). A very hardy perennial, succeeds under widely-differing conditions and has proved valuable on the high veld.

1 lb., 2/9; 5 lb., 12/-; 25 lb., 55/-; 100 lb., 215/-.

OTHER GRASSES

Ander Grassoorte

Bermuda. See Couch Grass.

Brown Top (*Agrostis tenuis*). This is the Bent Grass that has proved so successful during recent years for Lawns and Golf Greens. It is particularly useful in association with Fine Quick over which it may be sown to improve the winter growing conditions. Seed only.

1 lb., 3/- ; 5 lb., 13/6 ; 10 lb., 25/- ; 25 lb., 65/-.

Buffalo Quick (*Stenotaphrum glabrum*). The coarse Quick commonly used for Lawns at the Cape. A sack of this grass should cover about 25 sq. yds. Plants only.
5/- per sack.

Carpet Grass (*Axonopus compressus*). Allied to the Paspalums, but as its name implies, it spreads its leaves close on the soil, making a carpet-like covering and thus is valuable as a lawn grass.
1 lb., 1/6.

Couch Grass (*Cynodon dactylon*). The finest for Bowling Greens and Lawns that have to withstand hard wear, very drought resistant. A sack of this grass can be made to cover about 50 sq. yds.
1 lb., 3/- ; 5 lb., 13/6 ; 10 lb., 25/- ; 25 lb., 60/-.
Roots, 7/6 per sack.

Creeping Bent Grass (*Agrostis stolonifera*). Useful in lawn mixtures, owing to its early growth and creeping habit.

1 lb., 2/6 ; 5 lb., 11/3 ; 10 lb., 21/- ; 25 lb., 50/-.



Kentucky Blue Grass.

Crested Dogtail (*Cynosurus cristatus*). Dwarf habit, splendid sheep's grass, good drought resister, excellent for Lawns, making a dense turf.
1 lb., 3/- ; 5 lb., 13/6 ; 10 lb., 26/6 ; 25 lb., 60/-.

Fine Quick. See Couch Grass.

Herd's Grass or Red Top (*Agrostis vulgaris*). This species tolerates a hot climate and has proved specially useful in the sourveld areas of the South coast.

1 lb., 1/6 ; 5 lb., 6/3 ; 25 lb., 27/6 ; 100 lb., 100/-.

Johnson Grass (*Sorghum halepense*). A perennial grass which is closely allied to the well-known Sudan Grass. Has done well in S.W.A.

1 lb., 1/6 ; 5 lb., 6/9 ; 25 lb., 32/6 ; 100 lb., 125/-.

Kentucky Blue Grass (*Poa pratensis*). One of the best perennial grasses for highveld districts where reasonable moisture is present during the winter and spring, which are its chief growing periods. It also thrives well in low wet lands. When first starting from seed this grass cannot withstand adverse conditions, and we, therefore, recommend early autumn sowing.

1 lb., 2/3 ; 5 lb., 9/6 ; 25 lb., 40/- ; 100 lb., 150/-.

Kikuyu Grass (*Pennisetum clandestinum*). The great East African grass, splendid for Lawns and Sporting Grounds and for pasture. A sack of this grass can be made to cover about 100 sq. yds. Plants only.
Per sack, 7/6 ; 10 sacks at 7/-.

Paspalum Dilatatum. The well-known Tussock Grass from Australia. It is really a most valuable perennial grass, which grows during the summer, and does well in conjunction with Rhodes Grass. It succeeds best where moist, warm conditions prevail, but is adaptable to a wide variety of conditions and persists through mild winter frosts. Where Paspalum grows rankly it often becomes rootbound; under these conditions it should be torn up every second or third winter to aerate the soil and reduce the density of growth.

1 lb., 9d. ; 5 lb., 3/6 ; 25 lb., 16/6 ; 100 lb., 60/-.

Phalaris Tuberosa. See Toowoomba Canary Grass.

Upright Paspalum (*Paspalum virgatum*). More upright in growth and better suited to cold districts than Paspalum dilatatum.

1 lb., 9d. ; 5 lb., 3/6 ; 25 lb., 16/6 ; 100 lb., 60/-.

Toowoomba Canary Grass (*Phalaris tuberosa*). Each year this grass is required in greater quantity, as its merits become better known to farmers. It is a deep-rooting perennial grass and, when once established, it is drought resistant and forms a splendid permanent pasture, which stands hard grazing and grows during very cold weather. On clean, well-prepared land and with careful sowing 5 lb. per acre is sufficient to establish this wonderful grass.

1 oz., 1/- ; 1 lb., 8/- ; 5 lb., 37/6 ; 10 lb., 72/6.

Rhodes Grass (*Chloris gayana*). A great drought resister when established, but is tender to frost. It is a summer-growing grass and, therefore, requires rain at that season. It is a most valuable grass and very palatable to stock; also makes good hay.
Imported seed :

1 lb., 2/- ; 5 lb., 9/- ; 25 lb., 40/- ; 100 lb., 150/-.

South African grown seed :

1 lb., 1/3 ; 5 lb., 5/6 ; 25 lb., 26/6 ; 100 lb., 100/-.

Rough-stalked Meadow Grass (*Poa trivialis*). This species is recommended for strong moist soils, but on lighter lands *P. Pratensis* is to be preferred.

1 lb., 3/3 ; 5 lb., 15/- ; 25 lb., 70/-.

Sheep's Burnet (*Poterium sanguisorba*). A deep-rooted perennial herb (not a grass) which should prove suitable to the inland highveld as well as to the more favoured parts of the Union. Its long tap root makes it most resistant to drought. All livestock like it; it is particularly good for sheep. It should be included in grass seed mixtures for second quality soils.

1 lb., 1/3 ; 5 lb., 5/- ; 25 lb., 22/6 ; 100 lb., 80/-.

Sudan Grass (*Sorghum vulgare*). A tall vigorous annual grass for summer fodder, either for grazing or hay. While not at first so quick as the millets, it stools out and comes again and again, and yields a great bulk of fodder in a season. Ours is a good strain.

1 lb., 6d. ; 5 lb., 2/- ; 25 lb., 8/9 ; 100 lb., 32/6.

Tall Oat Grass (*Avena elatior*). A good perennial grass for using in mixtures, and spreads itself in suitable locations. It starts very early in the spring and is deep-rooting and able to withstand adverse conditions.

1 lb., 2/-; 5 lb., 9/-; 25 lb., 40/-; 100 lb., 150/-.

Teff Grass (*Eragrostis abyssinica*, Link). The great hay crop for the summer rainfall areas of South Africa, where it grows luxuriantly and gives a tremendous yield. It also makes splendid grazing during the summer. Finest re-cleaned seed.

1 lb., 4d.; 5 lb., 1/-; 25 lb., 4/9; 100 lb., 18/6.

Timothy (*Phleum pratense*). A nutritious perennial that imparts quality to hay, it should be included in every pasture.

1 lb., 1/-; 5 lb., 4/-; 25 lb., 17/6; 100 lb., 60/-.

Wallaby Grass (*Danthonia semi-annularis*). A deep-rooting drought resistant grass from Australia said to thrive on poor soils where other grasses usually fail.

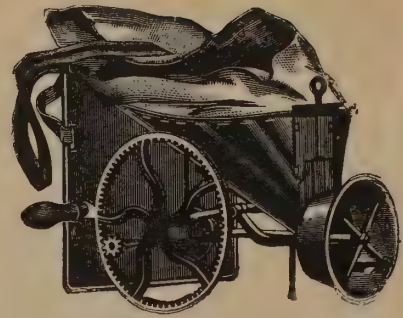
1 lb., 2/-; 5 lb., 9/-; 25 lb., 40/-.

Yorkshire Fog (*Holcus lanatus*). An aggressive grass and in many countries considered a weed, but it is certainly very useful in many parts of South Africa, where the finer grasses would fail.

1 lb., 1/-; 5 lb., 4/-; 25 lb., 16/6; 100 lb., 60/-.



Tall Fescue Grass.



CAHOON BROADCAST SEEDER.

For sowing Cereals, Lucerne, Rape and similar Seeds.
25/- each. D.

FROST-RESISTANT GRASSES FOR FODDER RESERVES

By courtesy of the Editor "The Farmer's Weekly", and the kind permission of the writer, we publish below a very interesting letter on pasture grasses which appeared in the April 4th, 1938 issue of that journal.

We recommend to all interested in the subject of pasture grasses a careful study of this practical farmer's advice.

To the Editor,
The Farmer's Weekly.

Dear Sir,

I have been experimenting for some years trying to find a permanent frost-resisting winter grass suitable for our grassveld areas—a grass that, when once established, will obviate to a certain extent so much ploughing and sowing for winter feed. I have tried quite a number of frost-resistant grasses, such as *Phalaris tuberosa*, Danish cocksfoot, Akaroa cocksfoot, New Zealand Tall Fescue and rye grass, etc., and I have decided that the right thing for our cold areas, where the winters are severe, is undoubtedly *Phalaris tuberosa*.

This grass seed germinates readily within ten days, if soil and weather conditions are favourable, and does best in vlei soils. You can start grazing it lightly when four months old, and it remains perfectly green in the winter, and stock eat it readily. During the summer, if not required for grazing, it can be mowed for hay, of which heavy yields are produced.

This grass stools out tremendously, and when mature, reaches a height of ordinary oats or wheat. After the first year, when thoroughly established, *Phalaris* will squeeze out any other grass or weeds that might spring up within the first 12 months.

The carrying capacity of a few acres of this grass is tremendous. When the surface of the grass field becomes hard through constant stocking (which is natural) it will be necessary to run a heavy cultivator, such as an Oliver, over it, with the lucerne tines attached to break the hard crust. A dressing of superphosphates put on at the same time as the cultivator will meet with a quick response. You may use the cultivator after the stand has been established for 18 months.

This is absolutely a permanent grass when once laid down, as some pastures in Australia have been grazed for over 20 years and are still in perfect condition, with an occasional top dressing of fertiliser and cultivation.

I can, with confidence, recommend those of my brother-farmers who wish to establish permanent pastures suitable for winter and summer, and who have the right soil and sufficient rainfall, to go nap on *Phalaris tuberosa*. I have rainfall overage of 25 inches per annum, which mostly falls during the summer months. The altitude is 4,500 feet.

The best months for sowing the seed are March and April, after the weed season is over. Sow about 4 lb. per acre, and roll the ground after sowing.

Other excellent frost-resistant grasses are New Zealand Tall Fescue, Danish cocksfoot, Akaroa cocksfoot and perennial rye grass. I hope that this little practical experience will be of benefit to some of my brother-farmers who, like myself, are trying to solve the difficult problem of providing green feed for our stock in the winter as well as the summer, without having to resort to so much ploughing and sowing as we have to at present.

A. W. ROGERS.

Glencairn, Cathcart, C.P.

LUCERNE—THE KING OF FODDER CROPS

Its Culture under Dry-land Conditions, especially in the Western Province

There are still farmers in the Western Province who have not established lucerne on their farms under dry-land conditions. We believe that this wonderful plant—"The King of Fodder Plants"—is destined to play a leading role yet in our field husbandry practice. When one comes to examine the reasons given by those who have not yet established lucerne, one finds that practically all these excuses fall to the ground in the light of the latest technique in handling the crop and the much reduced cost of the seed. Despite our shallow, lime-lacking soils, it is proving a success.

No one disputes the value of lucerne—it is admitted on all sides that it is a palatable and nutritious plant, has a long life, stands grazing well, can be easily cut, makes an excellent hay, improves the soil (being a legume), and is not much troubled by pests and diseases. In a word it is almost the perfect fodder plant.

PAST SUSPICION OF THE CROP

Give a dog a bad name and it sticks to him. Lucerne has had one or two bad names here in the Western Province, which, having stuck a long time, are now being rapidly shaken off. The first was that it caused hoven or "opblaas" in livestock. Under certain conditions and with stock not accustomed to grazing lucerne, it probably would cause hoven. But then ordinary lush spring pasturage can also cause hoven and sometimes does. No, if care is exercised and stock "grow up," as it were, with lucerne on the farm, there is no danger. The occasional cases of hoven which sustain the bad name are usually traced to animals strange to lucerne, or any green succulence for that matter, gorging themselves on the crop.

The second bad name was that it was difficult to establish under open field conditions, being choked by weeds in the course of a season. Furthermore, the growth was often yellowish and sickly instead of the dark-green, robust appearance of lucerne growing under irrigation or favourable garden treatment.

UNFAIR STANDARDS OF COMPARISON

With better preparatory soil treatment, liming, fertilising and initial bacterial inoculation, these troubles have been overcome. The fact was we were using too high a standard of comparison. Lucerne may give six or seven cuttings yearly under the most favourable irrigation and soil conditions. That is no reason why we should dub as a failure dryland lucerne which gives, when established, even only one plant, on the average, per square foot and provides valuable grazing for the greater part of the year. If good summer rains should fall—although these cannot be relied upon in this area—there will be growth up to 12 or 18 inches, sufficient to mow a hay crop.

ELSENBURG PERSEVERES AND FINDS A WAY

At the Stellenbosch-Elsenburg College of Agriculture lucerne has been grown as a dry-land crop for 25 years or more. At present there are something like 200 acres of dry-land lucerne established there, much of it on very poor, shallow-soiled hillsides. But the first attempts at establishing it were not always successful. Being sown in drills the winter weeds and gousblom made luxuriant growth just at the period (June-July)

when lucerne is rather dormant on account of the cold. The necessity for constant cultivation was a limiting factor to the area that could be handled with the available farm labour at that time of the year.

Year by year at Elsenburg the technique in the culture of this crop has been improved until now it can be recommended with assurance. The improved methods have given healthier plants and more uniform stands with fewer blank areas; and, what is more, these stands have a longer expectation of useful life. A poor stand will thin out each year and by the second or third year will hardly repay any expenses made on it, whereas a good stand will last and be profitable for five or six years and in favourable situations up to ten years.

What, then, is the ideal method of establishing dry-land lucerne? The three methods usually used nowadays are:—

- (1) Autumn sowing with a cereal nurse-crop.
- (2) Autumn seeding alone after a summer fallow.
- (3) Spring seeding alone after grazing off an autumn-sown cereal crop.

NURSE-CROP METHOD

The cereal usually used is oats, and when these oats are cut in November the lucerne has the field to itself. But this method, though perhaps the cheapest, can never give the best results. The plants are usually spindly and weak through being overshadowed by the oats, and when left to fend for themselves they lack that flat, stooling habit so characteristic of robust deep-rooted well-spaced lucerne plants. Further, few farmers can at this stage resist putting in livestock to pick the stubbles and, of course, much harm results to the young plants, which are injured in the crown of the roots. This sudden loss of most of its foliage acts also as a check to the plant's root development. And it all happens at a time when the plant needs all the reserve strength it can muster to take it through the oncoming dry summer months—the most critical stage in the life of young dry-land lucerne.

AUTUMN SOWING

Method No. 2 is to sow the seed in the autumn by itself. Of course the ground will have been prepared the season before by grazing off a well-manured cereal crop in August-September and ploughing up well for a summer fallow. With the first rains the following autumn this land is fertilized with 300 lb. Superphosphates and 200 lb. Degelatinised Bone Flour per acre, ploughed or disc'd, well harrowed and rolled if possible to form a good seed-bed. Much of this work could be done during the late summer months in readiness for an opportune date for seeding in April-May. Sown 25 lb. to the acre the seed is broadcast and covered by a light harrowing. A good even seed-bed makes all the difference to a successful stand. Millions of seeds are irretrievably lost if buried too deeply in uneven and cloddy ground. Do not be afraid to sow thickly—the seed is fairly cheap—and lucerne has the faculty of thinning itself out and adjusting itself to the available food and moisture supply. The thick initial growth resulting from a heavy seeding will help to crowd out weeds which are about the greatest enemy of seedling lucerne.

SPRING SOWING

The third method is to sow the lucerne in the spring. The actual month will depend largely on the district and the soil. In cool hillside sandy loams it has been successfully done as late as October, but in heavier clay loams and shaley soils September is about the latest month advisable. Sowing a month earlier in each case after a dry winter will ensure a sufficiency of moisture for the young crop. If moisture is available lucerne grows in the spring at an astounding rate. Treatment of the ground previous to the sowing would be on these lines—in autumn, manure well with farmyard manure, if possible, and plough deeply for a mixed cereal or oat grazing crop and feed this off during August-September. When cleaned up by the stock, shallow ploughing, good harrowing and rolling will prepare the seed-bed. Try and catch an opportune rain for seeding time and cover lightly. Shallow ploughing at this stage will prevent too many summer weeds coming through. Fertilizing will be, as in the previous method, 300 lb. Superphosphates and 200 lb. Bone Meal per acre.

With all three methods applications of Agricultural Lime, from 1,000-2,000 lb. per acre, are advised.

CARE OF THE YOUNG CROP

Whatever method is adopted will still leave open the question of grazing in the early stages. Injury to the plant at this stage will do great harm to the root system. The ideal method is to mow the young crop when about nine inches high and leave the mown lucerne on the ground. But light grazing in favourable weather is the method most adopted. Grazing during the first critical summer should never be too close; if it is, the long years of useful life of the lucerne will be much shortened. Change stock from paddock to paddock, giving about 14 days' grazing in each; then allow 14 days for recovery and growth.

AFTER-CARE AND FERTILIZING

Now we have to deal with the after-care and annual treatment of the crop. Of course, you will have to fertilize the crop each autumn and 200-400 lb. Phosphates either in the form of Supers, Basic Slag or Bone Meal will be necessary. A good heavy spiked harrow, or a Martin tine cultivator is a wonderful way of stimulating growth after the two dormant months of June and July. Also in April, with the first autumn rains, a good scarifying operation will bring on rapid growth. When early barley and other early crops are barely out of the ground, when the young grass is short and watery, you will have lucerne land fit for grazing until the heavy rains and cold wet spells arrive in June and July.

LUCERNE VARIETIES

In this country there are three varieties in commerce—Provence, Hunter River and Chinese. It is impossible to tell the name of the variety from the appearance of the seed. For this reason the varieties Hunter River and Chinese, which are much more expensive than Provence, should only be bought from known and reliable sources. Fully 95 per cent. of the lucerne grown in South Africa is of the Provence type, and for all dry-land purposes it is the best variety. In fact, the Cape-grown Provence is now recognised as quite a distinct strain of the original Provence. This has come about through natural selection, natural cross-fertilization, and, to a small degree, through mass selection by observant growers.

Provence is the longest-lived of the three varieties, but during the very cold months of mid-winter it ceases growth. Hunter River on the other hand is a

rather shorter-lived variety, but has this advantage, that it restarts its growth after winter earlier than Provence, and continues growing later into the winter before becoming dormant. Chinese is also noted for these early characteristics. The reputation of both these varieties has suffered on account of substitution by unscrupulous suppliers.

In the Western Province, the area for which this article is primarily intended, these early-growth tendencies of Hunter River and Chinese are not quite so pronounced, on account of our comparatively mild winters. Here the variety Provence is an exceedingly good one considering the lack of lime in, and shallowness of, our soils.



Lucerne.

"DODDER" IN LUCERNE

Dodder is a creeping plant parasitic on the lucerne plant. It starts growth from seed in the original lucerne seed and its thread-like tendrils cling to the lucerne stems, attaching themselves by suckers through which it extracts nourishment for its own growth. When firmly established it breaks contact with the soil and becomes purely parasitic, spreading rapidly and choking out areas of lucerne.

Under irrigation conditions, and where lucerne grows very luxuriantly, it can become a serious pest, but under dry-land conditions the dodder does not gain a footing. We have examined hundreds of acres in the Western Province and never yet found dodder infestation in dry-land lucerne.

For this reason it is possible to use a lower and, therefore, cheaper grade of seed in establishing large Western Province grain lands to lucerne for grazing. This is an important consideration.

Seed which is dodder-free and up to the standard of our stringent Government Lucerne Seed Export Regulations can be bought, but naturally at a higher cost, as the cleaning process is an intricate one requiring specialised machinery.

GRADES OF SEED

We supply three grades of seed.

Super Grade : This is high-class seed such as we clean for our large export business. Besides cleanliness, freedom from dodder and other weed impurities, it has some fancy points such as brightness of colour and uniformity of shape of the seeds.

Standard Grade : This is a high-class grade of dodder-free lucerne, but not quite up to the standard of Super Grade as far as colour is concerned, largely due to seasonal conditions. Some years the lucerne seed crop is not very even in colour, containing some greenish seed and some brown seed. But this is the exception rather than the rule. Of the seed we sell within the Union, probably 80 per cent. is of this "Standard Grade."

Under Grade : This is seed of good vitality which will give a good stand of dry-land lucerne. In fact some of the best stands we have seen have been of this origin. The colour is often, at first sight, a bit disappointing, the seed inclined to be smallish and there may be slight dodder infestation as also rib-grass or plantain. But it is capable of producing a good stand and, what is more, is just slightly over half the cost of the other grades.

THE TERM "FREE FROM DODDER"

All Lucerne Seed sold by us at ordinary catalogue price, except that listed as "Under Grade," is "Guaranteed Free from Dodder," and by this we mean that if you examine the seed on arrival or send a sample of it to the Government for examination and any Dodder whatever is found in it then the seed is to be returned to us, and we will pay railage both ways and replace the seed with other which is free from Dodder, or refund the amount paid for it.

Dodder seed can be disseminated in several ways and it is possible for it to appear in a field at any time, even on new ground, but that would not necessarily be proof that the seed sown was infested. Therefore, we cannot accept the blame for Dodder appearing in the field afterwards if it has not been found in the seed before sowing.

These conditions are perfectly clear and fair to both parties and we cannot under any circumstances accept responsibility beyond this.

BACTERIAL INOCULATION

The initial growth of lucerne in ground new to the crop is much assisted by the introduction of nitrification bacteria. These bacteria live and work in the small white nodules attached to the roots of the plant—a phenomenon peculiar to all leguminous plants. There are several different groups of legumes each requiring a different kind of bacterium. The function of these minute creatures is to fix the nitrogen—an essential plant food—from the soil-air and to convert it into, and store it in, a form readily available to the plant.

In later years, when other crops have succeeded lucerne on the land, great benefit is derived from this nitrogen fixation as the leguminous plant has not used the major part of this stored plant food. Furthermore, the deep penetrating roots of the lucerne plant, after rotting, are a means of opening up the subsoil and letting in moisture and air.

Lucerne is, therefore, a valuable plant in a long-range rotation of eight years—four years lucerne, then wheat—wheat again—oats—rape, kale, mangels or other grazing and soiling (feeding) crops.

This inoculant can be purchased commercially under the name of "Nitragin." The medium in which the bacteria are stored is mainly charcoal dust and is

packed in small tins, each of which will dress from 60-100 lb. of seed. Mixed with damp soil the "Nitragin" is sprinkled over the seed, stirred up and immediately sown.

A TRIAL Paddock WILL CONVINCE

Make up your mind right now to put a small area down to lucerne, even if you have not been able to do all the usual preparatory work advised in this article. A good seed-bed, well fertilized, and a favourable sowing date, will give you results that will open your eyes. Next year you will want to extend the area and again the following year. You will get a new thrill out of farming and you will be able to look your livestock full in the face all the year round, instead of only in the spring-time, when there is grass about, as you do now. You will find your neighbour looking over your fence more often than usual and if that gives you reason for pride you are a true husbandman,

Others are growing dry-land lucerne successfully, and there is no reason why you should not take the same time and trouble and do the same worth-while thing.



SOIL INOCULATORS FOR LEGUMINOUS CROPS

Bakteriese Behandeling van Grond vir Peulgewasse

All growing crops require nitrogen. The purpose of inoculation as it relates to legume seeds is to produce root nodules containing bacteria which will assist nature in taking free nitrogen from the atmosphere and storing it in the soil. The nitrogen which is gathered in this way helps not only the crop which has been inoculated, but enriches the soil as well. All authorities agree that inoculated legume crops are far superior to uninoculated crops. Inoculated legume crops are placed in the rotation to enrich the soil, as well as for their crop value. Unless the leguminous plant is well inoculated, at each sowing, the purpose of the rotation has been defeated in that the crop may then be a soil robber instead of a benefactor.

Inoculation increases crop yield, as well as the quality of the crop. Inoculated plants are darker in colour, more vigorous, set more seed and have a better chance to survive adverse weather conditions.

NITRAGIN is prepared for the following groups of seed. (In ordering always state kind of seed to be inoculated.)

Group A.	Group B.	Group C.
Alfalfa	Red Clover	Garden Pea
Hubam	Mammoth Clover	Field Pea
Burr Clover	White Clover	Sweet Pea
Sweet Clover	Alsike	Vetch
	Crimson Clover	Horse Bean
Group D.	Group E.	Group S.
Navy Bean	Cowpea	Soy Bean
String Bean	Lima Bean	and
Wax Bean	Japan Clover	Other Legumes
Kidney Bean	Peanut	
Garden Bean	Velvet Bean	

Price per tin 4/- : postage 6d. extra. Pretoria Price 4/- per tin, postage 6d. extra. Each tin contains sufficient to inoculate at least one bushel of seed.

LEGUMENS

These crops all belong to that most important natural order, Leguminosae. They gather nitrogen from the atmosphere without cost to the farmer and are often aptly referred to as "soil renovators." You cannot afford to overlook them.

Hierdie plante behoort almal aan daardie mees belangrike natuurlike groep Leguminosae.

Hul vergader stikstof uit die lug sonder enige koste en kan met reg verwys word na as „Grond Opbouers.” Maak seker dat u hul nie uitlaat nie.

LUCERNE

Lusern

This is the greatest of all Legumens. In every country where it will grow it is recognised as "The King of Fodder Crops." As a rotation crop it will only be used where conditions are so unfavourable that it cannot be a very permanent crop, because under other conditions it would be too valuable to plough under.

Provence Lucerne (Cape Grown). More largely used than all other varieties and large quantities are exported to other countries.

Super Grade Recleaned Seed :

1 lb., 1/- ; 5 lb., 4/- ; 25 lb., 17/6 ; 100 lb., 65/-.

Standard Grade Recleaned Seed :

1 lb., 10d. ; 5 lb., 3/6 ; 25 lb., 16/- ; 100 lb., 60/-.

Under Grade for Grain Lands :

25 lb., 8/6 ; 100 lb., 32/6 ; 200 lb., 62/6.

Hunter River Lucerne (Cape Grown). Makes earlier growth than other varieties and usually gives a later cutting also. Recleaned seed.

1 lb., 1/3 ; 5 lb., 5/6 ; 25 lb., 25/- ; 100 lb., 90/-.

Chinese Lucerne (Cape Grown). Withstands cold conditions well.

1 lb., 2/- ; 5 lb., 9/9 ; 25 lb., 47/6.



Crimson Clover.

CLOVERS AND KINDRED PLANTS

Klaver en Gelyksoortige Plante

Quantity to Sow. When sown alone the quantities vary from about 10 lbs. to 20 lbs., according to variety. When sown in pasture mixtures the quantity would usually be from 2 to 5 lbs. per acre, according to variety.

Hoeveelheid om te Saai. As dit nie in 'n mengsel gesaai word nie hang dit van die soort af hoeveel gesaai moet word, gewoonlik van 20 tot 40 lb. per morg. As dit in 'n gras mengsel bevat word, word gewoonlik van 4 tot 10 lb. gemeng.

Alsike Clover (*Trifolium hybridum*). A true perennial, well adapted to wet situations, can be grown under irrigation.

1 lb., 2/6 ; 5 lb., 11/- ; 25 lb., 52/6 ; 100 lb., 200/-.

Berseem (*Trifolium Alexandrinum*). A valuable annual clover for early autumn sowing, will give 3 or 4 cuts under favourable conditions. Should be treated as a fodder crop and sown on well-prepared land. If mixed with a cereal and grazed during the winter it makes a splendid hay crop in the spring.

1 lb., 3/- ; 5 lb., 14/- ; 25 lb., 67/6 ; 100 lb., 262/6.

Birdsfoot Trefoil (*Lotus corniculatus*). A true perennial, attains maturity the second year; great drought resister and useful for pasture mixtures on high exposed situations.

1 lb., 2/6.

Burr Clover (*Medicago denticulata*). Were it not for the "burrs" this would be highly esteemed for sheep as it is for other livestock. In the Western Province it is an important item of the spring grazing.

1 lb., 2/- ; 5 lb., 9/-.

Broad Red Clover (*Trifolium pratense*). One of the best for pasture, likes a fairly heavy loam containing lime.

1 lb., 1/9 ; 5 lb., 7/6 ; 25 lb., 37/6 ; 100 lb., 145/-.

Chilian Red Clover (*Trifolium pratense*). A very vigorous strain of Red Clover.

1 lb., 1/9 ; 5 lb., 7/6 ; 25 lb., 37/6 ; 100 lb., 145/-.

Crimson Clover (*Trifolium incarnatum*). An annual clover for autumn sowing in the warmer districts, gives good winter feed but is most used as a hay crop or for soil renovation in orchards.

1 lb., 1/6 ; 5 lb., 6/3 ; 25 lb., 27/6 ; 100 lb., 100/-.

Dwarf White Clover (*Trifolium repens*). The ideal clover for permanent pasture in favoured situations in partnership with Perennial Rye Grass. The stems creep and root at the joints. It will withstand considerable adversity when well established.

1 lb., 2/6 ; 5 lb., 11/- ; 25 lb., 52/6 ; 100 lb., 205/-.

Giant Cow Grass (*Trifolium pratense perenne*). The perennial form of Red Clover, gives heavy returns under good cultivation.

1 lb., 2/3 ; 5 lb., 10/- ; 25 lb., 45/-.

Greater Birdsfoot Trefoil (*Lotus major* var. *villosus*).

1 lb., 8/6.

King Island Clover (*Melilotus indica*). This has proved to be a most satisfactory winter cover-crop for orchards. It should be sown as early as possible in the autumn.

1 lb., 9d.; 5 lb., 3/3; 25 lb., 15/-; 100 lb., 55/-.

We can also occasionally supply "scarified" seed of the above yellow-flowered annual *Melilot*. This gives a much better germination as it allows soil moisture to get inside the hard seed-coat almost immediately.

1 lb., 1/6; 5 lb., 6/-; 25 lb., 27/6; 100 lb., 100/-.

Korean Lespedeza. A low-growing annual, but attaining as much as 18 inches in good soil; suited to the warmer districts where it may be grown for pasture, preferably in a mixture. The Korean variety has become very popular in recent years.

1 lb., 1/9; 5 lb., 8/-; 25 lb., 37/6; 100 lb., 145/-.

Subterranean Clover (*T. subterraneum*). This clover is proving valuable in Australia, where it is transforming poor land into excellent pasture. It is an annual winter-growing clover, which starts with the first good autumn rains and re-seeds itself in the spring. It does well on second quality hill land, particularly if it has had a dressing of phosphatic fertiliser. Subterranean Clover and Wimmera Rye Grass in conjunction should prove an excellent pasture combination for the winter rainfall areas of the Cape.

1 lb., 2/6; 5 lb., 11/3; 25 lb., 52/6; 110 lb., 200/-.



White Sweet Clover.

White Blossom Sweet Clover (*Melilotus alba*). Biennial. In America this crop is extending rapidly and is proving valuable for green-manuring, pasture and hay. It is a biennial with a strong deep root growth splendid for opening up heavy sub-soils. It is a good fodder and a good honey plant for bees, but is liable to taint the milk of cows.

1 lb., 1/6; 5 lb., 6/3; 25 lb., 25/-; 100 lb., 87/6.

Wild White Clover (*Trifolium repens*). This is claimed to be better than the ordinary White Clover for pasture, but the seed is more expensive. We stock New Zealand and Kentish seed.

N.Z. Seed: 1 lb., 3/3; 5 lb., 15/-; 25 lb., 70/-.

Kentish seed: 10/6 lb.

FUNGICIDES

FOR TREATMENT AGAINST SEED BORNE DISEASES

Copper Carbonate. For treating winter cereals against the several kinds of smut diseases. About 7 ozs. is sufficient to treat 1 sack of grain. Mix thoroughly with this powdered fungicide—two minutes is enough. The seed need not be sown immediately. The cost of the material will only be about threepence per acre.

Per 7 oz. pkt. 1/3; carton of 20 7-oz. pkts. 20/-.
Per 5 lb. pkt. 7/6; 25 lb. bag 32/6.

Kudu-Formal. A well-known and reliable brand of Formaldehyde (40% strength) used for the following purposes:—

- For treating seeds of cereals infected with smut. A 1 lb. bottle of KUDU-FORMAL (1/10th gal.) makes 48 gals. of solution for wheat or oats, or 40 gals. for barley. This amount is sufficient to treat about 12 to 15 sacks of cereal seeds. Full directions supplied with each container.
- For treating seed potatoes infected with the Common Potato Scab. The tubers should be immersed for two hours in a solution of 1 pint of KUDU-FORMAL to 30 gals. of water. If the "eyes" are already well "shot" a solution of about 1 pint in 60 gals. of water should be used.
- For disinfecting soil for seed-beds and eradicating "mustiness" from floors of grain sheds, use 1 part of KUDU-FORMAL to 50 parts of water spraying the solution with a force pump or water can.

Price: Kudu-Formal. Per lb. bot., 1/9; packed for post 2/6 (postage 2/-). Per 1 gal. tin, 8/6, ½ gal. tin, 5/6; 1 gal. jar, 13/6, ½ gal. jar, 8/6.

At Pretoria. Per 1 lb. bot., 2/-; 1 gal. tin, 9/6; ½ gal., 6/-.

Ceresan. This is a dry mercuric seed-dressing powder prepared under scientific control by the world-famous Bayer Laboratories. Designed to control a large range of seed-borne fungus diseases. For cereals use 1½ ozs. of "CERESAN" for every bushel of seed. Directions with every tin.
Per 2 lb. package, 7/6; 10 lb. tins, 34/6; 28 lb. drums, 88/6.

PRICE FLUCTUATIONS

Prices quoted for seeds—especially farm seeds—are subject to revision from time to time.

Until harvest results are known it is difficult to fix prices owing to market fluctuations. Further, the quality of the new season's seed can only be ascertained after drastic cleaning processes in our well-equipped mill. The cleaned product, free of waste, weeds, immature and diseased seeds, may be sown thinner than usual and will give a healthier crop than uncleaned seed. In comparing prices, due allowance should be made for that important fact.

We are always prepared to quote especially for large quantities and by sending cash with your order you are entitled to deduct five per cent. discount.

TESTIMONIALS

I am very satisfied with the result obtained from the lawn seed I ordered from you in August last. (Ceres, 11/2/38.)

The Vetches are doing fine and I fail to see why Hairy Vetches are not used as a green feed on a much larger scale in the Winter rainfall areas as it is second to none. (Riversdale, 14/4/37.)

BEANS, PEAS, VETCHES, ETC.

There are both winter and summer crops in this list. The following may be sown in autumn :—Horse Beans, Field Peas, Vetches, Lentils and Lupins. In spring you may sow the following :—Field Peas, Cowpeas, Vetches and Peanuts.

Quantity to Sow. This varies enormously according to the size of seed and manner of sowing. The following quantities may be considered approximately correct, broadcast, per acre :—Field Peas, Cowpeas, Lupins, 100 lb.; Vetches, 30 lb.; Peanuts, 25 lb. Horse Beans would be sown in drills and probably 100 lb. would be needed.

SOY BEANS

Biloxi. Upright grower, 4 to 5 feet, gives a dense mass of foliage and is a heavy yielder of beans, does not shatter so readily as most varieties.

1 lb., 9d.; 5 lb., 3/-; 25 lb., 13/6; 100 lb., 50/-.

Laredo. A fine variety for hay, it is medium-early (140 days), gives a good yield of beans and does not shatter readily.

1 lb., 1/-; 5 lb., 4/6; 25 lb., 20/-; 100 lb., 75/-.

Yellow (Local). This is South African grown seed of an unnamed variety.

1 lb., 6d.; 5 lb., 1/6; 25 lb., 6/-; 100 lb., 20/-.

Mahogany. A dark-brown seeded variety.

1 lb., 6d.; 5 lb., 1/9; 25 lb., 6/9; 100 lb., 25/-.

Mammoth Yellow. Extensively grown in America, both for beans and forage, which it yields in great abundance; erect in growth, up to 3 feet, and can be cut with a mower; maturity, 145 days.

1 lb., 1/-; 5 lb., 4/6; 25 lb., 20/-; 100 lb., 75/-.

Tokio. A very thrifty grower and heavy yielder of both hay and beans and does not react unfavourably to adverse weather conditions; maturity, 145 days.

1 lb., 1/-; 5 lb., 4/6; 25 lb., 20/-; 100 lb., 75/-.

Virginia. Being earlier in maturity this variety can be grown where shorter seasons prevail and the yield of hay and beans is remarkably good and of finer quality than the somewhat coarser and later varieties; maturity, 125 days.

1 lb., 1/-; 5 lb., 4/6; 25 lb., 20/-; 100 lb., 75/-.

Wilson Early Black. One of the best of the early varieties and grows up to 3 feet on good land; its tall growth and absence of lower branches makes its easy to harvest; maturity, 120 days.

1 lb., 1/-; 5 lb., 4/6; 25 lb., 20/-; 100 lb., 75/-.

Wood's Yellow. A disease resistant and non-shattering variety of great merit; claimed to be the heaviest yielder of all varieties; maturity, 145 days.

1 lb., 1/-; 5 lb., 4/6; 25 lb., 20/-; 100 lb., 75/-.

OTHER FIELD BEANS

Horse Bean (*Vicia faba*). In type this is like the "Broad Bean" of the vegetable garden, a winter legume, good for fodder and green-manuring.

1 lb., 6d.; 5 lb., 2/3; 25 lb., 10/6; 100 lb., 40/-.

Mungo Bean (*Phaseolus mungo*). In habit this plant resembles the Cow Pea, but is of more erect growth, and should be treated in the same way; valuable for green-manuring and a seed crop.

1 lb., 6d.; 5 lb., 1/6; 25 lb., 6/9; 100 lb., 25/-.

Sann Hemp (*Crotalaria juncea*). A green-manuring crop which is becoming very popular. It should succeed throughout South Africa, but perhaps most suited to the warmer districts.

1 lb., 6d.; 5 lb., 1/9; 25 lb., 7/6; 100 lb., 27/6.



Soy or Soya Bean.

COWPEAS

Kafferbone

Blackeye. Upright. One of the best for a seed crop, the dried beans are usually in good demand at a favourable price.

Pretoria: 1 lb., 6d.; 5, 1/6; 25, 6/-; 100, 20/-.

Mowbray: 1 lb., 6d.; 5, 1/6; 25, 6/6; 100, 21/6.

Iron. Recumbent. A very vigorous grower, large dark green leaves, long pods well filled, mid-season, prolific and said to be rust resistant.

Pretoria: 1 lb., 6d.; 5, 1/6; 25, 6/-; 100, 20/-.

Mowbray: 1 lb., 6d.; 5, 1/6; 25, 6/6; 100, 21/6.

New Era. Upright. Early-maturing and yields a heavy crop of peas or a heavy crop of herbage for silage or hay.

Pretoria: 1 lb., 6d.; 5, 1/6; 25, 6/-; 100, 20/-.

Mowbray: 1 lb., 6d.; 5, 1/6; 25, 6/6; 100, 21/6.

Whippoorwill. Upright. A favourite early variety that yields a very heavy cutting for silage or hay.

Pretoria: 1 lb., 6d.; 5, 1/6; 25, 6/-; 100, 20/-.

Mowbray: 1 lb., 6d.; 5, 1/6; 25, 6/6; 100, 21/6.

White Bechuana. Upright. Makes a very heavy yield of seed and a heavy growth of vine, may be used for a green or dry crop.

Pretoria: 1 lb., 6d.; 5, 1/6; 25, 6/-; 100, 20/-.

Mowbray: 1 lb., 6d.; 5, 1/6; 25, 6/6; 100, 21/6.

White Wonder. A late maturing and heavy yielding variety and consequently requires a full season; apparently same as White Bechuana.

Pretoria: 1 lb., 6d.; 5, 1/6; 25, 6/-; 100, 20/-.

Mowbray: 1 lb., 6d.; 5, 1/6; 25, 6/6; 100, 21/6.

Mixed. For cheap seeding we offer here seed of good quality but mixed or of any variety that happens to be available at a low price.

Pretoria: 1 lb., 4d.; 5, 1/-; 25, 4/-; 100, 15/-.

Mowbray: 1 lb., 4d.; 5, 1/-; 25, 4/6; 100, 16/6.

FIELD PEAS

Landertjies

Cape Field Peas (*Pisum arvense*). Yields heavy growth, splendid for green-manuring of orchards and grain lands, or may be used for a dry crop.

Mowbray : 5 lb., 1/3 ; 25, 4/6 ; 100, 16/6 ; 200, 31/6.
Pretoria : 5 lb., 1/6 ; 25, 6/- ; 100, 21/- ; 200, 40/-.

Black-Eyed Susan Peas (*Pisum arvense*). One of the best for green-manuring as it yields remarkably heavy growth of herbage as well as a good seed crop if left to ripen.

Large Seeded Variety :

Mowbray : 1 lb., 6d. ; 25 lb., 9/6 ; 100 lb., 35/-.
Pretoria : 1 lb., 6d. ; 25 lb., 9/6 ; 100 lb., 35/-.

Small Seeded Variety :

Mowbray : 1 lb., 5d. ; 25 lb., 8/- ; 100 lb., 30/-.
Pretoria : 1 lb., 5d. ; 25 lb., 8/- ; 100 lb., 30/-.

Green Field Peas (*Pisum arvense*). Favoured for table purposes, on account of the green colour ; its merits, otherwise, are about the same as the yellow variety.

Mowbray : 1 lb., 6d. ; 25 lb., 7/6 ; 100 lb., 26/6.
Pretoria : 1 lb., 6d. ; 25 lb., 8/- ; 100 lb., 28/-.

Partridge Field Peas (*Pisum arvense*). Orchardists tell us that this variety is rust-resistant and, consequently, suits them better than others for green-manuring.

Mowbray : 1 lb., 6d. ; 25, 7/- ; 100, 25/6 ; 200, 50/-.
Pretoria : 1 lb., 6d. ; 25, 7/6 ; 100, 27/- ; 200, 53/-.



Field Pea.



Sand or Hairy Vetch.

VETCHES

Wikke

Hairy Vetch (*Vicia villosa*). Recommended for sandy soils, a small-seeded variety and very hardy. Use 15 lb. per acre when sown alone.

1 lb., 6d. ; 5 lb., 2/3 ; 25 lb., 10/6 ; 100 lb., 40/-.

Konigsberg Spring Vetch. In its habits and preferences this is similar to "English Spring."

1 lb., 8d. ; 5 lb., 3/- ; 25 lb., 10/6 ; 100 lb., 37/6.

Peluschkin Vetch. A large-seeded vetch which is likely to prove a valuable addition to our list of leguminous crops for fodder and green-manuring purposes. A Caledon grower reports that it is earlier in growth and more robust than Spring Vetch.

Mowbray : 1 lb., 8d. ; 5, 2/6 ; 25, 10/- ; 100, 37/6.

Pretoria : 1 lb., 8d. ; 5, 2/6 ; 25, 10/6 ; 100, 39/-.

Purple Vetch (*Vicia atropurpurea*). A new variety, recommended for trial as a green-manuring crop for orchards and grain lands.

1 lb., 1/- ; 5 lb., 3/9 ; 25 lb., 16/6 ; 100 lb., 60/-.

FIELD ROOT CROPS

Landwortelgewasse

Next to pasture the most important matter to the sheep farmer is the production of cultivated crops for his most valuable stock. Mangels, Turnips and other roots are very extensively grown in other countries for this purpose, but in South Africa they are comparatively neglected. Can South Africa afford to neglect such valuable crops as these?

Quantity to Sow. All these crops are best sown in drills, 12 to 15 inches apart for Carrots and Chicory; the same for Turnips. Swedes want a little more room, say 18 inches, and Mangels and Beet are usually sown 18 to 24 inches apart. Much depends on the implements in use. It pays to sow further apart in order to introduce labour-saving appliances. Carrots and Chicory require a seeding of 3 to 4 lb. per acre. Swedes and Turnips may be sown at the rate of 2 lb. per acre and Mangels 8 to 10 lb. If you use a drill you may have to vary the quantity according to what the implement can do. You may sow a little too thickly to secure even distribution, because you must, in any case, thin out the rows afterwards and a little seed wasted may mean a greater saving in labour.

Hoeveelheid om te Saai. Al die sade word in rye, 12 tot 15 dm. uitmekaar gesaai, soos byvoorbeeld Geelwortels, Tjiekorie en Raap; Sweedse Raap wil 'n bietjie meer ruimte hê, sê 18 dm., en Mangels en Beet word gewoonlik in rye 18 tot 24 dm. uitmekaar gesaai. Baie hang af van die implemente in gebruik, dit betaal om ver uitmekaar te saai, om sodoende hande arbeid uit te skakel. Geelwortels en Tjiekorie moet 6 tot 8 lb., Sweedse Raap en Raap, 4 lb., en Mangels 16 tot 20 lb. per morg gesaai word. As u 'n saaimasjien gebruik sal die hoeveelheid wat u gebruik miskien moet verskil, volgens wat die masjien kan doen. Om gelyk te saai sal u noodwendig moet dik saai, maar in elke geval sal u tog rye moet uitdun, en hoewel 'n bietjie saad gemors word, spaar dit ongetwyfeld baie arbeid.

Carrot, Intermediate. Of medium length, but makes roots of great size, and is a splendid field crop, as well as an excellent table carrot.

1 lb., 2/6; 5 lb., 11/3; 25 lb., 52/6; 100 lb., 200/-.

Carrot, White Belgian. A favourite stock-feeding variety, long roots and heavy cropper, it grows one third above the ground, that portion being green and the lower portion white.

1 lb., 2/6; 5 lb., 11/3; 25 lb., 52/6; 100 lb., 200/-.

Chicory, Large-rooted Magdeburgh. A splendid grazing crop of simplest cultivation on soil that suits Mangels, sow 10 to 12 lb. per acre.

1 lb., 3/6; 5 lb., 15/-; 25 lb., 55/-; 100 lb., 200/-.

Mangel, Mammoth Long Red. For rich loam this variety is unsurpassed and will give a heavier crop than any other.

1 lb., 1/-; 5 lb., 4/-; 25 lb., 17/6; 100 lb., 63/6.

Mangel, Yellow Globe. Excels in quality and is suited to shallower soils than other varieties.

1 lb., 1/-; 5 lb., 4/-; 25 lb., 17/6; 100 lb., 63/6.

Silver Beet. A valuable grazing crop and it is claimed that it will last for several years if rested at suitable intervals.

1 lb., 2/3; 5 lb., 10/-; 25 lb., 47/6; 100 lb., 180/-.

Sugar Beet. The roots are smaller than Mangels and formed below the surface, a valuable fodder crop on account of the high sugar content of the roots.

1 lb., 4/6; 5 lb., 20/-.

Swede, Champion. An old and favourite purple-top variety, a great cropper and gives good shapely roots.

1 lb., 1/6; 5 lb., 5/-; 25 lb., 22/6; 100 lb., 80/-.

Swede, Imperial. Of excellent size and good quality and yields a very heavy crop.

1 lb., 2/-; 5 lb., 5/-; 25 lb., 22/6; 100 lb., 80/-.

Swede, Lord Derby. Green top, long keeper.

1 lb., 2/3; 5 lb., 9/6; 25 lb., 40/-; 100 lb., 150/-.

Turnip, Purple Top Mammoth. A white-fleshed, purple-top variety of splendid size, a very heavy cropper.

1 lb., 1/6; 5 lb., 5/-; 25 lb., 22/6; 100 lb., 80/-.

Turnip, Veitch's Purple Globe. White-fleshed, recommended.

1 lb., 1/-; 5 lb., 4/3; 25 lb., 20/-; 100 lb., 75/-.

Turnip, White American Strapleaf. Flat and irregularly rounded, it is early and of excellent quality and endures heat well, may be used for field or garden.

1 lb., 1/6; 5 lb., 6/3; 25 lb., 23/9; 100 lb., 85/-.

Turnip, White Stone or Stubble. An early variety for field or garden, makes good-size and gives a heavy crop, while young it is splendid for table.

1 lb., 1/6; 5 lb., 5/6; 25 lb., 22/6; 100 lb., 75/-.



Mammoth Long Red Mangel.

MISCELLANEOUS CROPS

Verskillende Gewasse



Buckwheat

RAPE (Blaarraap), KALE (Blaarkool), and MUSTARD (Mostert), etc.

These are valuable crops for grazing and deserve close attention from every up-to-date agriculturist. Rape particularly, is now very extensively sown. In the grain districts of Koeberg, Darling, Malmesbury, Paarl and Caledon, this crop provides magnificent feed on the "braaklande," where it is sown as a catch crop, while the land is otherwise lying fallow, thus entailing no extra expense and providing an immense amount of feed for all kinds of stock. It is valuable alike for Sheep, Cows, Pigs, Ostriches and any grazing stock.

Dwarf Essex Rape. This crop is now very largely grown in the Western Province for grazing purposes. It is important to have the right variety as some kinds are unsuitable.

1 lb., 6d.; 5 lb., 1/9; 25 lb., 7/6; 100 lb., 28/6.

Chou Moellier or Marrow Kale. Both leaves and stem may be used for stock-feeding, a very profitable crop.

1 lb., 1/6; 5 lb., 6/6; 25 lb., 30/-; 100 lb., 115/-.

Thousand Headed Kale. A tall branching cattle cabbage; produces a heavy crop of succulent leaf greatly relished by cattle, sheep, pigs, poultry, etc.

1 lb., 1/6; 5 lb., 6/6; 25 lb., 30/-; 100 lb., 115/-.

Black Mustard. Large-seeded, very rapid grower.

1 lb., 1/-; 5 lb., 4/6; 25 lb., 21/-; 100 lb., 80/-.

White Mustard. Splendid grazing crop for sheep, a very rapid grower, table mustard is produced from the seed of this variety.

1 lb., 1/-; 5 lb., 4/-; 25 lb., 17/6; 100 lb., 65/-.

MELONS AND PUMPKINS

Manketaan en Pampoen

These crops are typically South African and their value can hardly be exaggerated. They provide a very heavy yield of succulent green food that may be stored for many months, and, with ordinary precautions, the loss during storing is negligible. Deep alluvial soil suits these crops well, because it is their habit to search at great depths for the moisture that they require during the growing period.

Quantity to Sow. From 2 to 5 lb. of seed will be required per acre, according to variety and method of sowing.

Starke's Mammoth White Melon. This Kaffir Melon has been grown under our supervision for a very long period and well selected each season; the best of all Kaffir Melons.

1 lb., 3/-; 5 lb., 13/9; 25 lb., 65/-; 100 lb., 250/-.

Monketaan. Another name for Kaffir Melon; under this name we offer cheap seed of mixed or unnamed variety.

1 lb., 2/-; 5 lb., 9/-.

Cattle Pumpkin. Good seed at a cheap price for a field crop, any variety or mixed seed supplied at our discretion. (For special named varieties see Vegetable Seed List.)

1 lb., 2/-; 5 lb., 9/-; 25 lb., 40/-; 100 lb., 150/-.

OTHER FARM CROPS

Ander Gewasse

Jerusalem Artichokes. A splendid summer crop for pigs, the yield is heavy and pigs may be allowed to harvest the crop; suited to sandy soil.

1 lb., 6d.; 5 lb., 1/9; 25 lb., 6/-; 100 lb., 20/-.

Buckwheat (*Fagopyrum esculentum*). A summer-growing annual that produces a valuable grain crop much in demand for poultry feeding and other uses.

1 lb., 3d.; 5 lb., 1/-; 25 lb., 4/-; 100 lb., 15/-.

Common Flax or Linseed. For a grain crop this variety is recommended as a heavy yielder of Linseed of good heavy quality.

1 lb., 6d.; 5 lb., 2/-; 25 lb., 8/6; 100 lb., 30/-.

Creeping Saltbush (*Atriplex semibaccata*). A very popular species, thrives particularly in the Robertson district and should suit similar areas.

1 lb., 9d.; 5 lb., 3/-; 25 lb., 13/6; 100 lb., 50/-.

Old Man Saltbush (*Atriplex nummularia*). A tall-growing species, succeeds in the O.F.S., and in the Karroo area.

1 lb., 1/6; 5 lb., 6/3; 25 lb., 27/6; 100 lb., 100/-.

Sunflower, Tall Russian. A summer crop that thrives almost throughout South Africa, especially in the summer rainfall areas.

1 lb., 6d.; 5 lb., 1/6; 25 lb., 5/9; 100 lb., 20/-.

Sunflower, Black Russian. Makes a large head and the seed yield is heavy and of good quality.

1 lb., 6d.; 5 lb., 1/6; 25 lb., 5/9; 100 lb., 20/-.

Sunflower, White Russian. The seed of this variety is always in good demand and it is a heavy yielder.

1 lb., 6d.; 5 lb., 1/6; 25 lb., 5/9; 100 lb., 20/-.

TOBACCO

Tabak

Stella's Manyleaf Soulook Turkish Tobacco. Finest selected South African grown seed.

oz., 2/6; 1 lb., 9/-; 1 lb., 30/-.

VEGETABLE SEEDS

SIXPENNY PACKETS are post free to the Southern Territories of Africa and to any British country here or overseas. A dozen packets will be supplied for 5s. if cash is sent with the order.

Seeds sold by weight will be sent by cheapest means and customers remitting money should study the postage rates (see inside back cover) and include sufficient to cover postage.

Imported seeds cannot be sent by Agricultural Parcels Post; this rate is reserved for South African grown products (including seeds) and whenever possible we make use of it.

BROAD BEANS

Boerboontjies

These beans thrive best in a heavy soil with plenty of lime. Set seeds 4 to 6 inches apart and 2 inches deep in drills 2 feet apart any time during the autumn and winter. At the flowering stage pinch back the tops to check growth and encourage setting.

Five pounds of seed will sow about 100 yards of row. Pods are ready for picking in about three months.

Aquadulce. A hardy variety with long pods and beans of excellent flavour.

lb., 1/-; 5 lb., 4/-; 25 lb., 17/6; 100 lb. 60/-.

Hangdown Long Pod. A popular variety of superior quality, especially in the north.

lb., 1/-; 5 lb., 4/6; 25 lb., 18/6; 100 lb., 67/6.

Starke's Super Long Pod. This strain has produced pods 12 to 15 inches long containing 8 to 9 beans; it is early, hardy and a heavy cropper

lb. 1/-; 5 lb., 4/6; 25 lb., 18/6; 100 lb., 67/6.



Wax-podded French Bean.

FRENCH OR KIDNEY BEANS

Snyboon

These thrive in a friable mellow soil in a sunny position. Make first sowings in spring after danger of frost is over and continue until late summer. On the tropical coast and the northern low veld they may be grown also during most of the cool season. Set dwarf varieties in rows 2 feet apart and 4 to 6 inches between the seeds; tall varieties in north-south rows 4 to 6 feet apart and a trellis, wire netting or other support must be provided.

Four pounds of seed sow about 100 yards of row. The earliest dwarf kinds commence bearing in about seven weeks and the climbing sorts in about ten weeks.

DWARF OR BUSH VARIETIES

(Green Podded)

Stamboontjies

Black Valentine. May be grown for the earliest crops and picked when the pod is quite narrow. Splendid for marketing because the deep green colour and firm texture are retained long after picking.

lb., 1/3; 5 lb., 5/9; 25 lb., 27/6; 100 lb., 100/-.

Bountiful. Probably the earliest of all; light green pods, stringless, tender and meaty. We strongly recommend it for early flat podded green beans.

lb., 1/3; 5 lb., 5/9; 25 lb., 27/6; 100 lb., 100/-.

Canadian Wonder. The most widely grown of all commercial varieties; produces a very heavy crop of large pods of fine quality.

lb., 9d.; 5 lb., 3/-; 25 lb., 13/6; 100 lb., 50/-.

Chestnut Greenpod. An early stringless variety, pods 6 to 6½ inches long, drought-resistant and highly productive.

lb., 1/3; 5 lb., 5/9; 25 lb., 27/6; 100 lb., 100/-.

Kudu Stringless Greenpod. (Similar to Burpee's Stringless). A prolific bearer of beautiful round green pods, entirely stringless; may be sown early because it resists cold better than other varieties.

lb., 1/-; 5 lb., 4/6; 25 lb., 21/-; 100 lb., 80/-.

Kudu Surprise. An extremely early variety, dwarf dark-green vine, green podded. Is increasing in favour as a market variety.

lb., 1/-; 5 lb., 4/6; 50 lb., 21/-; 100 lb., 80/-.

Long Tom. One of the earliest and longest podded beans we have seen; magnificent variety.

lb., 2/-; 5 lb., 9/-; 25 lb., 40/-; 100 lb., 145/-.

Refugee. The uniform round pods are of medium length and very fleshy and brittle when young; flavour excellent.

lb., 1/3; 5 lb., 5/9; 25 lb., 27/6; 100 lb., 100/-.

Russet Wonder. A dwarf green-podded variety with brownish red beans of flat kidney shape which can also be used in the dry state; considered by some to be superior to the well-known Red Canadian Wonder.

lb., 1/3; 5 lb., 5/9; 25 lb., 27/6; 100 lb., 100/-.

Starke's Longsnap. Black seeded, sturdy dark green foliage; very early and has fine long pods.
lb., 1/9; 5 lb., 7/6; 25 lb., 32/6; 100 lb., 125/-.

Starke's Piebald. A fine green-podded bean having long pods of excellent quality; an excellent market variety, travels well.
lb., 1/3; 5 lb., 5/9; 25 lb., 27/6; 100 lb., 100/-.

Starke's Earlimarket. A dwarf stringless, green-podded variety giving pods about 8½ inches in length; it is early-maturing and a heavy cropper; excellent market variety as it travels well.
lb., 1/9; 5 lb., 8/-; 25 lb., 38/6 100 lb., 150/-.

Victory. (Afrikaner). A very prolific variety having pale green pods of good size and excellent quality.
lb., 9d.; 5 lb., 3/3; 25 lb., 15/-; 100 lb., 55/-.

SUGAR BEANS

Half White Sugar. (Lappies Boontjie). Widely grown for the dry beans which are splendid for cooking.
lb., 8d.; 5 lb., 2/9; 25 lb., 13/6; 100 lb., 50/-.

DWARF, BUTTER OR WAX VARIETIES (Golden Podded)

Botterboontjies

Hodgson Wax. A little later maturing than others of this class but a heavy bearer and well adapted to marketing. Pods fleshy and tender when young and the plant is notably resistant to disease.
lb., 1/-; 5 lb., 4/3; 25 lb., 20/-; 100 lb., 75/-.

Mont d'Or Butter. Early and prolific, pods are rather short and broad, and stringless.
lb., 1/3; 5 lb., 5/9; 25 lb., 27/6; 100 lb., 100/-.

Pencil Pod Wax. (Black Seeded). A large plant which crops heavily over a long period. Cylindrical pods, very fleshy, stringless and tender.
lb., 1/3; 5 lb., 5/9; 25 lb., 27/6; 100 lb., 100/-.

Rustless Golden Wax. A strong growing plant, heavy cropper and notably resistant to disease. Pods are light yellow, oval, fleshy and tender if used when young.
lb., 1/3; 5 lb., 5/9; 25 lb., 27/6; 100 lb., 100/-.

Surecrop Early. A fine variety for market garden, vigorous and productive. Thick very fleshy pods, stringless and brittle.
lb., 1/3; 5 lb., 5/9; 25 lb., 27/6; 100 lb., 100/-.

Burpee's Improved Bush Lima Beans.



Dwarf French Beans

RUNNERS OR CLIMBING VARIETIES Rankboontjies

Epicure. A remarkably heavy cropper; the fleshy stringless beans are produced in clusters and over a long period. A very popular sort and we confidently recommend it.
lb., 1/3; 5 lb., 5/-; 25 lb., 22/6; 100 lb., 85/-.

Kentucky Wonder. Somewhat similar to Epicure but the pods are thicker and more fleshy. A favourite variety.
lb., 1/3; 5 lb., 5/9; 25 lb., 27/6; 100 lb., 100/-.

Scarlet Runner. An ornamental vine for shade with bright scarlet flowers. For cooking pick pods when quite young.
lb., 1/-; 5 lb., 4/6; 25 lb., 21/-; 100 lb., 75/-.

LIMA BEANS

Goewerneur Boontjies

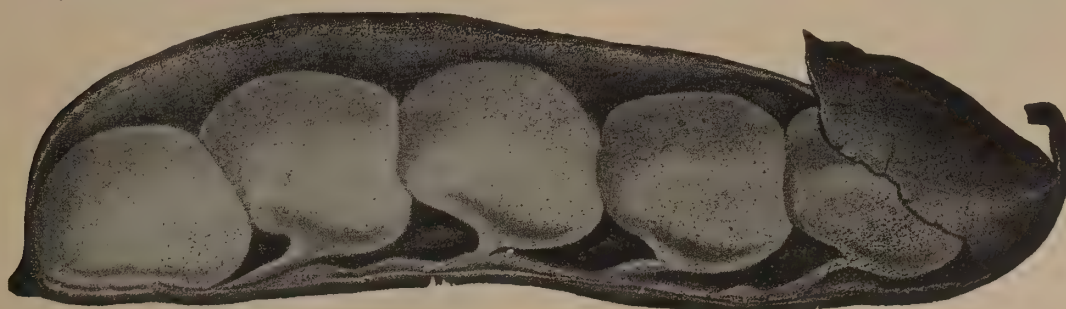
As a table bean this is a delicacy comparable with the Broad Bean but is a Summer crop and cannot stand frost.

Burpee's Improved Bush Lima. The largest podded and most prolific of the Bush Limas; the plants make a vigorous, upright growth and the pods are 5 to 6 inches long with four or five large beans to a pod.
lb., 1/9; 5 lb., 7/6; 25 lb., 35/-; 100 lb., 130/-.

TESTIMONIALS

I was very pleased with the Langgewens seed I ordered from you last year and my neighbours were very taken up with the crop. (Clocolan, 3/7/36.)

Our crops from your seed are a wonderful sight. (Mortimer 26/10/35.)





Greenfeast Peas

GARDEN PEAS

Tuinertjies

Peas are a temperate weather crop and do not succeed in the very hot time of the year, while only the hardier varieties should be sown in the middle of winter, since very cold wet ground will sometimes cause the seed to rot.

For a continuous supply of green peas sow every two or three weeks during winter, spring and early summer, and in the warmer coast districts where frosts are not experienced they may be sown also in the autumn. They thrive in a light rich soil which is well drained and which has been thoroughly and deeply worked; a phosphate fertiliser is beneficial.

Draw shallow furrows in a north-south direction so as to receive sun on both sides and 2 to 2½ feet apart. Plant the seeds at the bottom of the furrows covering 1 to 1½ ins. deep. When the young plants are sufficiently high fill in the furrows—this encourages deep rooting and prolongs the bearing season. The taller sorts must have some support such as trellis or thin branchy sticks. Green peas are at their best for cooking if picked just as they ripen.

1 lb. sows about 100 feet of row. Pods are ready in two to three months according to variety and time of year.

Alderman. A very strong growing tall pea producing large well filled pods of excellent quality. This variety has superseded Telephone which we have

ceased stocking. It is very largely sown in the Transvaal for summer crop. 4 ft.
lb., 9d.; 5 lb., 3/-; 25 lb., 12/6; 100 lb., 45/-.

Edible Podded, Early Dwarf. May be cooked whole like Butter beans but should be freshly gathered as from the home garden. Keep the pods picked regularly and do not allow any to ripen.
lb., 1/3; 5 lb., 5/3; 25 lb., 24/-; 100 lb., 90/-.

Emperor. Selected for its remarkably strong constitution and very heavy crops. It is a few days earlier than Stratagem and is amazingly hardy in hot weather and dry soils. The pods are long, handsome, deep green and well filled with peas which are small and thus excellent for market or canning.
lb., 9d.; 5 lb., 3/-; 25 lb., 12/6; 100 lb., 45/-.

Greenfeast. One of the best cropping peas grown and very much favoured by commercial growers. Long pod curved and pointed with very sweet flavoured peas. This is the leading Garden Pea in New Zealand and Australia. 1½ to 2 ft.
lb., 9d.; 5 lb., 3/-; 25 lb., 12/6; 100 lb., 45/-.

Laxton's Fillbasket. A sturdy, hardy sort with seeds only slightly wrinkled, indicating hardiness in cold weather. Semi-dwarf plant with well filled curved pods of medium length. 2½ ft. to 3 ft.
lb., 1/-; 5 lb., 4/-; 25 lb., 17/6; 100 lb., 60/-.

Meteor. A very early round-seeded variety, extremely hardy and may be sown right through the cool season. 1½ ft.
lb., 1/-; 5 lb., 4/-; 25 lb., 17/6; 100 lb., 60/-.

Starke's Improved Stomppeul. A Cape selection which is early and very hardy, having round, non-wrinkled seed. The pods are straight and blunt and the plant has a dark blue-green appearance and a rigid upright growth. Recommended for market growers.
lb., 10d.; 5 lb., 3/3; 25 lb., 13/6; 100 lb., 50/-.

Stratagem. This variety has been superseded by better croppers such as: Emperor, Greenfeast and Starke's Improved Stomppeul.

Wiehahn's Crescent. A remarkably fine variety of local origin, a splendid cropper and very popular, particularly reliable for the earliest sowings for Spring crop; seed not wrinkled. Our stock seed is from the original growers and is, we believe, the finest in the Union. 1½ ft.
lb., 9d.; 5 lb., 3/-; 25 lb., 12/6; 100 lb., 45/-.



BEET Rooibeet

All varieties at 6d. per packet.

A rich rather sandy soil which has been well manured for a previous crop is the best for growing first-class beet roots but they succeed well in any well cultivated ground. Sow at intervals in spring and summer 1 inch deep in drills drawn 15 inches apart. In coastal districts sow any time. Cover the seed, firm the ground and keep well watered. As the plants grow thin out until 4 or 5 inches apart. These young beet plants make excellent "greens" for boiling.

Four ounces of seed sow 100 yards of row.

Under good growing conditions roots are ready for use about seven weeks after germination.

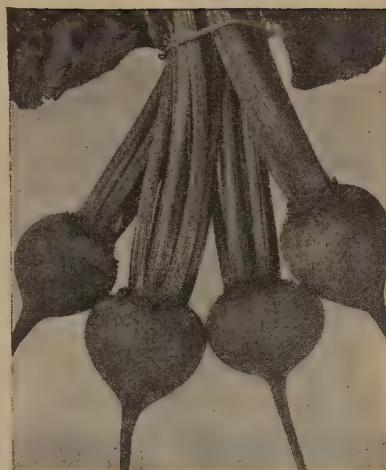
Seedling Transplants of the more important varieties are available throughout the year.



Wiehahn's Crescent Peas.

The illustration on the foot of the opposite page shows a crop of Wiehahn's Crescent Peas growing for us in the well-known Durbanville area, Cape Province, where this variety originated many years ago. We have our seed Peas specially contract grown for us both overseas and in this country. These crops are grown under natural rainfall or dryland conditions as opposed to irrigation; this greatly reduces the risk of the seed becoming infested with certain fungoid and bacterial diseases.

Starke's
Improved
Dark
Red
Beet.



Covent Garden Red. The only long Beet in our list, most growers preferring the round varieties.
oz., 10d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 1/9; lb., 6/-.

Detroit Dark Red. Roots globe-shaped, skin smooth and dark blood red, flesh deep red and tender. This variety is much favoured in the Transvaal.
oz., 9d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 1/3; lb., 3/6; 5 lb., 15/-.

Extra Early Flat Egyptian. Though this is possibly the earliest of all it is now so unreliable as regards quality that it is being rapidly superseded by such varieties as: Starke's Improved Dark Red, Starke's Union Globe and Detroit.
oz., 9d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 1/3; lb., 3/6; 5 lb., 15/-.

Starkeclipse. Of excellent quality for home garden and early market. Root deep turnip-shaped, almost globular, bright carmine-red; flesh bright red.
oz. 10d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 1/9; lb., 5/-; 5 lb., 22/6.

Starke's Improved Dark Red. This variety is of the finest quality, globe-shaped roots, skin smooth and dark blood red, stronger growth and larger leaves than Detroit; flesh solid, deep red, tender and of fine flavour.
oz., 9d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 1/6; lb., 4/6; 5 lb., 21/-.

Starke's Union Globe. Similar in quality to Starke's Improved Dark Red, but the roots are a little smaller and the tops are distinctly shorter than in that variety.
oz., 9d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 1/6; lb., 4/6; 5 lb., 21/-.



Detroit Beet,



Chantenay Carrot.

CARROT

Geelwortel

All varieties at 6d. per packet.

Carrots need only the same simple care as Beets and are rarely attacked by insects or disease. They thrive in a rich light soil which has been well manured for a previous crop. Sow thinly in drills about 15 inches apart and cover seed $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep; firm the soil and water regularly. Thin out 3 or 4 inches apart, cultivate regularly between the rows and keep free of weeds. Carrots should always be used when half grown, they are then sweeter and more tender.

Four ounces of seed sow 100 yards of row. They are ready for use about ten to twelve weeks after germination.

Sow throughout the spring and summer and in sub-tropical districts also through the winter.

Chantenay. The leading variety and highly favoured for market. Thick stump roots tapering from the shoulder, pulls very easily. Flesh a rich deep orange. oz., 9d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 1/3; lb., 3/6; 5 lb., 15/-.

Early Cape Market. A Selection of "Early Nantes" much favoured on the Cape Flats. oz., 9d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 1/6; lb., 5/-.

Early Nantes. (Also known as Coreless). An early Carrot of beautiful eating quality, having long stump roots of almost even thickness and thus very suitable for bunching. The colour is a bright orange and the skin smooth. In our opinion this variety is typical of the Carrots grown so extensively for the Cape Market and often wrongly called Chantenay. To Cape growers we recommend this as an excellent strain for the market. oz., 9d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 1/3; lb., 3/6; 5 lb., 15/-.

Oxheart or Guerande. Rather longer maturing, roots large, broad and heart-shaped, colour scarlet-orange. Good keeper and suitable for field culture on heavy soil.

oz., 9d.,; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 1/3; lb., 3/6; 5 lb., 15/-.

Starke's Redheart Chantenay. Realising the importance of Chantenay to S.A. growers we are, as a result of special efforts, able to introduce this superior strain. It is better in colour, texture and quality of flesh. The roots are uniformly tapered and stump-rooted. Flesh is deep reddish-orange, fine-grained and tender.

oz., 9d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 1/6; lb., 4/-; 5 lb., 17/6.

ONIONS

Uie

All varieties at 6d. per packet.

Onions thrive in a rich loamy soil which should be well fertilised as they are gross feeders. Sow in drills 12 inches apart and cover lightly about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep. Afterwards thin the plants out to 4 to 6 inches apart or they may be transplanted if carefully lifted. Onion is not a strong growing seed and sometimes fails to germinate under difficult conditions. Clean and frequent cultivation is essential. The early varieties are best suited to the warmer districts where the later and better keeping varieties will not always mature their bulbs. Sowings may be made from February or March onwards; local experience is the best guide.

Four ounces of seed sow 100 yards of row and the growing period is four to five months.

For Salad or Green Onions seed is sown very thickly and at any season.

Seedling Transplants of the popular kinds are available through the autumn, winter and spring.



Cape Straw-coloured Onion.



Early Onion—Bermuda Type.

Australian Brown. An extra long keeping onion which remains crisp and firm when stored. The dry papery skin is a rich red-brown; bulbs flattened round. The best onion for storing and shipping long distances.

oz., 1/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 3/-; lb., 10/6; 5 lb., 50/-.

Barletta Early White. Very early and more suited to Autumn sowing than Starke's White Pickling.

oz., 1/6; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 4/6; lb., 15/-.

Brown Spanish. (Late). Medium size, brown skin, round and solid. It is a splendid keeper and heavy cropper.

oz., 1/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 3/-; lb., 10/6.

Cape Straw-Coloured. (From selected stock-seed from one of the oldest growers). As a long season main crop sort this is unsurpassed; splendid keeper. It gives a heavy yield of fine bulbs and is a favourite market variety.

oz., 1/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 2/3; lb., 7/6; 5 lb., 36/3.

Copper King. When well grown this long season onion attains great size. The skin is a rich bronzy-red and the flesh white, very sweet, mild and tender. A fine variety for home growing, also for exhibition.

oz., 1/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 3/-; lb., 10/6; 5 lb., 50/-.

Early Flat Yellow Cape. (Grown specially to our order and under supervision). Derived from the Yellow Bermuda, this is very early and widely grown for early market; also suitable for districts with a short growing season.

oz., 1/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 3/-; lb., 10/6; 5 lb., 50/-.

Extra Early White Pearl. Very largely grown as a pickling onion in Europe and should be tried here.

oz., 1/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 3/-; lb., 10/6.

Starke's White Pickling. Extremely early, bulbing within two months, recommended for Spring sowing.

oz., 1/6; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 4/6; lb., 15/-.

Silver King. Large white onions broad and flat; mid-season in maturity and gives a heavy yield. Tender and mild in flavour.

oz., 1/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 2/6; lb., 8/6; 5 lb., 40/-.

White Queen. One of the earliest of onions, specially valuable for pickling. Bulbs round at pickling size but flat when full grown. Flavour is mild and sweet.

oz., 1/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 2/6; lb., 8/6; 5 lb., 40/-.

Yellow Bermuda. This is the genuine imported seed and not always obtainable. It is similar to the above but perhaps a little earlier.

oz., 1/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 3/-; lb., 10/6; 5 lb., 50/-.

Garlic. The ordinary type used for flavouring. We offer the bulbils known to gardeners as "seeds"—not the cloves.

oz., 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 1/6; lb., 5/-.

Onion Sets. Onion Sets (i.e. miniature bulbs dried off when just formed) are available from January to June; early white and early and mid-season brown varieties.

Per lb. 1/- (Posted within the Union 1/3), 5 lbs. 4/6.

PARSNIPS

Witwortels

All varieties at 6d. per packet.

To grow good roots work the soil well and deeply. Seed germinates slowly and often weakly therefore sow thickly and apply steady abundant moisture. Old well rotted manure rubbed through a fine sieve on to the newly sown seed drill is a very good protective mulch to aid germination. Set the drills a foot or more apart and thin out the plants to 6 inches apart. The roots are best left in the ground until required for use. Sow seed in the spring and in mild coast districts any time during summer and autumn.

Four ounces of seed sow 100 yards of row. Roots mature in 3 to 4 months.

Hollow Crown. (Student). The most popular variety in cultivation. Long smooth white roots, tender flesh.

oz., 9d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 1/-; lb., 2/6; 5 lb., 11/6.

Starke's "Short and Sweet." We think this fine little parsnip will appeal to growers who want quick maturity or who have shallow soils where the long variety will not do well. Roots thick at the shoulder but no longer than 6 to 8 inches over the thickened fleshy part. Fully a month earlier than Hollow Crown; small tops.

oz., 1/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 1/6; lb., 5/-; 5 lb., 22/6.



Starke's "Short and Sweet" Parsnip.



SEED POTATOES

Aartappelmoere

Imported Seed—Ingevoerde Saad

We import from the best European sources each year, as soon as they have been lifted, cured and boxed a selection of the most popular varieties and these commence arriving about early November. These are the very finest picked seed from various Scotch and other growers of world-wide repute.

Local Seed—Plaaslike Saad

From June to September we arrange to have a selection of the best varieties, first and second crop, from imported seed. These are locally grown then greened and conditioned by ourselves and sent out in our own cases and under our own name.

Prices—Pryse

Prices vary according to the market—ask for "Current Price List."

Arran Chief. Main crop, white skin, very popular in the Eastern Province districts.

Flourball. Early main crop, round but somewhat flat, pink skin and white flesh.

King George V. White-skinned oval potato; prolific bearer. It is one of the best and most popular varieties and does very well in the Western Province.

Majestic. Main crop; long oval tubers; white skin; a splendid sort.

Ragis Zehn. A main crop variety of German origin which is now very popular in the Western districts of the Cape Province; somewhat rough skin, good cropper; nice leafy growth; white skin. Imported seed of this variety not obtainable this season.

Up-to-Date. This is the old favourite standard variety for all parts of the Union and stands up remarkably under adverse weather conditions. Oval tubers, white skin, main crop variety.

Alpha. Kidney potatoes with flesh which have already proved equal to Up-to-Dates in many parts of South Africa. A wonderful grower and cropper especially from imported seed.

Arran Banner. An excellent main crop white potato which has been recently introduced; throws very few small tubers.

RADISH

Radys

All varieties 6d. per packet.

To be crisp and tender they must be grown quickly, and without check, on rich light soil. Sow in drills about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep and when up thin out to 1 or 2 inches apart. They should be used as soon as ready, therefore sow short rows at intervals for a supply throughout the season. For hot weather sowings choose a semi-shaded bed.

Four ounces of seed sow 100 yards of row and they mature in about a month; winter or keeping sorts in about 2 months.

Small Early Varieties

Early Scarlet Globe. (Crimson Globe). Strongly recommended, bright all scarlet colour, perfect oval shape, thin tap root and of fine eating quality until nearly an inch in diameter.

oz., 9d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 1/-; lb., 2/6; 5 lb., 11/3.

French Breakfast. A first-class sort; roots oblong and stumpy; bright scarlet with lower part white; flesh white and crisp.

oz., 9d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 1/-; lb., 2/6; 5 lb., 11/3.

Scarlet Turnip, White Tipped. Turnip-shaped to oval with the lower part snow white; may be grown a little larger than the above; a popular sort on the market.

oz., 9d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 1/-; lb., 2/6; 5 lb., 11/3.

Long Early Varieties

(About a week later)

Long Scarlet. Carmine-red, smooth skin, mild crisp flesh. They are in prime condition when 6 inches long. Easy to pull as part of the root grows above ground.

oz., 9d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 1/-; lb., 3/6; 5 lb., 15/-.

Long White Icicle. Probably the most crisp and tender of all varieties and specially mild. Roots clear white; grows partly above ground.

oz., 9d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 1/-; lb., 3/6; 5 lb., 15/-.

Late Winter Varieties

Sow in autumn for winter use; they keep well if stored in a cool place. The early Radishes are usually preferred and can be grown throughout the winter in most districts.

China Rose Winter. Requires two or three months to grow to maturity; roots cylindrical, a little broader at the base; deep rose with white tip.

oz., 9d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 1/-; lb., 2/6; 5 lb., 11/3.

Long Black Spanish. (Swart Radys). Flesh white, firm and very pungent.

oz., 9d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 1/-; lb., 3/6; 5 lb., 15/-.

Long White Spanish.

oz., 9d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 2/3; lb., 7/6.

Round White Spanish.

oz., 1/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 2/3; lb., 7/6.



French Breakfast Radish.



Long Black Spanish Radish.



Crimson Globe Radish.



Salsify.



Long White Bush Squash.



Scorzonera.



Red Pear Tomato.



White American Strapleaf Turnip.



Turnips, Snowball (Early Six Weeks).

TURNIPS

Raap

All varieties 6d. per packet.

Turnips thrive in any good garden soil; do not use fresh manure. Sow thinly about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep in drills a foot or more apart and thin out the young plants to 4 or 6 inches apart to give them ample growing room. To be tender and good flavoured they must be grown quickly, therefore water and cultivate regularly. In temperate districts they may be grown at any season except during the hottest months or too late in the autumn so that the roots are unable to form before the severe frosts. In warm coastal districts they thrive any time from early autumn until spring. Turnip tops when young make good greens for boiling.

Four ounces of seed sow 100 yards of row, about 4 pounds will sow an acre in drills. They mature in two to three months depending on the variety and the time of year.

Early White Milan. (Strap-leaved). Amongst the earliest, flat pure white roots of first-class eating quality.

oz., 8d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 1/-; lb., 2/6; 5 lb., 10/-.

Snowball. (Early Six Weeks). Also very early, round snow white roots; tender and crisp. The most popular of all the garden turnips.

oz., 7d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 9d.; lb., 2/-; 5 lb., 7/6.

Starkeexpress. Remarkable for its extreme earliness and size; roots are thick and flat, pure white and of splendid eating quality. Another unusual feature is the long upright foliage which is convenient for bunching and probably will make the variety less liable to the attacks of ground insects.

oz., 9d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 1/3; lb., 3/6; 5 lb., 15/-.

White American Strapleaf. Flat white roots like White Milan but larger and a little later. More suitable than other varieties for warm season sowings.

oz., 7d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 9d.; lb., 1/6; 5 lb., 6/3.

SWEDES

Sweedse Raap

All varieties 6d. per packet.

Sometimes incorrectly called Koolrabie which is easily confused with Kohl Rabi (Afrikaans: Knol Kool). Sow thinly in drills in well prepared ground and thin out the young plants to 6 or 8 inches apart. In most districts Swedes may be sown from the end of January to about March; they must be given about two to three months to form their roots before the start of frosty weather. Thereafter cold weather does not harm them and they slowly increase in size until warm weather sends them quickly to seed. In very cold districts only, Swedes may be sown in the early spring.

Four ounces of seed sow at least 100 yards of row, 3 or 4 pounds will sow an acre in drills. They are a splendid standby vegetable for the winter.

Magnificent. (Purple Top). Probably the finest quality table Swede yet introduced. Handsome in appearance it grows to perfection under garden conditions.

oz., 8d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 1/-; lb., 3/3; 5 lb., 15/-.

Champion Purple Top. The leading variety, large globe-shaped, good eating quality.

oz., 7d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 9d.; lb., 1/6; 5 lb., 6/3.

Imperial Purple Top. Of good size and fine quality.

oz., 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 9d.; lb., 1/6; 5 lb., 6/3.



LEEK

Prei

This favourite flavouring vegetable is usually set in shallow trenches which are filled in gradually as the plants grow, thus are obtained the long crisp blanched stems. They require a rich soil and respond well to liquid manure. Sow the seed $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep in spring and again in autumn and transplant

Seedling Transplants available from autumn to spring.

OTHER ROOTS

Ander Wortels

All varieties 6d. per packet.

Leek, Broad Flag. The leading variety.
oz., 9d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 1/6; lb., 4/6; 5 lb., 20/-.

Leek, Giant Italian. (Monstrous Carentan). By far the largest Leek in cultivation; white and tender, exceptionally hardy.
oz., 9d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 2/6; lb., 6/6; 5 lb., 30/-.

Salsify, White French. (Wit Skorseneer). Sometimes called the "Vegetable Oyster" on account of its flavour; produces long white roots which are boiled and served with melted butter. Sow in Spring and again in Autumn and treat generally as you would carrots or parsnips.
oz., 1/3; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 4/-; lb., 15/-.

Scorzoner. (Skorseneer). Cultivation the same as for Salsify. The outer black rind of the root is removed before cooking.
oz., 1/3; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 4/-; lb., 15/-.

BRASSICAS

BROCCOLI

Winter Blomkool

All varieties 6d. per packet.

Treat the same as Cauliflower which it resembles but it is much later and hardier under very cold conditions. We recommend it only for cold districts. There, if sown in the late summer, it will stand through the winter and produce heads in the spring.

Early White French. A good variety, firm head.
oz., 2/6; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 8/-; lb., 30/-.

White Mammoth. Large, late and of good quality
oz., 1/6; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 5/-; lb., 18/6.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

Spruitkool

All varieties 6d. per packet.

This vegetable, the most beautifully flavoured of all the Brassicas (Cabbage family), should do well in all the cooler districts of the Union. Sow in seed beds in late summer and transplant 2 feet apart in a strong well manured soil. When the sprouts begin to form remove all the lower leaves; their flavour is improved by frost; they mature in four to five months.

Seedling Transplants available in autumn and winter.

Dwarf Improved. This variety has proved suitable for South Africa.

oz., 1/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 2/6; lb., 9/-.



Kohl Rabi, Early White Vienna.



Golden Acre Cabbage.

CABBAGE

Kopkool

All varieties at 6d. per packet.

Cabbages thrive on a deeply worked and richly manured soil and will reward careful cultivation and feeding. Sow thinly in seed beds so that they have room to develop normally and when well established transplant during dull weather to their prepared bed, setting the young plants fairly deeply, say up to the first leaves. Leave $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet between plants according to variety. Cultivate regularly but not too deeply close to the stems and water freely in dry weather.

One ounce of seed will produce about 1,000 plants. They mature in $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 months after transplanting according to variety and time of year.

Seedling Transplants of the popular varieties are available throughout the year.

Conical Types—Spits Tiepes

Cape Spitzkool. (Krul Blaar). (Seed grown specially to our order and under supervision). This splendid variety is the most popular throughout South Africa. For the main Winter crop it is unsurpassed; fine large conical heads; always a favourite on the market.

oz., 1/6; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 5/6; lb., 20/-; 5 lb., 95/-.

Early Jersey Wakefield. Extremely early variety; valuable for home and market garden. Small compact plants permit close planting; firm conical heads.

oz., 1/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 1/9; lb., 6/-; 5 lb., 27/6.

Flower of Spring. Another early conical-headed cabbage which should prove valuable for late Autumn sowings as it is notably resistant to the tendency to run to seed in the Spring.

oz., 1/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 3/-; lb., 10/6; 5 lb., 50/-.

Large Oxheart. A large leafy variety of the shape indicated by its name and somewhat later than Spitzkool.

oz., 1/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 1/9; lb., 6/-; 5 lb., 27/6.

Summer Spitzkool. This is a strain of the Spitzkool type having smoother leaves and is preferred by some expert growers as being more suitable than the ordinary Spitzkool for growing during warm weather.

oz., 1/3; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 4/-; lb., 15/-; 5 lb., 62/6.

Starke's Improved Spitzkool. Much endeavour and study has enabled us to offer this special strain which, we believe, possesses a number of improved features. In tests it has shown splendid uniformity and we have had favourable reports from keen market growers.

oz., 1/3; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 4/-; lb., 15/-; 5 lb., 62/6.

Round and Flat-headed Types—Ronde Kopkool

All Seasons. A splendid general purpose cabbage of intermediate maturity and giving large slightly flattened heads. It is notably hardy in hot, dry weather and of first rate quality.

oz., 1/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 3/-; lb., 10/-; 5 lb., 45/-.

Copenhagen Market. A little later than Golden Acre and having fine round heads of good marketable size. Should do well for the early Summer crop.

oz., 1/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 2/3; lb., 7/6; 5 lb., 35/-.

Early Drumhead. An old favourite main crop variety; hardy under adverse conditions and having very broad flat heads. Foliage is bluish-green and has some resistance to aphids.

oz., 1/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 1/9; lb., 6/-; 5 lb., 27/6.

Glory of Enkhuizen. A good mid-season variety with solid large globe-shaped heads. Should show its best in the Autumn crop.

oz., 1/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 1/9; lb., 6/-; 5 lb., 27/6.

Golden Acre. Extremely early, small tight round heads, beautifully uniform; compact short stemmed plants and a sure cropper.

oz., 1/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 3/-; lb., 10/6; 5 lb., 50/-.

Large Brunswick. Large, flat heads like Early Drumhead but foliage is greener. A fine hardy variety; short stem.

oz., 1/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 1/9; lb., 6/-; 5 lb., 27/6.

Surehead. Similar to Early Drumhead but has more upright and compact leaves; good quality.

oz., 1/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 1/9; lb., 6/-; 5 lb., 27/6.

Other Types

Chinese Cabbage. (Pe Tsai). This forms a soft mass of leaves somewhat like a Cos Lettuce; must be grown in cool weather; under warm or dry conditions they run to seed.

oz., 1/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 1/9; lb., 5/-; 5 lb., 22/6.

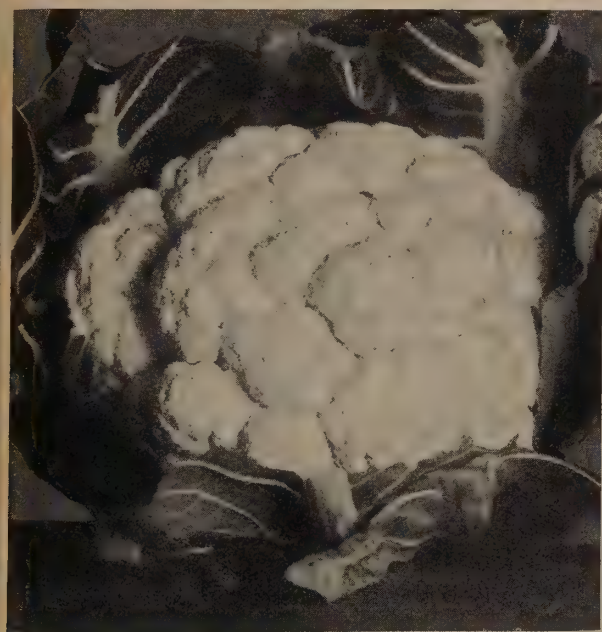
Green Globe Savoy. Leaves crumpled or savoyed; slower maturing than the average ordinary cabbage but of remarkably fine flavour. They are not at their best until touched by frost.

oz., 1/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 1/9; lb., 6/-; 5 lb., 27/6.

Mammoth Red Rock. Very solid, deep purplish-red, the best variety of red cabbage for pickling.

oz., 1/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 3/-; lb., 10/6.

Red Drumhead. Superseded by "Mammoth Red Rock."



Starke's Invincible Cape Cauliflower.

Our photograph shows this to be a remarkably fine cauliflower. It is early maturing and may therefore be used for late planting. That is a very valuable feature where the season is a short one. The heads are very large and compact, as the illustration shows, and the quality is superb. The stem is short and the leaves are fairly abundant and inclined to curl, so that the head is well protected until mature. You would be well advised to try this variety for your next season's crop. You need not sow the seed so early as the slower-growing varieties. Supplies are not plentiful and you should make sure of yours by ordering now. Price: Per oz. 2/6; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 8/6; lb. 30/-.



Cabbage, Early Drumhead.

GARDEN KALE

Blaarkool

All varieties at 6d. per packet.

A vigorous leafy member of the Cabbage family which does not heart but bears finely cut curly green leaves; a good boiling vegetable also used for bird and stock feeding. Raise in seed beds and transplant to well cultivated ground. They may be grown at almost any time except during the hottest months.

One ounce of seed should raise at least 1,000 plants.

Seedling Transplants of one or more types are always available.

Chou Moellier or Marrow Kale. This produces a tall swollen stem filled with a sort of marrow; both leaf and stem may be used as a vegetable.

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 9d.; lb., 1/6.

Tall Curled. (Scotch Curly Kale). Very hardy to severe frost; a useful Winter green.

oz., 1/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 1/6; lb., 5/-; 5 lb., 22/6.

KOHL RABI

Knolkool

All varieties at 6d. per packet.

The turnip-shaped bulb is produced above the ground and is of fine flavour. They need the same cultivation as Cabbages but they do not do well during the hot season. Set the plants about 9 inches apart in a rich bed. Grow them quickly and use before fully matured, which requires about three months for the early sort.

Seedling Transplants of the early variety are always available.

Early White Vienna. Very early, light green with white flesh; splendid for table.

oz., 1/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 2/3; lb., 7/6; 5 lb., 32/6.

Large White Goliath. Larger, later and hardier. Valuable for Winter use; a better keeper.

oz., 1/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 2/3; lb., 7/6; 5 lb., 32/6.



Cauliflower, Southern Cross.

CAULIFLOWER

Blomkool

All varieties 6d. per packet.

The secret in growing good Cauliflowers lies in the preparation of the bed and strict attention to watering and feeding. The bed should be deep and friable and abundantly enriched with well rotted animal manure and a fairly quick-acting fertiliser. Raise the seedlings thinly in the seed bed (do not overcrowd) and have them well established and hardened before moving. Transplant during dull weather and set fairly deeply $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart in each direction. Water carefully until plants "take" and when growing regular applications of weak liquid manure will be well repaid. Sow the seed from December onwards being guided by successful local experience.

One ounce of seed will give 1,000 transplants. Heads mature in from three to seven months after planting out according to the variety and the time of year.

Seedling Transplants of popular varieties are almost always available.

All the Year Round. Somewhat like Snowball in habit of growth but the heads are hardly so well protected. It is later and larger and the head is of very fine grain.

oz., $\frac{3}{6}$; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 12/-; lb., 42/-.

Doble's Early Cape. The strain used by a successful Cape grower; a strong vigorous type and much favoured.

oz., $\frac{2}{6}$; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 8/6; lb., 32/6; 5 lb., 150/-.

Early Italian Giant. Having a shorter stem and fine grained hard head, this variety is otherwise very similar to Veitch's Autumn Giant. A good choice for market gardeners.

oz., $\frac{1}{3}$; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 4/-; lb., 15/-; 5 lb., 70/-.

Gilt Edge. A variety with some popularity in the Transvaal. It is reported to be about the same season as Veitch's Autumn Giant.

oz., $\frac{4}{6}$; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 16/-; lb., 60/-.

Late Metropole. A very late and hardy variety with large heads of snowy whiteness; tender and of fine flavour. Suited to elevated inland areas.

oz., $\frac{1}{3}$; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 4/-; lb., 15/-.

Southern Cross. A variety developed in the Eastern Province to which it seems well suited. It is early and the large bold heads are to some extent protected by the leaves; also largely used in the Western Province.

oz., $\frac{1}{3}$; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 4/-; lb., 15/-; 5 lb., 70/-.

Starke's Compact Canner. Heads very firm and well protected. A favourite with canners and market growers; a strain especially selected for these purposes.

oz., $\frac{2}{6}$; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 8/6; lb., 30/-.

Starke's Invincible Cape. Large heads, well protected; short stems; very early; unsurpassed for late sowing.

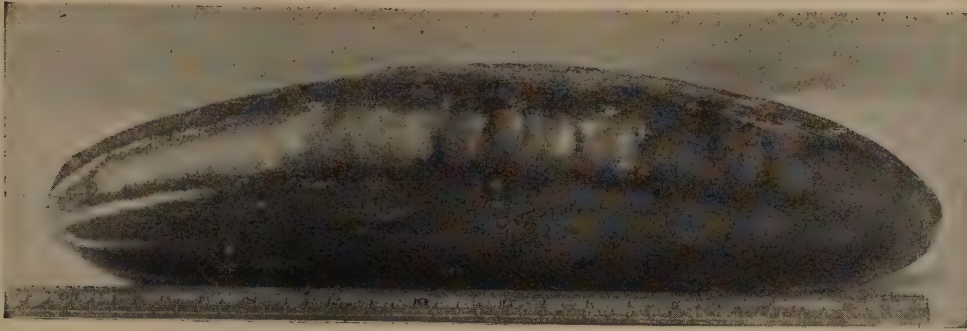
oz. $\frac{2}{6}$; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 8/6; lb. 30/-; 5 lb. 137/6.

Super Snowball. A very early compact variety with short upright leaves which partly protect the head; at its best when cut young. It should be useful as a short season cauliflower for winter growing in warm districts such as the Eastern Transvaal, Low Veld and Rhodesia; also for late Summer maturing on the High Veld and southern parts of the Union.

oz., $\frac{3}{6}$; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 12/-; lb., 42/-.

Veitch's Autumn Giant. Large and vigorous with bold firm white heads, well protected by the foliage. The stem is a little longer than average. A favourite general purpose variety.

oz., $\frac{1}{6}$; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 5/-; lb., 18/6; 5 lb., 87/6.



CUCUMBERS

Komkommers

All varieties 6d. per packet.

Cucumbers are gross feeders and thrive in a very heavily manured friable bed. Dig out circular beds or "hills" about 2 feet in diameter and not less than 4 feet apart each way. Fill up with a rich compost of good soil and well rotted manure. Do not sow until the ground is warm and danger of frosts is past. Set about 8 or 10 seeds to each hill and when established thin out to the three or four strongest. Keep well cultivated until the plants are "running" and water freely during dry weather. Weak liquid manure is beneficial. Cut the fruits as soon as large enough, this prolongs the cropping period.

For early Cucumbers sow the seed in August in a frame or indoors in paper pots and carefully transplant when weather is warm.

For pickling pinch the fruit off when very small and without disturbing the vine.

Four ounces of seed sow at least 100 "hills." Fruits mature in 2 to 3 months.

Arlington White Spine. One of the older types but still one of the most popular. It is prolific; colour deep shading light towards the tip and hot sun affects it less than some other sorts.

oz., 1/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 2/3; lb., 7/6; 5 lb., 35/-.

Chicago Pickle. (Black Spine). The most popular of the early pickle varieties; enormously productive and disease resistant.

oz., 1/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 2/3; lb., 7/6; 5 lb., 35/-.

Cool and Crisp. Noted for its earliness and heavy crops; has knobs or warts and is very handsome at the slicing stage.

oz., 1/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 2/3; lb., 7/6; 5 lb., 35/-.

Crystal Apple. A distinct type with pure white fruits the shape and size of an apple. The flesh is thick, crisp and of splendid flavour and it gives a remarkably heavy crop. This variety is sure to win favour in the city markets as it has done in other countries.

oz., 1/3; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 4/-; lb., 15/-.

Davis Perfect. A long smooth cucumber with tapering ends; exceptionally dark green when ready for slicing; of excellent eating quality.

oz., 1/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 2/3; lb., 7/6; 5 lb., 35/-.

Early Fortune. In U.S.A. this is the leading shipping variety. It is a slender tapering attractive fruit, of excellent colour when at the correct stage for marketing and an early and heavy cropper. We strongly recommend this variety to both home and market growers.

oz., 1/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 2/3; lb., 7/6; 5 lb., 35/-.

Jelly Melon. A distinctive fruit of the cucumber family which we listed more than twenty years ago under the name of Woodside Gherkin. It has now reappeared under the above name and is finding favour as a dessert fruit eaten with sugar. We imagine that it may also prove useful as a preserving fruit for "konfyt."

oz., 1/3; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 4/-; lb., 15/-.

Klondike. Very early, good shape, medium length, keeps its colour remarkably well, recommended for South African conditions.

oz., 1/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 2/3; lb., 7/6; 5 lb., 35/-.

New Model. Has been a popular seller in South Africa and seems suitable to our hot Summers. It is early, hardy, and deep green in colour.

oz., 1/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 3/-; lb., 10/6; 5 lb., 50/-.

Starke's Evergreen. Probably the earliest of the white spines and an immensely heavy yielder. Fruits are smaller than others but intensely dark green. This and Early Fortune should be a money-making pair for market growers.

oz., 1/3; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 4/-; lb., 15/-.

Starke's Zeppelin. This remarkable variety has been bred to the exacting requirements of market growers. It has straight cylindrical fruits well rounded at both ends. Colour is a rich deep green without objectionable striping. We shall be glad to hear growers' opinions of this variety.

oz., 1/9; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 5/6; lb., 20/-.

West India Gherkin. (Agurkie). Small green oval fruits covered with soft spines; fine for preserving.

oz., 1/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 2/6; lb., 8/6; 5 lb., 40/-.



Klondike Cucumber.



Gold Lined Rocky Ford Musk Melon.

MUSK OR SWEET MELON

Spanspek

All varieties 6d. per packet.

To grow this delicious fruit follow the notes given for cucumbers but set the "hills" 5 or 6 feet apart. If the young plants, when wet with dew, are dusted with lime, soot or fine wood ashes, insects are discouraged from attacking them. Water well while growing but not after the fruit is set.

About four pounds of seed sow an acre. They mature in about three months from sowing.

Algiers. Said to be remarkably hardy, medium size, almost round with green warts and furrows on a silvery white ground; flesh sweet, juicy and perfumed.
oz., 1/3; ¼ lb., 4/-; lb., 15/-.

Bay View. (Cape Spanspek). A large long melon, up to 12 lbs., and rather later than the average; green flesh of fair eating quality; popular among Transvaal market growers.
oz., 1/-; ¼ lb., 2/3; lb., 7/6; 5 lb., 35/-.

Burrell's Gem. Notable for its extra fine spicy flavour; an oval melon, medium size, well netted and showing little rib; of good carrying quality; outside skin remains greenish when ripe.
oz., 1/-; ¼ lb., 2/3; lb., 7/6; 5 lb., 35/-.

Early Mildew Resister. A fine shipping melon of the "Hale's Best" type which has been developed for mildew resistance and is now replacing many of the other strains of that type. It is of oval shape and medium size with a small seed cavity and thick pink coloured flesh.
oz., 1/3; ¼ lb., 3/6; lb., 12/6; 5 lb., 60/-.

Extra Early Hanover. A round netted melon of good size; thin rind and thick green flesh of delicious flavour. It is much favoured for its earliness.
oz., 1/-; ¼ lb., 2/3; lb., 7/6; 5 lb., 35/-.

Gold Lined Rocky Ford. A splendid variety of perfect globe shape and remarkably uniform; small to medium in size, heavily netted all over and without ribs. Green flesh turning gold round the seed cavity.
oz., 1/-; ¼ lb., 2/6; lb., 7/6; 5 lb., 35/-.

Hale's Best. (New). Originating in California this is the earliest shipping melon grown there and many thousands of acres are sown with it. This melon is medium sized, oval in shape, heavily netted and with rather distinct ribs; thick salmon coloured flesh.
oz., 1/3; ¼ lb., 3/6; lb., 12/6; 5 lb., 60/-.

Persian. Has a distinct and wonderful flavour; large, round and finely netted; orange flesh. Should be allowed to ripen completely on the vine.
oz., 1/-; ¼ lb., 3/-; lb., 10/6.

Pollock 10-25. Practically the same as the above except that the flesh is salmon tinted and light green near the rind.
oz., 1/-; ¼ lb., 2/3; lb., 7/6; 5 lb., 35/-.

Late or Winter-keeping Melons

The melons in this group should be stored, six to ten weeks, in a dry place. Only after proper maturation does the full sweet and spicy flavour develop. The period of storage is well worth while, especially as other varieties will then be out of season.

Cape Winter or Export Honey Dew. It is now established that these are one and the same variety. The melons are fairly large, round and smooth, colour white changing to light cream when ripe. It is late maturing but when properly stored, keeps for months. Green flesh of good flavour.
oz., 1/-; ¼ lb., 2/3; lb., 7/6; 5 lb., 35/-.

Golden Beauty Casaba. Medium sized globe-shaped, golden leathery rind slightly creased; flesh white, sweet and spicy; late maturing but an excellent keeper.
oz., 1/-; ¼ lb., 2/3; lb., 7/6; 5 lb., 35/-.

Pink Flesh Honey Dew. Except in flesh colour it is similar in all respects to the Cape Winter or Export Melon.
oz., 1/-; ¼ lb., 2/3; lb., 7/6; 5 lb., 35/-.



Early Mildew-resister Muskmelon.

**BAY VIEW
MUSK-
MELON**



**HALE'S BEST
MUSKMELON**





Sugar or Pie Pumpkin.

PUMPKIN

Pampoen

All varieties 6d. per packet.

Pumpkins thrive in any good rich soil. Treat the same as cucumbers or melons except that they need much more room. The very large varieties are not, as a rule, of such good quality for table use. They are also a splendid stand-by for stock in dry districts.

About six pounds of seed sow an acre. Fruits mature about four months from sowing.

Ceylon. (Green Striped Cushaw). A fairly large crook-necked pumpkin of good quality; white with green stripes.

oz., 9d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 1/9; lb., 6/-; 5 lb., 27/6.

Flat White Boer. (Transvaal type). Selected seed, producing the best selling pumpkins on the Pretoria market.

oz., 8d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 1/6; lb., 5/-; 5 lb., 22/6.

Fraserdale Improved Boer. An improved strain of the Cape Boer pumpkin. It is a heavy cropper; of medium size and remarkable for its keeping quality; flesh thick, firm and of good flavour. This, the favourite pumpkin in the Cape, has been selected under our supervision for the past 27 years.

oz., 9d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 1/9; lb., 5/6; 5 lb., 25/-.



Fraserdale Improved Boer Pumpkin.

Iron Bark. A well-known type of Boer pumpkin which is favoured in the north but not so popular at the Cape as "Fraserdale Improved."

oz., 8d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 1/6; lb., 5/-; 5 lb., 22/6.

Large Cheese. (Very similar to the Boer Pumpkin of the Transvaal). A broad flat pumpkin of medium size; cream-yellow rind, hard and good keeping; splendid variety.

oz., 8d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 1/3; lb., 4/-; 5 lb., 17/6.

Large Gray Boulogne. Very great size and rather flat; dark olive skin with greyish markings; yellow flesh, thick and tasty.

oz., 9d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 2/-; lb., 6/6; 5 lb., 30/-.

Large Yellow Globe Mammoth. Said to be of enormous size and almost round; flesh and skin pale yellow; a good keeper.

oz., 9d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 2/-; lb., 6/6; 5 lb., 30/-.

Queensland Blue. Medium size, flat and thick, golden flesh, of "dry" texture and splendid eating quality. Dark-blue-grey rind, excellent keeper.

oz., 1/3; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 4/-; lb., 15/-.



Ceylon Pumpkin.

Sugar (or Pie) Pumpkin. An outstanding little table pumpkin with delicious sweet flavour. An excellent keeper; deep orange skin and flesh; round, slightly flattened.

oz., 8d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 1/6; lb., 5/-; 5 lb., 22/6.

Triamble. Distinctive three-cornered shape and very thick flesh; medium to small in size but heavy because of small seed cavity. Excellent flavour and keeps well.

oz., 1/3; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 4/-; lb., 15/-.

Winter Luxury. In shape and size similar to the "Sugar (or Pie) Pumpkin," but the skin is covered with a fine netting; remarkably sweet and prolific.

oz., 8d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 1/6; lb., 5/-; 5 lb., 22/6.

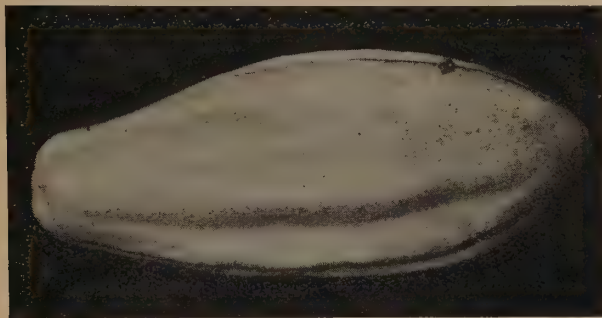
SQUASH AND VEGETABLE MARROW

Murg van Groente

All varieties 6d. per packet.

Follow the notes given for cucumbers and melons; bush varieties in "hills" 4 feet apart, trailing varieties in "hills" 6 to 8 feet apart. Make the "hills" rich, and water liberally in dry weather.

About four pounds of seed sow an acre.



Bonnievale Beauty Squash.

Summer (Non-keeping) Squash

These are early maturing and should be used when quite young, when a second crop of fruit will often form. They deteriorate for cooking purposes when the shell begins to harden. Fruits are edible from about two months after sowing.

Bonnievale Beauty. (Trailing). Of medium size and oval shape this squash was grown in the Bonnievale district a few years ago with great success. Later the stock was lost and only now after a long search have we re-discovered it. The sides are ridged and the flesh extremely thick and sweet. It has the added merit that, if allowed to ripen, it will keep like the winter storing varieties.

oz., 10d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 2/-; lb., 6/6; 5 lb., 30/-.

Earliest Prolific Bush. Scalloped edge; early and very prolific.

oz., 10d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 2/-; lb., 6/6; 5 lb., 30/-.

Early Summer Crookneck Yellow. (Bush). A very popular squash which is used only in the immature state, the fruits are not very large, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 lbs., and thickly covered with warts.

oz., 10d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 2/-; lb., 6/6; 5 lb., 30/-.

Golden Custard Scallop. (Bush). A selected strain producing very large fruits; golden yellow skin and yellow flesh.

oz., 10d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 2/-; lb., 6/6; 5 lb., 30/-.

Mammoth White Scallop. (Bush). With larger fruits of fine appearance this is a little later than "Earliest Prolific."

oz., 10d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 2/-; lb., 6/6; 5 lb., 30/-.

Starke's Little Gem. (Trailing). This fine squash was introduced by us more than twenty years ago. To-day it is more largely grown in South Africa than any other variety. Small round green fruit about the size of an orange and produced in great abundance; turns yellow as it ripens, but should be picked while still soft and well before it changes colour.

oz., 1/3; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 3/9; lb., 13/6; 5 lb., 62/6.



Little Gem Squash.

Winter (Storing) Squash

Hard-shelled and later maturing, very similar to pumpkins. They are not (with one exception) palatable until mature, which requires $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 months.

Brazilian Sugar. (Trailing). Fruit oblong, about 8 inches by 6 inches, faintly ribbed and sometimes slightly warted; green skin turning orange when ripe; flesh yellow, thick and very sweet.

oz., 10d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 2/3; lb., 7/6; 5 lb., 35/-.

Hubbard Golden. (Trailing). Smaller and earlier than "Hubbard Improved"; very hard golden rind, a remarkable keeper.

oz., 10d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 2/-; lb., 6/6; 5 lb., 30/-.

Hubbard Improved. (Trailing). The most popular of the large winter squashes. Big round fruits pointed at both ends, skin deep green and moderately warted; average weight about 10 lbs.; bright yellow flesh, fine-grained, dry and sweet; a splendid keeper.

oz., 10d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 2/-; lb., 6/6; 5 lb., 30/-.

Table Queen. (Trailing). A variety rapidly coming into favour in U.S.A.; produces small, somewhat heart-shaped fruits, averaging $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 lbs. The rind is dark green and deeply furrowed and the flesh yellow, dry and mealy, and of delicious flavour; a splendid keeper. Unlike other storing varieties the fruits may also be eaten when immature.

oz., 10d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 2/-; lb., 6/6; 5 lb., 30/-.

Vegetable Marrow

Long Green Bush. Dark green, becoming striped with gold as it ripens; used when young.

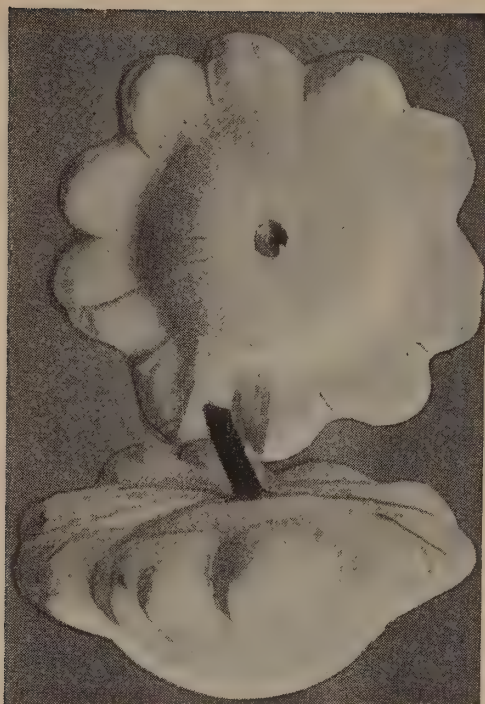
oz., 9d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 1/6; lb., 5/-; 5 lb., 22/6.

Long White Bush. Long fruit tapering towards the stem end; heavy cropper and the leading market variety.

oz., 9d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 1/6; lb., 4/6; 5 lb., 20/-.

Long White Trailing. Except that the vine is a runner this is very similar to "Long White Bush"; it may be that the fruits are slightly larger as some growers claim.

oz., 10d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 2/-; lb., 6/6.



Mammoth White Scallop Squash.



Improved Hubbard Squash.

**SOME
SQUASH
TYPES**

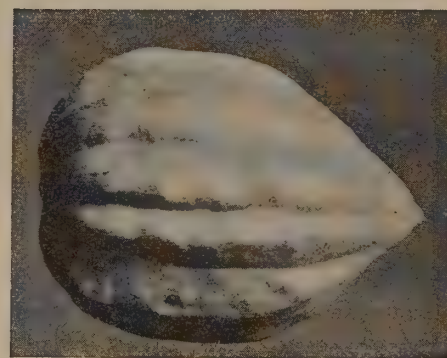


Table Queen Squash.

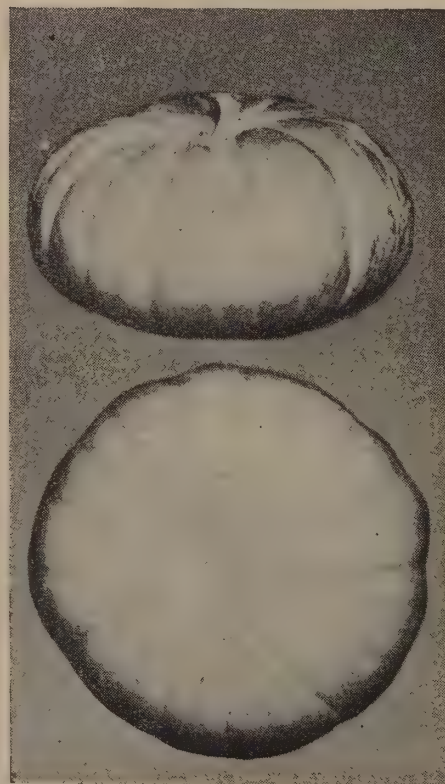


Green-fruited Bush Marrow.



Left :
Hubbard Squash.

Right :
*Flat White Boer
Pumpkin.*





WATERMELON

Waattlemoen

All varieties 6d. per packet.

Water Melons thrive best on light warm sandy soil well supplied with humus, but may be grown successfully on any well worked and well enriched land. General cultivation is the same as for Cucumbers or Musk Melons except that the "hills" should be 8 to 10 feet apart. Water liberally while they are in growth.

About four pounds of seed sow an acre. They mature for eating in 3 to 3½ months.

Cape Ice Cream. (White seed). From a leading Cape grower; this is very similar to the American strain offered below but is preferred by many market growers.

oz., 1/-; ¼ lb., 2/3; lb., 7/6; 5 lb., 35/-.

Cape Mountain Sweet. (Red-brown seed). Quite distinct from the American variety of this name; the shape is long, the colour bright green with dark stripings. It is an abundant cropper and good carrier, very largely grown for the Cape market where it is very popular.

oz., 1/-; ¼ lb., 2/3; lb., 7/6; 5 lb., 35/-.

Dark Icing. (White seed). Medium size and almost round; dark green rind, a desirable kind and early in maturing.

oz., 9d.; ¼ lb., 1/6; lb., 5/-; 5 lb., 22/6.

Excel. (Black seed). An excellent carrying variety with tough rind like Tom Watson but larger, thicker and later. Skin dark green with darker mottled stripes.

oz., 9d.; ¼ lb., 1/6; lb., 5/-; 5 lb., 22/6.

Excel. (White seed). In every way similar to the black-seeded variety of the same name.

oz., 9d.; ¼ lb., 1/6; lb., 5/-; 5 lb., 22/6.

Florida Favourite. (White seed). A large melon of long oval shape, light green with mottled darker stripes. A good market melon and popular for its sugary sweetness and luscious flesh.

oz., 9d.; ¼ lb., 1/6; lb., 5/-; 5 lb., 22/6.

Halbert Honey. (Seed white with black tip). A fine long cylindrical melon for home use or nearby market. Dark green, finely veined rind and bright red flesh of unsurpassed flavour.

oz., 9d.; ¼ lb., 1/6; lb., 4/6; 5 lb., 20/-.

Ice Cream. (White seed). A long oval melon of great merit, very prolific but the rind is brittle and not adapted for carrying long distances.

oz., 9d.; ¼ lb., 1/6; lb., 5/-; 5 lb., 22/6.

King and Queen Winter. (Small black seed). A distinct type about the size of Honey Dew muskmelon; cream white with faint green stripes. It is early, prolific and of splendid eating quality, while, if properly stored, it will remain edible for some months.

oz., 9d.; ¼ lb., 1/6; lb., 5/-; 5 lb., 22/6.

Klondike. A long melon of good size and remarkably fine quality; rind dark green; flesh deep red; seeds small, mixed black and white; a splendid melon for the home garden or nearby market.

oz., 9d.; ¼ lb., 1/6; lb., 6/-; 5 lb., 27/6.

Starke's First in the Market. (New). The earliest Watermelon known to us and we believe it matures three weeks earlier than any other. Fruits are round, of a medium size and a light, mottled green. The flesh is intense red and of excellent flavour. Grow this variety and be the first in the market.

oz., 1/-; ¼ lb., 2/6; lb., 8/6; 5 lb., 40/-.

Thurmond Gray. (Brown seed). A long melon with a hard horny rind, very suitable for carrying. The texture and flavour are unusually good for this type.

oz., 9d.; ¼ lb., 1/6; lb., 5/-; 5 lb., 22/6.

Tom Watson. (Brown seed). One of the most popular market melons, smooth and cylindrical, tough elastic rind, deep green and faintly veined. A splendid carrier.

oz., 9d.; ¼ lb., 1/6; lb., 4/6; 5 lb., 20/-.

Wilt Resistant No. 35.

Wilt Resistant No. 36. Both these strains have been developed for resistance to Fusarium Wilt. Recommended for trial by growers whose crops have been affected.

oz., 1/-; ¼ lb., 2/6; lb., 8/6.

Wondermelon. (White seed). An improved form of the one time favourite Kleckley's Sweet, larger and tougher in the rind. The flesh is of splendid eating quality. Fruits cylindrical and sometimes attain a very large size.

oz., 9d.; ¼ lb., 1/6; lb., 5/-; 5 lb., 22/6.

APPRECIATION OF "FIRST IN THE MARKET" MELON

BONNIEVALE, 26th Jan., 1937:—The seeds of "Starke's First in the Market" Watermelon were planted the beginning of October in stiff clay loam soil together with "King and Queen Winter" watermelon as a control. I picked the first melons just after 1st January whereas I have so far picked only one specimen from "King and Queen Winter." "First in the Market" is therefore about 3 weeks earlier. Furthermore it shows all the characteristics of an early fruiting plant as all the fruit can be gathered in about 2 to 3 weeks from the time the first fruit ripens. This I consider very important for catching the early market. The variety is very prolific. I planted a patch about 200 square yards in area and have so far picked about 150 melons.

TOMATOES

Tamaties

All varieties 6d. per packet.

Tomatoes are one of the most important vegetables and few others bear so long or so productively. For an early crop in districts that experience frost, seed is sown in August in a hot bed or frame; when a couple of inches high they are transplanted to boxes or tins in a cool frame to harden off; later when all danger of frost is past they are put out in the open. In mild frost-free coastal districts sowings may be made a good deal earlier but the plants make slow growth if the nights are cold. Succeeding sowings may be made up till December or even January in districts with a long summer. In summer rainfall districts seeds are sometimes sown in hills 4 feet apart direct in the field.

They like a good rich soil and full sun; set the plants 3 feet apart, water freely in dry weather and keep the soil cultivated (but avoid damaging the roots). To produce early and high quality fruit it is necessary to prune side growths from the axils of the leaves or suckers from the base as soon as they appear. When three or four fruit clusters have set the centre shoot should be pinched out.

One ounce of seed can produce several thousand plants in a hot bed or frame. They come into bearing in three to four months.

Seedling Transplants of several varieties are available from early spring to mid summer.

Ailsa Craig. A popular English variety which under good conditions forms very large clusters. Smooth round fruit of first rate quality.

oz., 2/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 6/9; lb., 25/-.

Alliance. An early and productive variety; round smooth fruits of a bright red colour in clusters of 5 to 6; has the reputation of being a good disease resister and an excellent market gardener's variety.

oz., 2/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 6/9; lb., 25/-.

Bonnie Best. Another splendid tomato for general use and one of the earliest to ripen; remarkable for its uniformity of shape and size. Fruits globe-shaped, scarlet, smooth and firm and well protected by vigorous foliage.

oz., 2/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 6/9; lb., 25/-; 5 lb., 112/6.

Earliana. Splendid early home garden variety; medium size, flattened globe-shaped, deep scarlet, firm and smooth.

oz., 2/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 6/9; lb., 25/-.



Bonnie Best Tomato.

Golden Queen. Large, smooth and bright yellow fruit; a fine productive medium-early variety.

oz., 2/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 6/9; lb., 25/-.

Houtbaai. A variety of local origin much prized by market gardeners; medium-sized, smooth-skinned, bright colour, attractive appearance and meets with a good demand on the local market.

oz., 2/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 6/9; lb., 25/-.

Large Red Early. The Cape ribbed tomato; early vigorous variety with large bright red fruit borne in clusters of 3 to 8; extremely productive and hardy, and suitable to wind-swept areas.

oz., 1/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 1/9; lb., 6/-; 5 lb., 27/6.

Livingstone's Coreless Globe. Bright red, almost round, very productive, four to seven fruits in clusters.

oz., 2/6; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 8/-; lb., 30/-.

Marglobe. In U.S.A. this is the leading variety and it might well gain the same pre-eminence here. It is wilt-resistant and is early and very productive; large globe-shaped fruits, bright red and smooth; solid flesh of splendid quality.

oz., 2/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 6/9; lb., 25/-; 5 lb., 112/6.

Matchless. A dependable large main crop variety of good size and rich scarlet colour; a good variety for long distance marketing as it will colour up and retain its firmness after picking.

oz., 2/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 6/9; lb., 25/-; 5 lb., 112/6.

Mikado Scarlet. Distinct bold foliage, very large somewhat ribbed fruit of a bright scarlet colour; thick flesh.

oz., 2/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 6/9; lb., 25/-.



Marglobe Tomato.



Bonnie Best Tomato.



Mikado Scarlet Tomato.

Marvel. A vigorous growing hardy French variety which keeps and travels well and is, therefore, suited for market. Fruit smooth, bright scarlet with pink flesh and produced in numerous clusters.
oz., 2/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 6/9; lb., 25/-; 5 lb., 112/6.

Norton. This is a wilt-resistant strain of the original Stone. For this reason it is confidently recommended. The fruits are solid and of good colour.
oz., 2/6; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 8/-; lb., 30/-.

Perfection. A mid-season variety of medium size, deep scarlet, smooth, solid and fleshy; suited for canning.
oz., 2/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 6/9; lb., 25/-.

Pear-Shaped Red. The fruit is handsome and solid and the finest for preserves.
oz., 2/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 6/9; lb., 25/-.

Pear-Shaped Yellow. Very ornamental, strong grower, prolific bearer, excellent for preserves.
oz., 2/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 6/9; lb., 25/-.

Ponderosa. This variety is always popular for its very large sized fruits which are smooth and deep crimson. A long maturing sort of good quality.
oz., 2/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 6/9; lb., 25/-.

Rutgers. Favoured in the Transvaal for its disease-resisting qualities; fruits medium in size and similar to Marglobe but slightly more flattened; a second-early-maturing variety recommended for canning and tomato juice.
oz., 2/6; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 8/-; lb., 30/-.

Starke's Beauty. (Hitherto called Winter Beauty, a misleading name). Favoured by market growers as a first class general purpose tomato, vigorous and hardy; large smooth bright red fruits of good shape; has proved hardy for early sowing at the Cape.
oz., 2/6; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 8/-; lb., 30/-.

Starke's Invincible Canner. Because of its medium size, firm flesh and beautiful round shape, this variety is admirably suited for canning; the fruit is borne in clusters and the plant is an exceptionally heavy cropper.
oz., 2/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 6/9; lb., 25/-.

Trophy Smooth. An improvement on the old Trophy but sometimes has a tendency to revert to ribbing. Flattened round fruit with scarlet skin and flesh; vigorous vine, rather late ripening.
oz., 2/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 6/9; lb., 25/-.

MISCELLANEOUS VEGETABLES

CELERY

Selery

All varieties 6d. per packet.

This excellent vegetable should be more widely grown as it is fine for salad when raw, as also for soups, etc. Sow seed from September onwards in cold districts on to about January in coastal and other districts with mild winters. The seed likes cool and abundantly moist conditions for germinating. Transplant to a prepared bed for establishing and hardening off which takes $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 months from sowing. They are then set 6 to 8 inches apart in trenches in soil which has been heavily manured. The trenches are gradually filled in to induce



Celery, Golden Self Blanching.

long stems and when ready the plants are blanched by banking fairly dry soil right up leaving only the top leaves exposed or by placing boards along each side of the row and drawing them close together at the top.

One ounce of seed produces several thousand plants under good conditions. The crop matures in about 5 months from sowing.

Golden Self Blanching. The leading variety in U.S.A. where celery is grown in tremendous quantities. Produces stocky plants with thick solid stalks which blanch readily and are of sweet nutty flavour. We strongly recommend a trial of this strain.
oz., 2/6.

Punt's Improved Cape. As developed by a well-known Cape grower. Very fine quality and favoured by market growers.
oz., 1/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 3/6; lb., 12/6.

Solid White. (Improved Stock). A vigorous grower with fleshy solid tender stalks that blanch well.
oz., 1/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 3/6; lb., 12/6.

Woodside Soup. (For cutting). Tops grow rapidly and furnish a succession of greens for flavouring; not suitable for blanching.
oz., 1/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 3/-; lb., 10/6.



Crisp-curl'd Type.



Butterhead Type.

LETTUCE

Kropslaai

All varieties 6d. per packet.

In most parts of the Union Lettuce may be grown nearly all the year round—severe frosty weather or extremely hot weather are the least suitable. In mild moist weather they may be transplanted from a seed bed but are generally best sown direct in drills 15 inches apart and afterwards thinned out to about 10 inches apart.

The ideal conditions are a rich soil, plenty of moisture and steady growth without a check. A little liquid manure at intervals is beneficial.

Three ounces of seed sow 100 yards of row. They mature in 2 to 3 months.

Seedling Transplants of Neapolitan or New York are available from autumn on to late spring.

California Cream Butter. Superseded by "Mammoth Black-Seeded Butter."

Chicken Lettuce. Loose leaves of the butterhead type, useful for chickens or for cutting as greens. Yields heaviest when about 2 feet or more high and just running to seed.

oz., 1/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 2/6; lb., 8/6; 5 lb., 37/6.

Mammoth Black-Seeded Butter. Very suitable for Spring planting; plants large, medium green, large firm head, interior well blanched to light golden yellow, delicate flavour.

oz., 1/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 2/6; lb., 8/6; 5 lb., 37/6.

Mignonette. A delicious little lettuce of superlative quality and renowned for its ability to heart under hot tropical conditions. Outer leaves tinged brown; compact hard heads.

oz., 1/3; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 4/-; lb., 15/-.

New York Hybrid. Several Cape market growers, who have tried this strain, consider it superior to New York Special. They describe it as a quick grower and very sure header, having flat, firm hearts and a good rich colour. It has few outside leaves and has shown no sign of disease.

oz., 1/3; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 4/-; lb., 15/-; 5 lb., 62/6.

New York Imperial F. A splendid new strain bred for resistance to brown blight and mildew. We have reason to believe this will prove a leading market growers' variety for general good quality, hardiness and disease resistance.

oz., 1/3; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 4/-; lb., 15/-; 5 lb., 62/6.

New York Special. An early improved strain of New York (or Neapolitan) and does better in warm weather. It is very uniform and should prove a favourite for market growers; large solid heads, splendid general purpose sort.

oz., 1/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 3/-; lb., 10/-; 5 lb., 45/-.

White Paris Cos. Upright leaves, non-hearing but very bunched, not suitable for warm weather.

oz., 1/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 2/6; lb., 8/6.

PEPPER

Rissie

All varieties 6d. per packet.

Sow in late spring; set the plants 2 to 3 feet apart in rich soil.

Large Bell or Bull Nose. Mild scarlet fruits, early and productive.

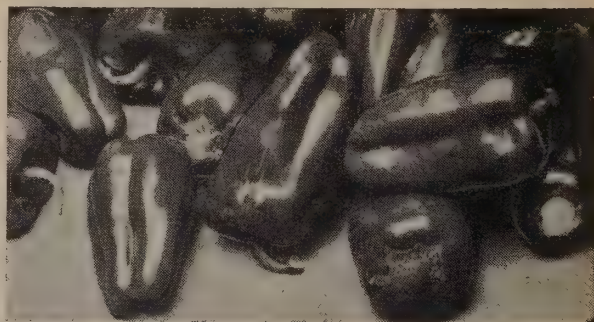
oz., 1/6; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 5/6; lb., 20/-.

Large Sweet Spanish. Conical shape, scarlet, very mild.

oz., 1/6; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 5/6; lb., 20/-.

Long Red. Long pods, brilliant red, rather pungent.

oz., 1/3; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 4/-; lb., 15/-.



Pepper, Large Bell or Bull Nose.

TESTIMONIAL

The New York Hybrid Lettuce seed I had from you turned out well and I have been cutting some fine heads for a long time and reckon it superior to Webb's Wonderful. (Somerset West, 31/8/37.)



Spinach, Bloomsdale Long Standing.



Spinach Beet (Swiss Chard type).'

RHUBARB

Rubarber

All varieties 6d. per packet.

Sow seed in early Summer and transplant the following Winter to a heavily manured bed, in a position where they will always be moist. When flower heads appear, cut the whole plant right back to prevent exhaustion by seeding.

Small Roots : 9d. ea., 6/- doz., 40/- 100 (posted 1/-, 7/-, 45/-).

Large Roots : 1/- ea., 9/- doz., 60/- 100 (posted 1/3, 10/6, 67/6).

Crimson Winter. Popular on account of its colour and long-bearing qualities.

oz., 2/6 ; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 8/6 ; lb., 30/-.

Early Raspberry Red-Ribbed. An early French variety of splendid quality.

oz., 2/6 ; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 8/6 ; lb., 30/-.

Victoria. The largest and best for Summer use ; thick red stalk.

oz., 1/- ; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 3/- ; lb., 10/6 ; 5 lb., 45/-.

SPINACH

Spinasie

All varieties 6d. per packet.

The varieties listed here are the true Spinach. Swiss Chard and similar types are listed under Spinach Beet.

Spinach should be more widely grown for its "greens" so valuable for cooking. It will grow in any good rich soil with very little attention.

Four ounces of seed sow 100 yards of row.

Bloomsdale Long-Standing. Thick dark green leaves, heavily crumpled, stands the heat better than most varieties ; this is probably the most profitable variety for the market grower ; sow February to October.

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 9d. ; lb., 2/- ; 5 lb., 7/6.

Monstrous Viroflay. A low, quick-growing plant with twisted savoyed leaves which are dark glossy green ; edible in six to eight weeks from planting.

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 9d. ; lb., 2/- ; 5 lb., 8/-.

New Zealand. (Tetragonia). Another type entirely distinct, having thick succulent foliage, very heat-resistant and good for Summer growing. Edible in about 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ months and stands for a very long time. Has a spreading habit ; leave 2 feet between rows.

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 1/- ; lb., 3/- ; 5 lb., 12/6.

SPINACH BEET

Beetspinasie

All varieties 6d. per packet.

Green Cutting. This hardy type of Beet can be grown all the year round except where hard frosts are experienced. The leaves should be pulled, not cut. Edible in two months. 1 foot.

oz., 7d. ; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 1/- ; lb., 3/- ; 5 lb., 12/6.

SWISS CHARD TYPE

These have broad thickened stems known as chards which are cooked like celery. In addition the leaves make splendid spinach. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

Dark Green, Broad Ribbed. Hardy and strong ; most suitable variety for cool season ; broad white chards.

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 1/- ; lb., 3/- ; 5 lb., 12/6.

Lucullus. Leaves light green and heavily crumpled or savoyed, white chards ; very attractive.

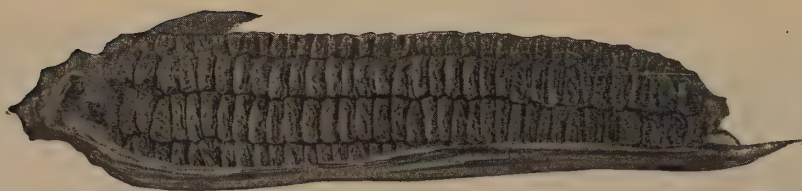
$\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 1/- ; lb., 3/- ; 5 lb., 12/6.

Yellow Leaved, Broad Ribbed. Greenish-yellow leaves, white chards ; a much favoured variety.

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 1/- ; lb., 3/- ; 5 lb., 12/6.

TESTIMONIAL

Once again I must thank you for the promptitude and courtesy with which my order was dealt and can assure you that I have never had better service anywhere. (Cape Town, 22/8/38.)



SWEET CORN

Soetmielies

All varieties 6d. per packet.

Sweet Corn is sometimes irregular in germinating and should never be sown before the ground is really warm. Drop 5 to 6 seeds to the foot in drills about 3 feet apart and cover about $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches. Afterwards thin to 8 or 12 inches apart and keep the soil well cultivated. Make successive sowings until January.

Two pounds of seed sow 100 yards of row. Cobs are edible in about 3 months.

TRUE SWEET CORN.

Country Gentleman. The most popular for main crop and the home garden. It gives a long ear with deep white grain a little later than the above.

lb., 1/-; 5 lb., 4/-; 10 lb., 7/6.

Golden Bantam. The standard sugar corn for quality, and is unexcelled. It is early and produces well filled cobs.

lb., 1/-; 5 lb., 4/-; 10 lb., 7/6.

Stowell's Evergreen. A splendid main crop variety; very productive and the cobs remain edible for a long time.

lb., 1/-; 5 lb., 4/-; 10 lb., 7/6.

Newer Varieties. We are expecting six or seven additional varieties for trial and hope to have them in time for the sowing season.

Price: per packet (each variety) 1/- or six packets for 5/-.

OTHER TYPES.

Bread Mealies. Big round white seed containing a lot of flour sometimes known as Flour Corn.

lb., 6/-; 5 lb., 1/6; 10 lb., 2/6; 25 lb., 5/6.

Burlington Hybrid. An improved form of Bread Mealie. Has deep white grains and is early and productive.

lb., 6d.; 5 lb., 2/-; 10 lb., 3/6; 25 lb., 8/-.



Mushrooms—Sampioen.

SUNDRY SALADS AND GARNISHINGS

Allerlei Slaaie en Speserye

All varieties 6d. per packet.

Asparagus, Early Giant. Soak seed 24 hours and sow in early Summer, following Winter transplant to very rich beds for producing the delicious tips; avoid excessive cutting and they will bear for several years.

oz., 9d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 1/6; lb., 4/6; 5 lb., 17/6.

Basil, Sweet. An annual spicy herb; good for salads, tomato or cheese dishes, fruit drinks or soups.

oz., 1/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 2/6; lb., 8/6.

Chervil, Curled. An annual with aromatic leaves used the same as Parsley and by some considered superior.

oz., 9d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 1/6; lb., 5/-.

Chicory (Tjikerie), Large Rooted Magdeburgh. When young the roots may be cooked like Parsnips and the young leaves used for salads if blanched. The mature roots are dried, ground and used in coffee manufacture as an adulterant. For large quantities see under "Farm Seeds."

oz., 9d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 1/3; lb., 3/6; 5 lb., 15/-.

Cress, Curled. The well-known salad, usually served with mustard greens grown from the White Mustard (see below). Sow thickly every few days and cut when 2 or 3 inches high. Delicious in sandwiches.

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 9d.; lb., 2/6; 5 lb., 10/-.

Cress, Water. Sow in wet soil, if possible alongside a running stream; spreads rapidly.

oz., 1/6; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 5/-.

Endive, Batavian Large Green.

Endive, White Moss Curled. Useful salad plants, specially for Winter use, for which sow in Autumn. When nearly full grown tie up the outer leaves to blanch the centre.

oz., 1/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 3/-; lb., 10/6.

Dill. An annual; both seeds and leaves are used for pickles and the leaves for flavouring soups also.

oz., 1/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 3/-; lb., 10/6.

Horse Radish. Used as condiment or sauce with roast beef; easily grown, needing the minimum of attention once it is established.

Roots 9d. each; 6/- per doz.

Marjoram, Sweet. Perennial in warm climates but may be grown as an annual. A special favourite with Germans for poultry seasoning. Leaves may be dried, powdered and stored. Makes a pretty pot plant.

oz., 1/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 3/-; lb., 10/6.

Plants 3/- per doz. (posted 3/6).

Mushroom (Sampioen) Spawn. In bricks each sufficient to spawn 8 to 10 square feet of bed.

1/- each, 9/- per doz.

Mustard, Black.

Mustard, White. Used for salad when young, specially with cress. The seeds of the Black variety, when ground, form the mustard of commerce.

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 8d.; lb., 1/-.



Asparagus. Roots available in winter. One-year size, 2/- doz., 12/6 100. Two-year size, 3/- doz. 17/6 100. Three-year size sold out at the moment. Postage and Packing extra.

For Asparagus Seed see opposite page.

Okra or Gumbo. (Long green.) Sow in late Spring; spreading plant; the pods are used in soups, stews, etc.—oz., 1/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 3/-; lb., 10/6.

Parsley, Common or Plain. Hardy and easily grown $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 9d.; lb., 2/6; 5 lb., 10/-.

Parsley, Extra Double Curled. This superb strain should be in every garden. Seed is slow in germinating; likes rich soil; each cutting improves the foliage.

Plants 1/- per doz.; 3/- per 100, posted.
 $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 1/-; lb., 3/-; 5 lb., 12/6.

Purslane, Green. An annual fleshy-leaved plant. The leaves are eaten cooked or raw as salad.
oz., 9d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 2/6; lb., 8/6.

Sage. A favourite herb for flavouring meat and poultry dressings; perennial.
oz., 1/6; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 4/6; lb., 15/-.
Plants 3/- per doz. (posted 3/6).

Savory, Summer or Annual. Leaves and flowering tops are popular for dressings and for boiling with peas and beans.
oz., 1/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 2/6; lb., 8/6.

Sorrel. Perennial, much used in France; the leaves are boiled.
oz., 9d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 1/6; lb., 4/6.

Thyme. A well-known herb used with others for seasoning; perennial.
oz., 3/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10/6; lb., 40/-.
Plants 3/- per doz. (posted 3/6).



Egg Plant.



Laxton's Noble Strawberries.

KITCHEN GARDEN FRUITS

All varieties 6d. per packet.

Egg Plant. Treat the same as for Pepper. The fruits are sliced and fried in butter, or made into fritters.

Long Purple. Long, smooth, dark purple fruit; flesh firm and compact with few seeds.
oz., 1/6; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 5/-; lb., 18/6.

New York Spineless. Large oval purple fruits of excellent quality; an early variety and one of the most popular.
oz., 2/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 6/9; lb., 25/-.

Cape Gooseberry. (Appelliefie). Sow in early Spring and prick out into tins as soon as large enough. Later transplant to 8 feet apart in their permanent bed.

Plants 1/3 per doz.; 5/3 per 100, posted.
oz., 1/6; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 5/-; lb., 18/6; 5 lb., 87/6.

Giant Austral (or American) Gooseberry. Large fruits, rapid grower and heavy cropper.
oz., 2/6; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 8/6; lb., 32/6.

Granadilla. (*Passiflora edulis*). Tasty fruits, valuable for flavouring; a climber suited to moist, frost-free districts.

Per pkt. 6d.; oz., 2/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 6/9; lb., 25/-.

Loganberries. Delightful fruit, easily grown; splendid for jam, tarts and pies. Plants available in Winter.
Plants 1/- each; 8/6 per doz. (posted 1/6 and 10/-).

Strawberries. Plants of several varieties are available from June onwards—please enquire then.
1/- doz., 4/- 100, 30/- 1,000 (posted 1/6, 4/-, 30/-).



VEGETABLE TRANSPLANTS

These are available in season, but we cannot be sure of having all varieties ready for dispatch at any particular date. Unless customers specially instruct us not to, we will substitute some other variety which we think will be suitable when the one ordered is not ready.

Country orders are packed with the greatest care and almost always reach their destination in good condition. We cannot, however, be responsible for loss due to delays, bad handling or bad weather en route.

Beet. Detroit Dark Red, Extra Early Flat Egyptian.

Cabbage (Spitz type). Cape Spitz Kool, Early Jersey Wakefield, Large Ox-heart.

Cabbage (Round head). Copenhagen Market. All Seasons, Surehead.

Cauliflower. Doble's Early, Starke's Invincible Cape, Southern Cross, Veitch's Autumn Giant, Early Italian Giant.

Kale. Chou Moellier, Thousand Headed, Curled.

Kohl Rabi. Early White Vienna.

Lettuce. Curled Neapolitan, New York Special White Paris Cos.

Spinach. Bloomsdale Long-Standing.

Spinach Beet or Swiss Chard. Yellow leaved, Dark Green, Lucullus (crumpled), Green Cutting.

Prices for above :

Winter Prices (May to Sept.) when called for at the Nursery : 1/6 100, 10/6 1,000 (Post-paid 2/3, 14/6.)

Summer Prices (Oct. to April) when called for at the Nursery : 1/3 100, 8/6 1,000 (Post paid 1/9, 12/6.)

Onions and Leeks. Onion varieties : Yellow and White.

Leek : Broad Flag. 1/- 100, 6/6 1,000 (Post paid 1/9, 10/6).

Tomatoes. Best varieties, August 9d. doz., 4/- 100 ; September 9d. doz., 3/- 100 ; October onwards 6d. doz., 2/- 100. Post and packing charges extra, 6d. per doz., 1/- 100.

Parsley (Curled or Plain), 6d. per doz., 2/6 100. (Post-paid 1/-, 3/-).

Celery (White, Golden and Soup), 6d. doz., 2/6 100. (Post-paid 1/-, 3/-).

Egg Plant (in Early Summer), 1/- doz., 5/- 100. (Post-paid 1/6, 6/-).

Herbs. Lavender, Marjoram, Mint, Sage, Thyme, Rosemary, 3/- doz. (Post-paid 3/6). For other Herbs see Seed Section.

Horse Radish Roots. 9d. each, 6/- doz. (Postage and packing extra.)

Asparagus. Roots available in winter. One year size, 2/- doz., 12/6 100. Two-year size, 3/- doz., 17/6 100. Three-year size, 6/- doz., 37/6 100. Postage and packing extra. Three-year-old crowns not available this season.

Rhubarb. Crimson Winter (produces through the winter in mild climates). Roots available in winter. Small roots 9d. each, 6/- doz., 40/- 100. Large roots 1/- each, 9/- doz. Postage and packing extra.

Jerusalem Artichokes. Tubers available June-Sept. 1 lb. 6d., 25 lb. 6/-, 100 lb. 20/-. (Postage 1/- per parcel of 10 lb.).



Packed like this, our small plants carry safely over long distances. (Lid has been removed for photo.)



Nasturtium, Golden Globe (Page 66).



Marigold, Sunset Giants (Page 65).

SOWING CALENDAR for FLOWER SEEDS

Where artificial water is scarce, sowing must be governed to a large extent by the incidence of the rainfall.

IN MILD DISTRICTS where frosts are absent or not severe; generally speaking this includes all the coastal belt and the Eastern Transvaal.

SOW IN AUTUMN :—The Autumn sowing season extends from February to June. If the weather is hot and dry the annuals should not be sown too early. The hardy perennials and biennials (specially those which are commonly treated as annuals and discarded after the first season) should be raised early in order to ensure a long flowering period during the cool season.

Alyssum.	Carnations.	Godetia.	Mesembrianthemum	Stocks.
Anchusa.	Centaurea.	Gypsophila.	eriniflorum.	Sweet Peas.
Antirrhinum.	Clarkia.	Helichrysum.	Nasturtium.	Ursinia.
Aquilegia.	Delphinium.	Hollyhock.	Nemesia.	Valerian.
Bellis Perennis.	Dianthus.	Iceland Poppies.	Pansies.	Venidium.
Barberton Daisy	Dimorphotheca.	Larkspur.	Pentstemons.	Verbena.
Calendula.	Eschscholtzia.	Linaria.	Phlox.	Viola.
Coreopsis.	Felicia.	Lupins.	Poppies.	Virginian Stock.
Campanula.	Foxglove.	Marigold (French).	Scabiosa.	Viscaria.
Candytuft.	Gaillardia.	Mignonette.	Statice.	Wallflower.

SOW IN SPRING :—The spring sowing season extends from August to December. The half hardy, heat-loving annuals should not be started until the weather has warmed. The half-hardy perennials should be started early (with protection if necessary) so that they will flower for a long time during the season. Many of the hardy annuals do not show their best in excessive heat and sowings of these should be made early and not continued too late.

Ageratum.	Carnations.	Gypsophila.	Mignonette.	Salvia.
Amaranthus.	Celosia.	Ipomoea.	Nemesia.	Scabious.
Antirrhinum.	Convolvulus.	Linaria.	Petunia.	Statice.
Asters.	Dahlia.	Marigold (African).	Phlox.	Sunflower.
Balsam.	Delphinium.	Mesembrianthemum	Portulaca.	Verbena.
Calendula.	Eschscholtzia.	eriniflorum.	Salpiglossis.	Zinnia.
Coreopsis.	Gaillardia.			

IN ELEVATED INLAND AREAS where heavy frosts are experienced.

SOW IN AUTUMN :—The autumn sowing season extends from March to May; not so late in the coldest districts.

Alyssum.	Candytuft.	Godetia.	Pansies.	Stocks.
Anchusa.	Carnations.	Hollyhock.	Saponaria.	Valerian.
Antirrhinum.	Coreopsis	Iceland Poppies.	Scabiosa.	Viola.
Aquilegia.	(Perennial).	Larkspur.	Statice.	Virginian Stock.
Bellis Perennis.	Foxglove.	Leptosyne.	Sweet Peas (Early or	Wallflower.
Calendula.	Gaillardia.	Lupins.	Winter flowering	(Biennial).
Campanula.	Geum.	Mignonette.	—Sow early).	

SOW IN SPRING AND SUMMER :—The spring and summer sowing season extends from September to February. The half-hardy annuals should not be sown until danger of frost is over and not later than December. Annuals and perennials which do not thrive in very hot weather should be raised early in the spring and again at the end of the summer; the Cape native spring flowering annuals come into this class.

Sow all Varieties of Flower Seeds, and the following are specially recommended :—

Asters.	Cosmos.	Helichrysum.	Petunia.	Statice (annual).
Balsam.	Dahlia.	Ipomoea.	Phlox.	Sunflower.
Carnations.	Delphinium.	Marigold.	Portulaca.	Sweet Peas (sow
Celosia.	Eschscholtzia.	Nasturtium.	Salpiglossis.	early).
Coreopsis.	Gaillardia.	Nicotiana.	Salvia.	Zinnias.



Giants of California Aster (Page 53).



Aster, Californian Sunshine (Page 53).



Arctotis Hybrids (Page 53).



*Antirrhinum, Tall Large Flowered
(Maximum) (Page 51).*

FLOWER SEEDS

Our Pretoria Branch supplies all flower seeds at the same prices as we quote here.

Sixpenny packets of flower seeds are supplied at 5/- per dozen and, if cash is sent with the order, we pay postage on all flower seeds to any address in South Africa.



Floss Flower (Ageratum).

AGERATUM

Remains long in flower and its soft powder-blue shows up the colours of other garden flowers.

Blue Ball. Compact habit, specially recommended.

Imperial Dwarf Blue. Very fine strain.

Tall Blue. Mexicanum type.

All at: Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 1/3; oz., 4/-.

Blue Cap. Very dwarf, light blue.

Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 5/-; oz., 18/6.

ALYSSUM

Very easy to grow, bloom almost continuously and are pleasantly fragrant.

Lilac Queen. Annual. Dwarf, compact; lilac flowers.

Saxatile. Perennial yellow, 9 inch.

All at: Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 1/6; oz., 4/6.

Sweet White or Honey Flower. Annual, 10 inch, good for bees.

Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 1/-; oz., 2/-; 4 oz., 7/-.

ANTIRRHINUMS OR SNAP-DRAGONS

Leeubekkies

These magnificent plants provide an almost continuous supply of gorgeous flowers which are highly decorative alike in the garden and as cut blooms for indoor displays and by recent introductions the range of colour and size of flower have been much improved. They are perennial but become unshapely after the first season and are best discarded in favour of younger plants. Seed may be sown in early Autumn and again in Spring. Transplant into well drained garden loam.

GIANT or MAXIMUM SECTION.

Bunch of Lilacs. Deep lilac, giant blooms.

Campfire. Luminous scarlet.

Copper King. Copper-scarlet.

Copper Shades. Copper-orange to old gold.

Defiance. Orange-scarlet.

Old Gold. Orange with old-rose throat.

Purple King. Velvety dark purple, giant blooms.

Ruby. Carmine.

Snowflake. Pure White.

Sunnybrook. Golden-yellow shaded salmon.

The Rose. Fine pure rose.

Wallflower. Brownish purple.

All at: Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 3/-; oz., 10/6.

Giant Mixed. A fine mixture of the best Maximum varieties.

Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 2/3; oz., 7/6.

RUSTPROOF VARIETIES.

Rustproof Mixed. A mixture of the available colours.

Rustproof Dwarf Mixed. Best available colours.

All at: Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 4/-; oz., 15/-.

GRANDIFLORUM SECTION.

Pink Domino. Soft clear rose-pink, tall grower.

Prince of Orange. Most brilliant ensemble of gold and orange, tall grower.

Yellow King. Fine rich yellow, large flower, very tall grower.

All at: Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 3/-; oz., 10/6.

Tall Varieties. In choicest mixture.

Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 1/3; oz., 4/6; 4 oz., 16/-.

DWARF or NANUM SECTION.

Advance. Brilliant orange-scarlet.

Dazzler. Bright scarlet.

Fire King. Orange-scarlet, white throat.

Jennie Schneider. Beautiful self pink.

Orange Prince. Golden-bronze.

Picture. Golden-yellow suffused apricot.

All at: Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 3/-; oz., 10/6.



Balsam (Page 54).



Aquilegia, Imperial Hybrids (Page 53).



Candytuft Umbellata (Page 55)



Canterbury Bells (Campanula) (Page 55)

AQUILEGIAS OR COLUMBINES

Akelei

Most beautiful perennials thriving best in a cool, moist situation and throwing up their abundant flower spikes in the Spring. Sow in early Autumn; not recommended for districts warmer than Cape Town. 2½ft.

Double Mixed. A fine selection.

Pkt., 6d.; ¼ oz., 1/-; oz., 3/-.

Imperial Hybrids. Probably the finest strain of long-spurred Aquilegias ever offered. Colours range through mauve, heliotrope, pink, red and copper.

Pkt. 1/-; ⅛ oz., 2/3; ¼ oz., 6/9; oz., 25/-.

Single Long Spurred. Mrs. Scott Elliott's splendid strain.

Pkt., 6d.; ¼ oz., 3/-; oz., 10/6.



Arctotis grandis.



Calendula, Sunshine.



Aster, Crego.



Aster, Beauty.

ARCTOTIS

Gousblom

A splendid native family, easily grown and with large daisy flowers in many colours; grey downy foliage.

Grandis. White with light blue centre.

Pkt., 6d.; ¼ oz., 1/-; oz., 3/-.

Hybrids. An improved strain of these fine South African daisies in a wonderful range of colours.

Pkt., 6d.; ⅛ oz., 1/3; ¼ oz., 4/-; oz., 15/-.

Speciosa. Orange; dark reverse. Perennial.

Pkt., 6d.; ¼ oz., 2/6; oz., 8/6.



American Branching Asters.

ASTERS

Somer Asters

INCLUDING NEW WILT-RESISTANT STRAINS.

One of the favourite annuals for Summer and Autumn flowering. They delight in rich, moist soil and their beds should be very well prepared. Water liberally throughout their growth.

There are two main classes: (1) Those with long flat petals, twisted and interlaced. The Giants of California and the Cregos fall into this class, the latter being a little earlier and smaller. (2) Those with radial stiff petals sometimes incurved at the centre. This class includes the American Branching and the Giant Pæony Flowered, which differ from one another in their shape of growth, the latter being non-branching and with less but larger flowers.

Countless different types of Asters are grown and offered by seedsmen throughout the world, but we have selected the following as representing the very best in the modern, highly-bred strains of this ever-popular flower.

American Branching. (Wilt resistant). Azure blue, pink, purple, scarlet, separately or mixed. 2 ft.

Aurora Golden Sheaf. The deepest yellow Aster yet offered and the only one that is wilt-resistant; the flowers are fully double with a crest-like centre, good substance and fine depth of petal.

California Giants. (Not wilt-resistant). Double, dark purple, light blue, peach blossom, white, separately or mixed. 2½ ft.

California Giants Sunshine. (Not wilt-resistant). Dark blue, deep rose, lilac, separately or mixed.

Crego Improved. (Wilt-resistant). Crimson, deep rose, purple, shell pink, separately or mixed. 2 ft.

Giant Pæony Flowered. (Not wilt-resistant). Blooms at the same time as Giants of California; excellent for florists; splendid range of colour.

Super Giant. (Not wilt-resistant). This is the largest and most fully double Aster class known with flowers from 6 to 8 inches across; graceful interlacing petals. We offer two varieties:—

El Monte. Crimson, early.

Los Angeles. Shell pink.

All at: Pkt., 6d.; ¼ oz., 2/6; oz., 8/6; 4 oz., 30/-.

BALSAM**Balsemenie**

Camellia Flowered Mixed. Showy Summer bedding annual. Best results by transplanting; needs ample moisture and a sheltered situation or even partial shade; also does well in pots. Offered in superb mixture.

Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 1/6; oz., 4/6; 4 oz., 16/-.

BARBERTON DAISY

This beautiful Transvaal native has won popularity all over the world, due mainly to its value for vase decoration. Both in raising the seed (which germinates poorly) and after-handling, these plants need careful attention; 1½ ft. Seed in mixture and the Scarlet separately.

Seeds 6d. per doz.; 2/6 per 100; 20/- per 1,000.

BEGONIA—Tuberous**TENDER PERENNIAL FOR GREENHOUSE OR CONSERVATORY.**

Magnificent flowering plants, usually grown in pots. Seed must be raised very carefully under glass. Sow on the surface of very fine soil and afterwards press firm with a flat surface. When very small prick off to roomier quarters to allow full growth. Give them a rich, but light gritty soil with good drainage. Keep moisture constant, avoiding excess.

Choice Double Mixed. (Blackmore & Langdon).

Pkt., 1/6.

BELLIS PERENNIS**Dubbele Madeliefies**

Treat as an annual in warm climates. Favourite little double daisies for edging and rock gardens. Sow in Autumn for Spring flowering. 8 ins.

Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 2/-; oz., 6/6.

CALENDULA**English or Pot Marigold
Somtyds Gousblom genoem**

These very useful and always popular flowers may be sown at almost any time except in the very hot season. A valuable cutting flower, especially in Winter. 1½ ft.

Campfire. Flat blooms, orange shading to yellow at centre.

Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 1/-; oz., 2/6; 4 oz., 7/6.

Campfire, Improved Florist Strain. Very large deep orange flowers on long stems.

Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 1/3; oz., 3/6; 4 oz., 12/6.

Golden Radio. A beautiful golden yellow form of the favourite Radio.

Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 1/-; oz., 2/6; 4 oz., 7/6.

Lemon Queen. Golden yellow with dark centre, good cut-flower.

Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 9d.; oz., 2/-; 4 oz., 6/-.



Calendula, Orange Shaggy.

Orange Queen. Golden yellow, hardy, and free flowering.

Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 9d.; oz., 2/-; 4 oz., 6/-.

Orange Shaggy. Rich orange, with fringed petals, flowers freely on long stems.

Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 1/-; oz., 2/6; 4 oz., 7/6.

Radio. Fine orange flower with quilled petals.

Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 9d.; oz., 2/-; 4 oz., 6/-.

Sunshine. (Chrysantha.) Long loose incurved petals, fine cut-flower.

Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 1/-; oz., 2/6; 4 oz., 7/6.

Pastel Bedding Mixture. A beautiful assortment of pastel shades in the dwarf types.

Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 1/-; oz., 2/6; 4 oz., 7/6.



Coreopsis Grandiflora, Mayfield Giant.



Dimorphotheca Auran-tiaca Hybrids (Page 78).



Physostegia (Page 67).



Salpiglossis (Page 71).



Candytuft, Hyacinth Flowered (Page 55).



Coreopsis drummondii, Queen Bee (Page 57).

CANTERBURY BELLS

Beautiful white and blue bell flowers for the garden or for cutting. Sow in Autumn for Spring flowering; they do well even in partial shade.

Annual Mixed. Grows 2 to 2½ ft. and flowers within six months from seed; dark blue, light blue, pink, rose and white in splendid mixture.

Pkt., 6d.; ¼ oz., 1/6; oz., 5/-.

Cup and Saucer. Large round base petal like a saucer; white, blue and pink shades.

Pkt., 6d.; ¼ oz., 2/6; oz., 8/6.

Double Mixed. Double and semi-double forms in fine assortment and mixed colours.

Pkt., 6d.; ¼ oz., 1/6; oz., 4/6.

Single Mixed. All colours are included in this splendid mixture.

Pkt., 6d.; ¼ oz., 1/-; oz., 2/6.

CANDYTUFT

Hardy little flowers which do well without much attention; attractive to bees. Sow from early Autumn on to early Spring. 1 ft.

Giant Hyacinth Flowered White. (Improved Express or Rocket.) Bold spikes of pure white.

Pkt., 6d.; ¼ oz., 1/3; oz., 3/-; 4 oz., 10/-.

Umbellata Hybrids. Large flowered types in separate colours (or mixed); crimson, lilac, rose and white.

Pkt., 6d.; ¼ oz., 1/3; oz., 3/-; 4 oz., 10/-.

CARNATIONS

Angeliere

Sow the seed in special beds of fine light soil and cover about ½ in. deep. Shade the beds until seedlings appear, but thereafter allow them to harden gradually. Over-watering sometimes causes damping off. If conditions are congenial it is better to transplant them to their permanent position when quite small. Give them a rich, light limey soil, well drained, and a position in full sun.

American Perpetual Tree. (Engelmann's Gold Medal Strain.) The well-known large show varieties; saved from a leading English collection.

Seeds 2/- per 25; 6/- per 100.

Border Mixed. Saved from choice double varieties; the flowers of this type are usually plain edged.

Pkt., 6d.; ¼ oz., 1/6; ¼ oz., 4/-; oz., 15/-.

Chabaud Giants. This splendid strain produces flowers in amazing abundance and in a wide range of colours. They flower in about 5 months from sowing and are fragrantly perfumed. The following colours are offered separately or mixed: Cardinal Red—Coppery Red—Pink—Sulphur Yellow—White.

Pkt., 6d.; ¼ oz., 1/3; ¼ oz., 4/-; oz., 15/-; 4 oz., 50/-.

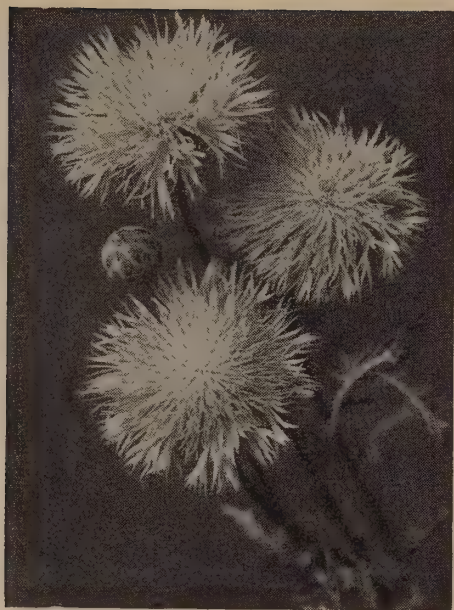
Starke's Perpetual Giants. The finest of all seedling carnations and we recommend them from our own experience as the cut-flower carnation par excellence. Almost 100 per cent. of double flowers, remarkably true to colour, are produced in 5 to 6 months from sowing; strongly clove scented. The following colours are offered, separately or mixed: Brick Red—Hermosa Pink—Rosy Carmine—Scarlet—White—Yellow Ground.

Seeds 1/- per 25; 2/- per 100.

¼ oz., 5/-; ½ oz., 9/-; ¾ oz., 17/6; oz., 60/-.



Starke's Perpetual Giant Carnation.



Sweet Sultans (Centaurea).

COCKSCOMB

Handsome border plants for the Summer, producing large heads in striking colours.

Cristata Mixed. Dwarf Cockscomb.

Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 2/3; oz., 7/6.

Thompson's Magnifica. The feathered Cockscomb: Carmine—Crimson—Gold: separately or mixed.

Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 1/6; oz., 5/-.

CENTAUREA

Cornflowers and Sweet Sultans

These are well-known annuals and splendid for cutting. They do best during the cool season.

CYANUS CORNFLOWER. 2 ft.

Koringblom.

Double Blue. Florist's strain.

Mauve Queen. Double.

Mixed Double. Specially blended.

All aq: Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 1/3; oz., 3/-; 4 oz., 10/-.

IMPERIALIS.

Giant Sweet Sultans. Deep Lavender—Deep Purple—Delicate Pink—Pure White—Rose—Yellow: separately or mixed.

Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 1/3; oz., 3/-; 4 oz., 10/-.

CINERARIA

Gorgeous flowering plants for a conservatory, or they may be grown in a partially shaded and sheltered outdoor position in very mild coastal climates. Sow in early Autumn under glass.

Established plants in pots are available in Winter.

Large Flowered Semi-Dwarf Hybrids. Saved from a leading collection.

Pkt., 1/6.



*Painted Daisies, see Chrysanthemum.
Annual Single Mixed.*

CHRYSANTHEMUMS

Asters

This well-known family is to be seen in gardens in many forms. They are all hardy and of easy culture. The Autumn-flowering Japanese Chrysanthemums are propagated only by root division and cuttings.

Annual Single Mixed. (*C. carinatum*.) Brilliant colours in zones round the centres. Sow in Autumn for Spring flowering.

Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 1/-; oz., 3/-.

Cascade or Balcony. Large clusters of small single flowers which, when grown in a pot or window box, fall in a graceful cascade; annual.

Pkt., 1/-; $\frac{1}{16}$ oz., 2/3; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 6/9; oz., 25/-.

Shasta Daisy, King Edward VII. (*C. maximum*.) Flowers about Christmas when flowers are in demand; perennial; vigorous grower.

Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 1/6; oz., 4/6.



*Nicotiana.
(Page 66).*



*Gypsophila.
(Page 61).*



Cyclamens are most beautiful plants for a conservatory.

CLARKIA

A splendid tall growing annual with pretty double rosette flowers set close along the stem; attractive light green foliage.

Elegans. Orange—Pink—Purple—Scarlet—White : separately or mixed.

Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 1/-; oz., 3/-; 4 oz., 10/-.

COREOPSIS

Hardy and of easy culture, and splendid for cut-flowers throughout the Summer.

ANNUAL VARIETIES (BRANCHING HABIT).

Crimson King. Dwarf; bright maroon-crimson.

Fire King. Dwarf; deep scarlet.

Lemon Queen. Tall lemon-yellow, red zoned.

All at: Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 1/6; oz., 4/6.

Tinctoria, Dwarf Mixed. A compact free-flowering selection, specially blended.

Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 1/-; oz., 3/-.

Tinctoria, Tall Mixed. Yellow and brown, 2 ft., makes a bright display of colour.

Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 9d.; oz., 1/6; 4 oz., 5/-.

PERENNIAL VARIETY.

Sow in Autumn.

Mayfield Giant. Very large flowers on single stems; golden-yellow; a great improvement on the usual *Grandiflora* type.

Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 1/6; oz., 4/6.

COSMOS

One of the finest Summer and Autumn flowering annuals; beautiful for cutting and have graceful feathery foliage. Sow from Spring on till January.

Early Double. Crimson—Pink—White: separately or mixed, 3 ft.

Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 1/3; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 4/-; oz., 15/-.

Early Express Single. Mixed colours, 3 ft.

Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 1/6; oz., 4/6; 4 oz., 16/-.

Early Orange Flare. Improved Klondyke; very early, wiry stems, sparse foliage, 3 ft.

Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 1/9; oz., 6/-.

Late Mammoth Single. Fine mixed colours, very tall and vigorous, 5 ft.

Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 9d.; oz., 2/-; 4 oz., 7/-.

CYCLAMENS

Greenhouse Perennials.

Charming pot plants for indoor culture, much prized for their Winter and early Spring flowering. Sow in Summer under glass.

Choice Giant Flowering Mixed. White, and many shades of pink and red.

Seeds 2/- per 25.

Plants in pots are available from Autumn to early Spring.

Bulbs are available in late Summer.



Delphinium, Excelsior Hybrids.

DAHLIAS

Dahlias are very easy to raise from seed and if sown early in the Spring will grow vigorously and flower abundantly the first season—and there is always the chance of obtaining new varieties. Raise in a protected nursery bed and transplant after frosts are over. Given rich soil and plenty of moisture they are easy to grow.

Tubers and Green Plants in named varieties are available in Spring and early Summer—write for list in season.

Choice Double Mixed. A great variety of colours. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 3/6; oz. 12/6.

Coltness Hybrids. Remarkably showy, producing small single flowers in the greatest profusion and in many colours. Bloom within 4 or 5 months after sowing.

Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 3/-; oz., 10/6.



Dahlia, Coltness Hybrids.

Unwin's Dwarf Hybrids. Miniature early flowering, double and semi-double, highly recommended. Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 3/6; oz., 12/6.

DELPHINIUMS

Stately border plants, prized by all garden lovers for their beautiful blue shades; splendid for cutting. Sow in Autumn or Spring and when large enough transplant to rich moist bed in a sheltered but sunny position. 3 to 5 ft. Seed is slow and sometimes irregular in germination. In our warm South African climate it is best to treat them as annuals, sowing fresh seed each year.

Seedling transplants are available in Autumn and Spring.

TALL HYBRIDS.

Blackmore and Langdon's Hybrids. A magnificent prize-winning strain which has long been famous. Pkt., 1/-; $\frac{1}{16}$ oz., 2/6; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 8/-; oz., 30/-.

Excelsior Hybrids. A very choice garden strain.

Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{16}$ oz., 1/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 3/-; oz., 10/6.

Hollyhock Strain. Large bold spires of closely set flowers in an amazing range of rich colours. Don't be deceived by the sprays produced by seedlings, the big bold spikes come as soon as the plants are mature.

Pkt., 1/-; $\frac{1}{16}$ oz., 2/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 6/9; oz., 25/-.

Starke's Magnum Hybrids. This newly introduced strain is a blend of the choicest and brightest colours.

Pkt., 1/-; $\frac{1}{16}$ oz., 3/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 10/6; oz., 40/-.

BELLADONNA TYPE.

Loose branching flower spikes; charming light and dark blue shades; very largely grown as a florist's cut-flower.

Belladonna. Light blue.

Bellamosum. Dark blue.

Cliveden Beauty. Light blue; larger and taller than the regular type.

All at: Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{16}$ oz., 1/3; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 4/-; oz., 15/-.

BUTTERFLY or CHINESE DELPHINIUM.

A distinct compact type with feathery foliage; the charming loose branches of blue flowers are produced freely throughout the Summer. Treat as annual.

Blue Butterfly. Original dwarf type. 1 ft.

Cambridge Blue. Taller, florists' type, very beautiful.

Dark Blue. Liberty Larkspur. Popular in warm districts.

All at: Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{16}$ oz., 1/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 2/3; oz., 7/6.



Coreopsis Tinctoria, Dwarf.



Eschscholtzias (Page 60).



Clarkias (Page 57).



Godetias (Page 61).



Gaillardia, Perennial Hybrids (Page 60).

*Gaillardia, Double Annual.*

DIANTHUS (PINKS)

Gras Angeliere

Fine little flowering plants which do well in any garden. Pretty for cutting, and they flower for a long time. Perfume attractive to bees. 1 ft.

Chinensis. (Indian Pinks). Double Mixed. Fringed.

Heddewigii. (Japanese Pinks). Double Mixed.

Heddewigii laciniatus. Single fringed.

Mixed Pinks. Choice blend of all kinds.

All at: Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 1/3; oz., 3/-; 4 oz., 10/-.

FOXGLOVES

Stately plants, very handsome in mixed borders. Do well in partial shade; sow in Autumn. 3 to 4 ft.

Gloxinia Flowered. Beautiful colours spotted and blotched.

Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 1/3; oz., 3/-.

FREESIAS

Flower the first season from seed if sown early in the Autumn. Splendid for cutting, very fragrant. 9 inches. (Bulbs available in Autumn).

Refracta alba. Flowers white, sometimes tinged yellow in throat or with a touch of purple on reverse.

Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 1/3; oz., 3/-; 4 oz., 10/-.

Refracta alba pura. Improved strain, about 70 per cent. pure white flowers.

Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 1/6; oz., 5/-.

Tubergenii. Splendid range of colours, no whites. These make a fine display.

Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 1/6; oz., 5/-.

DOROTHIANTHUS CRINIFLORUS

Buck Bay Vygie

Brilliant early flowering annual Mesembrianthemums with an amazing range of bright colours. They are splendid for bedding, flowering here in August and September. 6 ins.

Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 2/3; oz., 7/6; 4 oz., 28/-.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA

Californian Poppy

Very showy annuals which thrive in our climate and can be flowered nearly all the year round. 1 ft.

Choice New Hybrids Mixed. Orange, Mauve, Crimson and many other colours.

Orange King. Deep orange, one of the best of all varieties.

All at: Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 1/-; oz., 2/6; 4 oz., 9/-.

FUCHSIAS

Hoepelrokkies

Favourite shrubby plants for a shady part of the garden or for growing in pots on the stoep. Raise seed under glass. (Plants always available.)

Double and Single Hybrids. All the newest colours.

Seeds 1/6 per 25.

GAILLARDIA

These hardy flowering plants can be depended on in our sometimes difficult climate. The flowers are quite good for cutting; many shades and combinations of red and yellow.

Annual Double Mixed. (Lorenziana).

Annual Single Mixed. (Picta).

All at: Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 1/-; oz., 2/6; 4 oz., 9/-.

Perennial Hybrids. Splendid mixture including some fine new colours.

Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 1/6; oz., 5/-.

GAZANIAS

Native perennial daisies; low-growing border or bedding plants; very showy.

Longiscapa. Large flowers, rich yellow.

Pavonia. Dwarf orange.

Pinnata. Yellow and orange.

All at: Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 4/-; oz., 15/-.

GEUM

Graceful perennial border plants which send up long flowering stems. They do not thrive in our hotter districts. 2 ft. Plants are available in Autumn and Winter.

Lady Stratheden. Golden-yellow.

Mrs. Bradshaw. Brick-red.

All at: Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 3/-; oz., 10/6.

Prince of Orange. Rich orange, very striking.

Pkt., 1/-; 1/16 oz., 3/-; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 5/6; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 10/6.

GILIA

There are numerous Gilias of which the most useful is *G. coronopifolia* which is a tall beautiful biennial (usually treated as an annual) now largely grown for cut-flower at Christmas.

Capitata. Annual, sky blue, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft.

Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 9d.; oz., 2/6; 4 oz., 8/6.

Coronopifolia. Biennial, long spikes of scarlet flowers, height 3 to 4 ft.

Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 1/6; oz., 4/6; 4 oz., 16/-.

GLADIOLUS

One of the most important garden plants and, although usually grown from bulbs, they are easily raised from seed.

Bulbs. We have a splendid stock available in Spring, Summer and Autumn.

Primulinus Hybrids. Flower quicker from seed than the Garden Hybrids. Many beautiful colours.

Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 2/6; oz., 8/6; 4 oz., 30/-.

Psittacinus. A remarkably fine species; large spikes of flaming orange flowers.

Pkt., 2/6; $\frac{1}{16}$ oz., 4/6; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 7/6; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 13/6.

GODETIA

This native of California does well in partial shade and even in poorish soil; easily grown from seed.

DWARF VARIETIES (*Azaleiflora*).

Meteor. Crimson-scarlet, double.

Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 2/-; oz., 6/-; 4 oz., 21/-.

Double Azalea-Flowered. Lilac, Pink and Crimson, Mixed; 1ft.

Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 2/-; oz., 6/-; 4 oz., 21/-.

TALL VARIETIES.

Firelight. Rich crimson.

Starke's Single Pink. Splendid florist's variety.

Sybil Sherwood. Bright salmon-pink.

All at: Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 2/6; oz., 8/6.

TALL DOUBLE VARIETIES.

Crimson. (*Kermesina* fl. pl.)

Mauve. (*Lilacina* fl. pl.) bright mauve.

Rose. (*Schamini* fl. pl.) very fine strain.

All at: Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 1/6; oz., 5/-; 4 oz., 18/-.

GYPSOPHILA

Fairy Grass

Very popular with florists for bunching with other flowers; tiny flowers on graceful, finely branched heads.

ANNUAL (ELEGANS) VARIETIES.

Carmine, Crimson, Light Rose and Convent Garden White, separately or mixed.

Pkt., 6d.; oz., 1/-; 4 oz., 3/6; lb., 10/-.

PERENNIAL VARIETIES.

Paniculata. Large panicles of white flowers; 3 ft.

Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 1/-; oz., 2/6; 4 oz., 9/-.

Paniculata fl. pl. Double Snow White. A good percentage comes double; much sought by florists.

Pkt., 1/-; $\frac{1}{16}$ oz., 3/-; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 5/6; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 10/6.

HELICHRYSUM

Strawflower (*Sewejaartjies*)

The finest of all everlasting; easily grown. To preserve, cut when half open, remove leaves and hang in bunches, head down. $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft.

Choice Mixed. All the best colours.

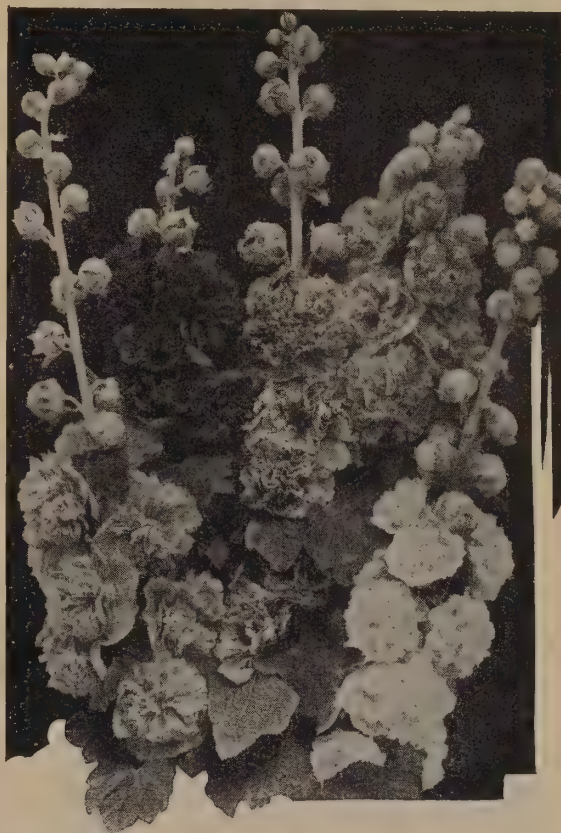
Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 1/6; oz., 4/6.

HELIOTROPE

The sombre green foliage and clusters of deep blue flowers give a very pleasing contrast in a mixed border. It grows rapidly from seed and continues in bloom for a long period. 2 ft.

Mixed Blue Shades.

Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 1/6; oz., 4/6.



Hollyhocks, Chater's Doubles.

HOLLYHOCK

Stokroos

Favourite old English garden flowers, most effective in groups or against the wall of a house. Sow early in Autumn.

Chater's Doubles. The finest strain in existence.

Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{16}$ oz., 1/6; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 4/3; oz., 15/-.



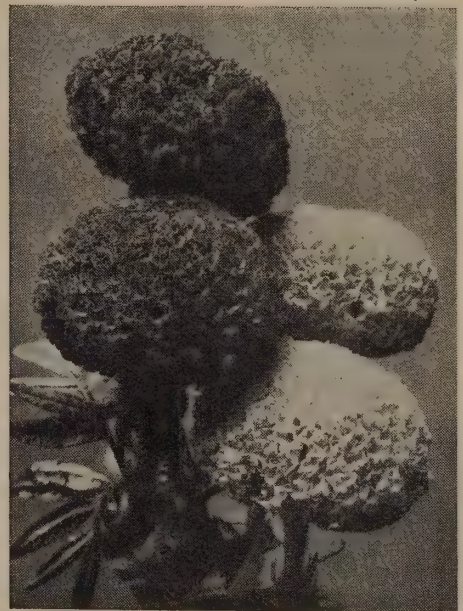
Geum, Prince of Orange (Page 60)..



Iceland Poppies (Page 63).



Heuchera (Coral Bells) (Page 63).



Marigold, Prince of Orange and Lemon Queen
(Page 65).

HEUCHERA

Coral Bells

Forms a crown of ornamental foliage with tall spikes of delicate bells in Spring and Summer; a splendid edging plant for a rose bed, always neat.

Sanguinea. Crimson-scarlet.

Pkt., 1/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 6/9; oz., 25/-.

HUNNEMANNIA

Mexican Poppy

A fine bushy annual with silvery green foliage and large lemon coloured flowers. Does not stand transplanting, sow in Spring in a well drained sunny position. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.

Single Yellow.

Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 1/6; oz., 4/6; 4 oz., 16/-.

Sunlite. Semi-double yellow.

Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 2/6; oz., 8/6.

ICELAND POPPIES

Papaver nudicaule—Ysland Papawers

Iceland Poppies are splendid for Winter and Spring cut flowers. Sow in January and February in a cool shaded seed bed. Successive sowings will provide blooms through the Spring months. Keep the flowers regularly picked and if the stem ends are burned they last a long time.

Seedling transplants of some kinds are available in Autumn. Always treat as Annuals.

Coonara Pinks. A world famous Australian strain.

Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{16}$ oz., 1/3; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 3/6; oz., 12/6.

Double. Finest mixed.

Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{16}$ oz., 1/3; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 3/6; oz., 12/6.

El Monte. A very large tangerine.

Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{16}$ oz., 1/3; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 3/6; oz., 12/6.

Gartref. Artistic shades, lighter or darker at edges.

Pkt., 1/-; $\frac{1}{16}$ oz., 1/9; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 5/6; oz., 20/-.

Rosebank Mixed. Early and free flowering.

Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 2/-; oz., 6/-.

Sandford's Aurora. Very large flowers, long stems.

Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{16}$ oz., 1/3; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 3/6; oz., 12/6.

Sunbeams. The original blazing tangerine and yellow shades.

Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{16}$ oz., 1/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 3/-; oz., 10/6.

IPOMOEA

Morning Glory

Lovely Summer climbers; fine for screening a porch or arbor; extremely quick growing and perennial in mild climates. Sow in Spring; soak seed in warm water.

Bona Nox. Violet; perennial.

Pkt., 6d.; oz., 1/6; 4 oz., 5/-.

Heavenly Blue. (Rubro coerulea). Perennial.

Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 1/6; oz., 4/6; 4 oz., 16/-.

Rose Marie. Deep rose, double.

Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 1/6; oz., 4/6.



Larkspurs.

LARKSPURS

Ridderspoor

Favourite tall border flowers. Sow from early Autumn to early Spring and if possible direct in the bed where they are to flower. They like a good, rich soil; 3 to 5 ft.

BRANCHING STOCK-FLOWERED TYPE.

La France. Salmon-pink.

Los Angeles. Pink on salmon.

Scarlet Rose. Rosy-scarlet.

Tall Branching Blue. Dark blue.

Tall Branching Mixed.

All at: Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 1/3; oz., 3/-; 4 oz., 10/-.

GIANT IMPERIAL TYPE.

Blue Bell. Azure blue.

Carmine King. Deep carmine rose.

Blue Spire. Violet.

Daintiness. Delicate lavender.

Exquisite Rose. Rose pink.

Lilac Spire. Parma-violet.

Los Angeles Improved. Pink on Salmon.

Miss California. Deep pink on salmon.

Imperial Mixed.

All at: Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 1/6; oz., 5/-; 4 oz., 18/-.

TESTIMONIAL

I have had very excellent results from the Larkspur seed I get from you each year; also, you are very liberal in the quantities and I am most grateful. (Salisbury, 12/7/37.)



Lupins.

LAVENDER

Leventel

A favourite in old-world gardens.

Lavandula spica. Used principally for bed-edging; silvery foliage; sweet-scented.

Lavandula vera. True English Lavender. Taller grower than *L. spica*; sweetly scented flowers. Plants are always available.

All at: Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 1/3; oz., 3/-.

LINARIA

Weeskindertjies

Resembling miniature *Antirrhinums* these will flower within two months of sowing. Good for cutting and do well in a warm dry sunny spot. 1 ft.

Carminea. Purple.

Excelsior Hybrids. Only the brightest colours.

Fairy Bouquet. Mixed. Large flowers, compact.

Golden Gem. Deep golden yellow.

Ruby King. Rich ruby-crimson.

All at: Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 1/3; oz., 3/-; 4 oz., 10/-.

LOBELIA

Quick-growing little plants, beautiful for a ribbon edging of blue. Sow Autumn or Spring but they are cut by frost. Give plenty of moisture and feeding. 4 to 6 ins.

Crystal Palace. Dark blue, dark foliage.

Emperor William. Light blue, light green foliage.

All at: Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 3/-; oz., 10/6.

LUPINS

Lupine

Long tapering spikes of pea-shaped flowers and handsome foliage mark these as first class border plants; good for cutting, too.

ANNUAL TYPES.

Arboreus. **Golden Spire** and **Yellow Boy** are two fine varieties of this type. They give long spikes of rich golden-yellow flowers.

Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 2/3; oz., 7/6.

Cruikshankii. We offer mixed hybrids in this class.

Pkt., 6d.; oz., 1/6; 4 oz., 5/-.

Hartwegii. Annual; fine large spikes, good for cutting. 2 ft. Blue—Rose—White: separately or mixed.

Pkt., 6d.; oz., 1/6; 4 oz., 5/-.

Hirsutus. Annual; more vigorous and spreading. 2½ ft. Blue—Rose—Rose Magenta—White: separately or mixed.

Pkt., 6d.; oz., 1/-; 4 oz., 3/6; lb., 12/6.

Annual Mixed. Includes many types and colours in addition to the above.

Pkt., 6d.; oz., 9d.; 4 oz., 1/6; lb., 5/-.

PERENNIAL LUPINS.

Gibson's Hybrids. The popular perennial Lupins; flower quickly from seed; wonderful colours.

Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 1/6; oz., 4/6; 4 oz., 16/-.

Russell's Strain. An improved strain of the Perennial Lupin recently introduced from Mr. Russell's famous collection.

Seeds, 1/- per doz.; 2/6 per 25; 5/- per 100.



Ipomoea, Rose Marie (double).



Marigold. Dixie Sunshine.

MARIGOLD

AFRICAN TYPE.

Most useful Summer annuals of very easy culture. Gorgeous "puffs" of yellow and orange on long stems, good for cutting, are produced in the Summer and Autumn; also do well in Winter in warm climates. They are of easy culture. 2½ ft.

All Double. A strain for which it is claimed that nearly 100 per cent. are double. Lemon and Orange: separately or mixed.

Pkt., 6d.; ¼ oz., 1/6; oz., 4/6; 4 oz., 14/-.

Crown of Gold. (Collarette). Orange 2½ inch flowers with crested centre, broad guard petals and odourless foliage.

Pkt., 6d.; ¼ oz., 2/6; oz., 8/6; 4 oz., 30/-.

Dixie Sunshine. A distinct type, the ball-shaped flowers are composed of dozens of tiny five-petalled florets; brilliant golden-yellow, fully double, strong stems.

Pkt., 6d.; ⅛ oz., 1/-; ¼ oz., 3/-; oz., 10/6.

Guinea Gold and Yellow Supreme. Distinct loosely ruffled flowers, sometimes called carnation-flowered; a beautiful class.

Pkt., 6d.; ¼ oz., 1/9; oz., 6/-; 4 oz., 20/-.

Lemon Queen and Prince of Orange. Large ball-shaped double flowers on long stems; the best florist's strains.

Pkt., 6d.; ¼ oz., 3/-; oz., 10/6; 4 oz., 40/-.

Mexican Dwarf Orange. 1½ ft. Compact branching habit; abundant double orange flowers.

Pkt., 6d.; ¼ oz., 2/6; oz., 8/6.

Sunset Giants. A new break in Marigolds, being pleasantly fragrant. The growth is vigorous, branching and free flowering; comes 70 to 80 per cent. true.

Pkt., 1/-; ¼ oz., 2/6; oz., 8/6.

Good Mixed. A fair garden strain for growers who want just a bright and colourful display.

Pkt., 6d.; ¼ oz., 1/-; oz., 2/-; 4 oz., 7/-.

FRENCH TYPE.

More floriferous than the African but bears smaller blooms, which are often bi-coloured. They are hardier than the African and may be grown during the cool season in mild districts. 2 ft.

Tall Gold Striped. A showy strain.

Pkt., 6d.; ¼ oz., 2/-; oz., 6/-.

Tall Mixed. Prettily marked, orange and lemon shades.

Pkt., 6d.; ¼ oz., 1/-; oz., 2/-; 4 oz., 7/-.

MATRICARIA

Bridal Rose or Christmas Daisy

Dainty little white rosettes, much prized for floral work, are produced throughout the Summer by this hardy native plant. 2 ft.

Capensis Double.

Pkt., 6d.; ¼ oz., 2/6; oz., 8/6.

MATTHIOLA

Night-Scented Stock

Sweet perfume given off during the evening or following a shower; makes this a suitable subject for planting here and there in the garden. 15 ins.

Bicornis. Small lilac single flowers.

Pkt., 6d.; oz., 1/-; 4 oz., 2/-.

MIGNONETTE

Reseda

These old favourites should always be in the garden. Sow direct where they are to flower, and keep moist and shaded until germinated. They are delightfully fragrant and attractive to bees. They like a limey soil. 9 ins.

Giant Pyramidal. Red spikes.

Machet Mixed. A fine strain.

All at: Pkt., 6d.; ¼ oz., 1/-; oz., 2/6; 4 oz., 9/-.

Old Sweet Scented. Still a favourite.

Pkt. 6d.; oz., 1/6; 4 oz., 5/-.

MIMULUS

Best treated as an Annual.

Sow in the Autumn for Spring blooming and set in a moist partially shaded place; Gloxinia-like flowers richly marked. 1 ft.

Large Flowered Hybrids.

Pkt., 6d.; ¼ oz., 3/-; oz., 10/6.

NEMESIA

Charming little bushy plants, native to the Cape Province and now well-known throughout the gardening world. Many new colours and improved forms have been bred horticulturally.

Strumosa Suttoni. 12 ins.; the large flowered strain; Carmine — Crimson — Orange — Scarlet — White: separately or mixed.

Compacta, Blue Gem. 8 ins., good for edgings, enchanting colour.

Pkt., 6d.; ¼ oz., 2/6; oz., 8/6.

NASTURTIIUMS

Kappertjies

When some visitor, returning from Peru, introduced Nasturtiums to the civilised world he did a great service to gardeners. They grow and flower quickly and continue for a very long time if not allowed to seed. Do not enrich the soil—this encourages excessive foliage and less flower.

"GLEAM" NASTURTIIUMS.

This is the first double or semi-double strain to come true from seed. They are one of the finest introductions to the gardening world of recent years. The plants are compact, sometimes slightly trailing. 1 ft. or up to 3 ft. if supported.

Golden Gleam. The first of this new family and still the most popular. Fragrant and very free flowering.

Orange Gleam. Another worthy descendant of the famous Golden Gleam.

Scarlet Gleam. A mate to Golden Gleam; brilliant colour.

Gleam Hybrids. Tints of salmon, rose, yellow, primrose and red.

All at: Pkt., 6d.; oz., 1/6; 4 oz., 4/-.

NEW DWARF DOUBLES.

Golden Globe. Identical with Golden Gleam except that the habit is dwarf and compact, splendid for edging, rockery or window box.

Gem Mixture. The above habit of growth with a fine mixture of colours, all of the double sweet-scented "Gleam" type.

All at: Pkt., 6d.; oz., 1/6; 4 oz., 4/-.

OTHER TYPES.

Starke's Tall Mixed. Brilliant colours, splendid for covering low objects or unsightly places. 5 ft.

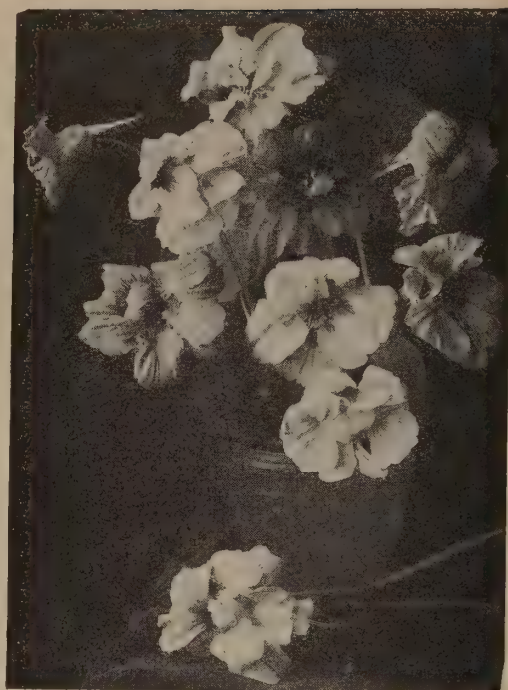
Tom Thumb Mixed. Dwarf-growing beautiful colours. 1 to 2 ft.

Variegated-leaved. 5 ft.

All at: Pkt., 6d.; oz., 1/-; 4 oz., 2/6.



Nemesia strumosa.



Nasturtiums, Gleam Hybrids.

NICOTIANA

Tabakblom

Beautiful free-flowering annuals of the Tobacco family. The fragrant trumpet flowers in many colours are produced all Summer. 2½ ft.

Affinis Hybrids. White, pink and red.

Pkt., 6d.; ¼ oz., 1/6; oz., 4/6.

NIGELLA

Love-in-a-Mist

Soft feathery foliage partly conceals the odd-shaped flowers which are wreathed in mossy green fibres. In warm climates grow in the cool season only. 18 ins.

Damascena Miss Jekyll. Cornflower blue.

Damascena Mixed. Shades of blue and white.

All at: Pkt., 6d.; oz., 1/6; 4 oz., 5/-.

PENTSTEMONS

Choice handsome perennials which bloom for a long time through the Spring and Summer; quite good for cutting. 2 ft.

Excelsior Hybrids. (Sensation). Violet, rose and carmine shades. Plants are available in the Autumn and Winter.

Pkt., 6d.; 1/16 oz., 2/-; ¼ oz., 6/9; oz., 25/-.



Love-in-a-Mist (Nigella).

PANSIES

Gesiggies

Pansies are adaptable but thrive to perfection in a sunny place and in a well enriched garden loam which has been limed. Seed should be raised carefully in a shaded moist bed in a cool position, preferably in the Autumn for Spring flowering, or otherwise in the early Spring for Autumn flowering; in Summer they may be grown in partial shade.

Gardeners who want really fine Pansies must choose their seed with special care. In the following list you will find the best the world can offer.

Seedling transplants of some of the large-flowered varieties are available in the Autumn, Winter and Spring.



Petunias, Single Fringed.

LARGE-FLOWERED PANSIES.

Masterpiece. Very large stained Pansies beautifully ruffled and fluted, and which stand up well above the foliage.

Pkt., 1/-; $\frac{1}{16}$ oz., 2/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 6/-; oz., 20/-.

Swiss Giants or Roggli's. A superlative strain of compact habit, with large circular flowers in a splendid range of colours including some remarkable red-brown shades.

Pkt., 1/-; $\frac{1}{16}$ oz., 2/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 6/-; oz., 20/-.

Trimardeau Giants. Well-known strain of large-flowered Pansies with three blotches and in which the violet, bluish and yellow shades predominate.

Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{16}$ oz., 1/3; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 3/6; oz., 12/6.

Mixed Bedding Pansies. Smaller flowers but produced in great abundance on compact plants.

Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{16}$ oz., 1/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 2/3; oz., 7/6.

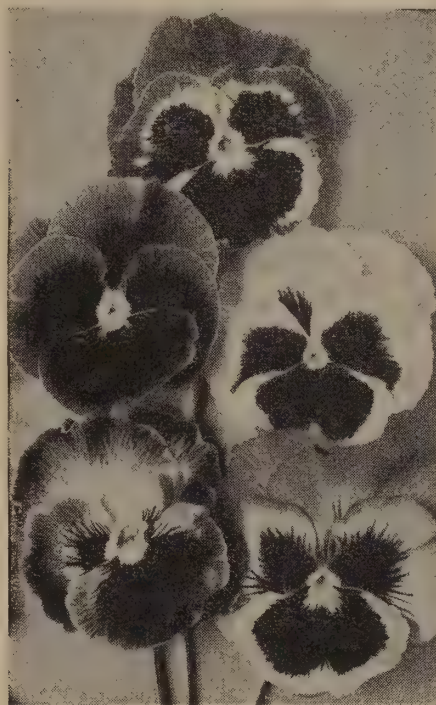
LARGE-FLOWERED PANSIES IN SEPARATE COLOURS.

Emperor William. Bright blue.

Golden Queen. Pure yellow.

Lord Beaconsfield. Plum-blue and lilac.

All at: Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{16}$ oz., 1/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 3/-; oz., 10/6.



Pansies, Swiss Giants or Roggli's.

PHYSOSTEGIA

A good perennial for cutting which throws up its long heath-like flower spikes in mid-Summer. 3 ft.

Virginica. Rosy-lilac.

Plants are usually available.

Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 3/6; oz., 1 2/6.

PETUNIAS

Usually Treated as Annuals.

These amazingly free-flowering plants are ideally suited to our South-African conditions and make a brave show all Summer with little attention. Sow in Spring (in mild coastal districts in Spring or Autumn) and cover with glass until germinated, watering when necessary with a fine spray. They are easily transplanted. Too much manure makes them rank.

LARGE-FLOWERED (EXHIBITION) PETUNIAS

Superlative colours and forms—not, of course, so free-flowering as the bedding varieties. 1 ft.

Choicest Fancy Doubles. (Carnation Flowered). A percentage come perfectly double, while others are of the finest show type. Preserve the weakly plants, these are often the best. The poorer types often flower first, and may then be discarded.

Pkt., 2/6; $\frac{1}{16}$ oz., 80/-.

Giants of California. The largest single Petunias known. Many are frilled and waved and all have beautifully veined throats.

Pkt., 1/6; $\frac{1}{16}$ oz., 15/-.

Single Fringed. Many beautiful colours, all with delicately fringed petals.

Theodosia. Largest rose, gold throat.

Violacea. Deep velvety violet.

Choice Mixed.

All at: Pkt., 1/6; $\frac{1}{16}$ oz., 15/-.

BALCONY PETUNIAS. 15 in.

To droop over the edge of a window box or to overhang a terrace these are splendid; larger flowered than the bedding varieties.

Choice Mixed.

Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{16}$ oz., 2/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 6/-; oz., 20/-.

BEDDING PETUNIAS.

Tall Hybrids. Bushy and free-flowering; 2 ft.

Blue Bee. Violet-blue.

General Dodds. Blood red.

Rose King. Rich rose, white throat.

Special Mixture.

All at: Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 2/6; oz., 8/6.

Dwarf Hybrids. Beautiful for edging, 15 ins.

Alderman. Deep violet-blue.

Rose of Heaven. Brilliant rose.

Rosy Morn. Rose, white throats.

Silver Blue. Light blue.

Finest Mixed.

All at: Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{16}$ oz., 1/3; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 3/6; oz., 12/6.

POPPIES

Papawers

These favourite flowers are easily grown and do best sown in the Autumn or early Spring direct where they are to flower.

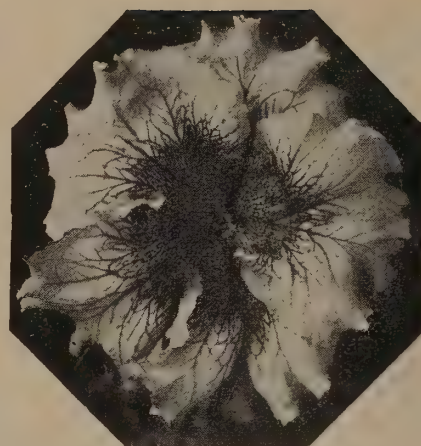
Iceland Poppies are catalogued under letter "I"

Shirley Double. Begonia-Flowered, mixed colours.

Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 1/3; oz., 4/-.

Shirley Single Mixed. Flowers like crimped paper in shades of salmon and crimson. 2 ft.

Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 9d.; oz., 2/-; 4 oz., 7/-.



Petunia, Giants of California.

PHLOX

Drummondii

One of the leading annuals, unsurpassed for their masses of colour in so many varying shades. They do best sown from early Spring onwards and in mild districts sowings may be continued up till Autumn. Phlox like plenty of sun and will produce their gay flowers even in poor dry soil but respond amazingly if given a rich bed and ample moisture. 1 to 1½ ft.

Starke's Rainbow Mixture. A vigorous strain containing innumerable charming and brilliant colours.

Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 1/6; oz., 4/6; 4 oz., 15/-.

Separate Colours. Pink—Chamois rose—Bright rose—Crimson—Scarlet—Scarlet (white eye)—Cinnabar—scarlet—Cherry red—Buff yellow—Purple—White. Seedling transplants available.

Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 2/-; oz., 6/-.



Sow Phlox for colour masses in summer.



Shirley Poppies.

PORTULACA

Sun Plant or Moss Rose

This charming miniature annual delights in intense heat and a fairly poor, dry soil. They are particularly valuable for sowing in the crevices in crazy paved pathways and will bloom throughout the hottest weather. 3 ins.

Choice Double Mixed. Dazzling colours.

Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 2/6; oz., 8/6.



Dwarf Hybrid Bedding Petunias.

PRIMULA

In contrast with the tender species of Primula often seen in the conservatories, *P. malacoides*, offered below, does splendidly in the open in a sheltered border in mild coastal districts. Sow in early Autumn for Winter and Spring flowering, and treat as an annual.

Malacoides, Lavender. Small flowers in large graceful heads.

Pkt., 1/-; $\frac{1}{16}$ oz., 2/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 6/9; oz., 25/-.

Obconica, Large-Flowered. For glass-house culture.

Pkt., 1/-; $\frac{1}{16}$ oz., 4/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 7/6; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 13/6.

Vulgaris. The wild English Primrose. Likes a shady position and does best in the cooler districts. Sow in early Autumn. 6 ins.

Pkt., 1/-; $\frac{1}{16}$ oz., 2/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 3/6; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 6/-.



Ranunculus.

RANUNCULUS

Ranonkel

These popular Spring flowers are easily raised from seed sown in mid-Summer, and in Autumn the little bulbets may be transplanted to their permanent position. In mild climates, if well grown, they will flower freely the first Spring. 1 to 2½ ft.

Starke's Special. Saved from a world-famous strain showing the greatest improvement of recent years.

Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{16}$ oz., 1/3; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 4/-; oz., 15/-.

REHMANNIA ANGULATA

Chinese Lantern Plant

A tender biennial of great beauty. Suitable for mild coastal districts.

Pink Perfection. Flowers 3 in. diameter, rosy-purple with spotted yellow throat. 2-3 ft.

Pkt., 1/-; $\frac{1}{16}$ oz., 4/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 15/-.



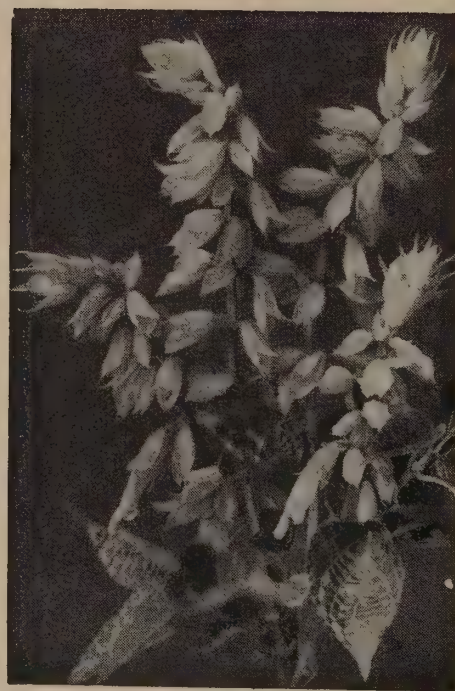
Gazania pavonia (Page 60).



Foxgloves (Page 60).



Double *Portulaca* (Page 69).



Salvia splendens, Bonfire (Page 71).



Scabiosa. Tall Double Large Flowered.

SALPIGLOSSIS

Slender plants carrying at the top a spray of the most gorgeously coloured trumpet-flowers, many of them veined with gold. They do best grown during the Summer, except in very mild climates. 2 ft.

Emperor Large-Flowered. Brown, scarlet, crimson and violet shades.

Pkt., 6d. ; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 1/6 ; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 2/3 ; oz., 7/6.

SALVIA

Flowering Sage—Pragtige Salie

Best treated as annuals.

One of our most valuable Summer flowering plants, they cover themselves with bloom. Sow early in Spring and under shelter, and transplant to a sunny border when the weather has warmed. Pinch out the leader if a dwarf habit is desired.

Rooted plants are available from our Nursery in Spring and early Summer.

Farinacea, Blue Bedder. Of distinct habit, slender spikes, pale blue. 3 ft.

Pkt., 6d. ; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 2/- ; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 3/6 ; oz., 12/6.

Patens. Indigo blue. One of the best garden plants of this colour ; less branching. 1½ ft.

Pkt., 1/- ; $\frac{1}{16}$ oz., 1/9 ; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 5/9 ; oz., 20/-.

Splendens, Bonfire. Scarlet, large-flowered, fine bedder. 1½ ft.

Pkt., 6d. ; $\frac{1}{16}$ oz., 1/- ; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 3/- ; oz., 10/6.

SAPONARIA

In the Parisian flower market this is a special favourite. Produces a profusion of graceful sprays of glistening flowers ; splendid for cutting. 2 ft.

White or Rose. Separately or mixed.

Pkt., 6d. ; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 1/- ; oz., 2/- ; 4 oz., 6/-.

SCABIOSA

Recent improvements, particularly in the annual varieties, have made this a first-class garden flower very suitable for cutting. Sow Autumn or early Spring.

Caucasica. Lovely lavender-blue, perennial. 2 ft.

Pkt., 6d. ; $\frac{1}{16}$ oz., 1/3 ; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 4/- ; oz., 15/-.

Columbaria. Perennial ; an African species of great merit : Mauve or Pink, separately or mixed.

Pkt., 6d. ; $\frac{1}{16}$ oz., 1/3 ; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 3/6 ; oz., 12/6.

Large-Flowered Tall Double. In separate colours :

Azure Fairy. Azure blue.

Black Prince. Purple-black.

Flamboyant. Fiery scarlet.

Peach Blossom. Lovely shade.

Rose. A delicate colour.

Shasta. Pure white.

Finest Mixture.

All at : Pkt., 6d. ; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 1/- ; oz., 3/- ; 4 oz., 10/-.



Schizanthus.

SCHIZANTHUS

Butterfly Flower—Poor Man's Orchid

An outstanding annual very useful for the border or for growing in pots ; does best in the cool season. The large flower-heads come in charming colours and markings. 1½ ft.

Grandiflora, Dr. Badger's Hybrids.

Pkt., 1/- ; $\frac{1}{16}$ oz., 2/6 ; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 8/- ; oz., 30/-.



Statice.

STATICE

Sea Lavender—Papierblom

The different varieties of these handsome everlasting flowers are now being largely grown for cutting and florists' use. After the germinating stage they are easy to grow. Sow in Autumn or early Spring. Plants of some varieties available.

ANNUAL VARIETIES, 2 ft.

Market Growers' Blue. Special deep blue.

Separate colours of the above: White—Rose (Superba)—Yellow (Bonduelli)—True Blue—Kampfs Tall Dark Blue.

Mixed Hybrids.

All at: Pkt., 6d.; oz., 1/3; 4 oz., 4/-; lb., 12/6.

PERENNIAL VARIETIES, 2 to 3 ft.

Incana. 1½ ft. Flower heads like a cloud of pearly-white. The best for edging.

Pkt., 6d.; ¼ oz., 1/6; oz., 5/-.

Latifolia. A multitude of small mauve flowers on a large but light airy head.

Pkt., 6d.; ¼ oz., 2/3; oz., 7/6.

Macrophylla. Half-hardy; deep blue flowers in large clusters.

Pkt., 6d.; ⅙ oz., 1/3; ¼ oz., 4/-; oz., 15/-.

Perezii. Long stems with large, loose flower-head of bright blue; tall grower.

Pkt., 6d.; ¼ oz., 3/6; oz., 12/6.

Sinensis. 1½ ft. Flowers, white with canary-yellow; very graceful.

Pkt., 6d.; ¼ oz., 1/6; oz., 4/6.

STRELITZIA

Bird of Paradise Flower

The curious and gorgeously coloured flowers of this plant are well-known here in its native country. 3 ft.

Reginae. (Crane Flower). Seeds 2/6 per doz., 15/- per 100.

Plants are always available; 2/6 and 3/6 each.

SUNFLOWER

Sonneblom

There is a corner in almost every garden where these plants may produce their showy blooms all Summer.

Double Orange. (Globulus fistulosus). Tall.

Excelsior Hybrids, Double. Fine blooms.

Excelsior Hybrids, Single. Dark zones.

Extra Dwarf Double. Chrysanthemum-flowered.

Maroon Prince. Best single red.

Miniature. Small flowers, golden-yellow.

All at: Pkt., 6d.; ¼ oz., 9d.; oz., 2/6.



Sunflower, Single Excelsior Hybrids.

SUTHERLANDIA

Kankerbos

A South African soft shrub grown for its lovely flowers and curious inflated seed pods. 3 ft.

Frutescens. Crimson. (Low-growing variety).

Pkt., 6d.; ¼ oz., 2/3; oz., 7/6.



Early Nice Stocks—The World's Best Strains.

STOCKS

Vilette

Treat Early Strains as Annuals.

There are no more beautiful Spring flowers than the present-day giant double Stocks. They are always admired for their charming colour and delicate fragrance. Sow in early Autumn and transplant when quite small, being careful to preserve the weaker seedlings, which are more often the doubles. Give them a warm, sunny position and an open, well-drained soil; they are impatient of excessive dampness.

The strains we offer are from the world's best growers and will be found to give an unusually high percentage of doubles.

Seedling transplants available.

Early Giant Imperial. An improved Bismarck strain, with long stems and large flowers; very suitable for cutting and florists' work. 2 ft. Rich Red (Antique Copper)—Purple (Elk's Pride)—Blood Red—Golden Rose (light)—Mauve Lavender—Rose Pink.

Choice. Imperial Mixed. Including the above and many other shades.
All at: Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{16}$ oz., 1/6; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 4/9; oz., 17/6.

Early Nice. The very popular branching type of pyramidal shape and about 1½ ft. high. Flesh (Beauty of Nice)—Light Blue (Cote d'Azur)—White (Mont Blanc)—Pale Yellow (Monte Carlo)—Crimson (Souvenir de Monaco)—Dark Blue (Summer Night)—Old Rose (Rose of Nice).

Choice Nice Mixed. Including the above and many other colours.

All at: Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{16}$ oz., 1/3; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 3/6; oz., 12/6.

Dwarf Garden Stocks (Ten Week). Large-flowering, mixed colours.

Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 1/6; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 2/6; oz., 8/6.

SWEET WILLIAM

Dianthus Barbatus

In the very early Spring these fragrant and brightly coloured members of the Dianthus family produce their bloom. 1½ ft.

Double Mixed. Fine colours.

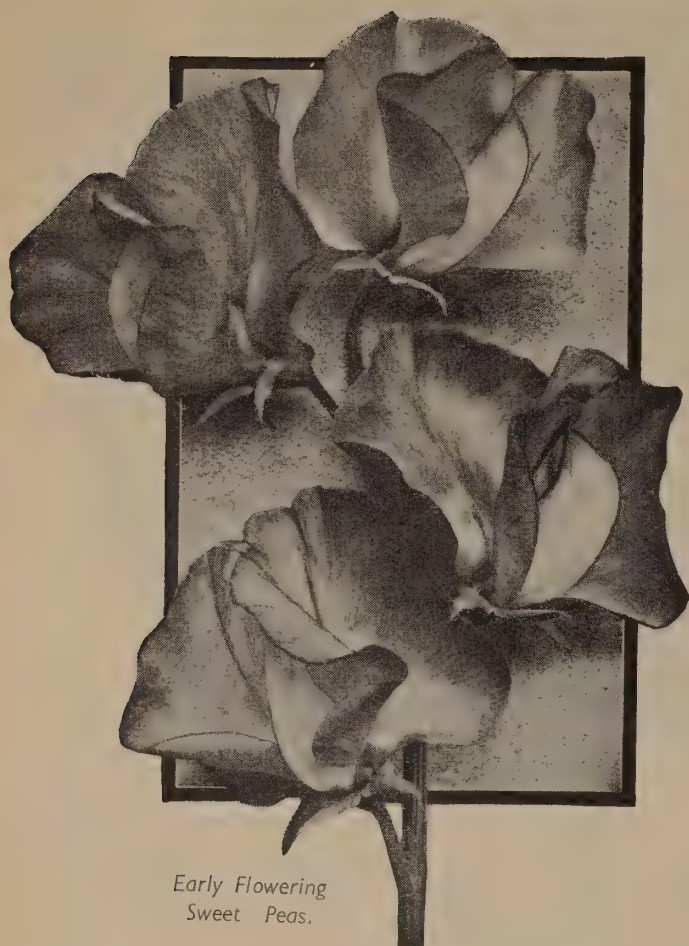
Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 1/-; oz., 3/-; 4 oz., 10/-.



Sunflower, Chrysanthemum Flowered.



Stocks.



Early Flowering
Sweet Peas.

SWEET PEAS

Pronkertjies

Few flowers can give so much pleasure and provide such a bountiful return of fragrant bloom as do Sweet Peas. The secret of success in growing them is thorough preparation of the bed before sowing. Any free, well-drained soil will suit them, but the roots must be able to go well down. In sandy soils bury the manure so that none is closer to the surface than, say, four inches, thus keeping the feeding roots well down.

Two ounces of seed sow 100 ft. of row.

EARLY FLOWERING (OR WINTER) SPENCERS.

In our warm South African climate these are by far the most popular and successful. The flowers are in every way as large and beautiful as in the older, late-flowering type. Sow at intervals through the late Summer, Autumn and early Spring.

The Best Twenty Varieties.

To help our customers to avoid growing older and inferior types we have selected and offer below the very cream of present-day varieties, chosen from world-famous growers.

Mrs. Herbert Hoover (Clear blue); Blue Bird (deep blue); Navy Blue; Glitters (cerise); Spring Song (salmon cerise); Oriental (cream); Red Bird (crimson-red); Harmony (lavender); Maroon Prince; Valencia (deep orange); Hercules (pink); Lady Gay (blush-pink); Peaches (apricot-rose); Mrs. H. S. Reddick (flesh pink); Majestic Rose; Pal (rose-Carmine); Flamingo (salmon-pink); Vulcan (scarlet); Columbia (pink, lighter wings); Hope (white).

All at: Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 1/-; oz., 2/6; 4 oz., 8/6.

Starke's Super Mixture of Early Flowering Spencers.
Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 9d.; oz., 1/6; 4 oz., 5/-; lb., 17/6.

LATE (OR SUMMER) FLOWERING SPENCERS.

About a month later, these produce more vigorous and branching vines. Where the climate assures rather cool nights, and days that are not extremely hot, they succeed well.

Beauty (Blush pink); Colorado (orange); Gleneagles (pale lavender); Magnet (cream pink); Mrs. A. Searles (salmon cerise); Pinkie (rose-pink); Powerscourt (lavender); Red Boy (crimson); The Admiral (violet); Splendour (red maroon); Welcome (scarlet); Avalanche (white).

All at: Pkt., 6d.; oz., 1/6; 4 oz., 5/-.

Starke's Rainbow Mixture of Late Spencers.
Pkt., 6d.; oz., 1/-; 4 oz., 3/6; lb., 10/6.



Ursinia anethoides.

TESTIMONIALS

I want to tell you how proud I am of my stocks this year—seeds obtained from Starkes—I have never seen such huge and perfect double blooms. The plants are about 3 ft. high. (Basutoland, 9/8/38.)

I should like to thank you for the prompt attention you have always given to my orders and wish to state that the Lily of the Valley you sent to me at Easter arrived in excellent condition which was, no doubt, due to the perfect way in which it was packed, (Huguenot, C.P., 19/5/38.)

URSINIA

A South African Native species, which has recently been introduced to horticulture. The lacy foliage is light green and the large daisy-flowers are good for cutting. 1 ft.

Anethoides. Orange with chocolate centre.

Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{16}$ oz., 1/3; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 3/6; oz., 12/6.

Anthemoides. Shades of yellow and orange.

Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 1/6; oz., 4/6.



Verbena, Starke's Mammoth Strain.

VALERIAN

A very useful hardy plant which will grow in dry parts of the garden. It produces numerous stalks carrying clusters of sweet-scented florets and has handsome, silvery-green foliage.

Blue Greek. Polemonium coeruleum.

Crimson Valerian.

All at: Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 1/3; oz., 3/-.

VENIDIUM

Aus Daisy

A beautiful South African Daisy. Should be grown by all lovers of S.A. wild flowers. 2 ft.

Fastuosum. Brilliant golden yellow, maroon zone.

Fastuosum, Hybrids. Including rose, salmon, white and yellow shades.

All at: Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{16}$ oz., 1/3; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 4/-; oz., 15/-.



Aus Daisy (Venidium).

VERBENA

Of surprising brilliance for bedding or a low-growing ribbon border; they thrive in any amount of sun and heat and respond to a rich soil. In frosty districts sow in Spring only. They are often very slow in germinating; a few hours preliminary soaking in warm water is a help. 1 ft.

Auricula-eyed. Choice Mammoth mixed.

Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 2/3; oz., 7/6.

Beauty of Oxford Hybrids. Shades of rose-pink to rose-red.

Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 4/-; oz., 15/-.

Erinoides. Moss Verbena; a good heat-reg'ister, makes a fine carpet; lilac.

Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 2/3; oz., 7/6.

Spectrum Red. Brightest of all scarlets.

Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 4/-; oz., 15/-.

Starke's Mammoth in Separate Colours.

Ellen Willmott. Rose.

Royale. Blue.

Lucifer. Scarlet.

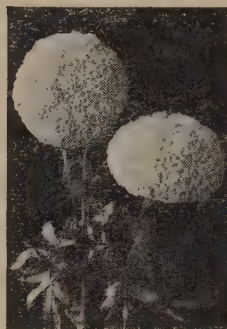
All at: Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 3/-; oz., 10/6.

Starke's Mammoth Mixed. Innumerable shades, all in the new giant-flowered type.

Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 2/3; oz., 7/6.

Verbena Venosa. Heliotrope, hardy creeper.

Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 2/3; oz., 7/6.



Marigold, African.



Dahlia.



Zinnia, Double Dahlia Flowered.

VIOLA

Unequalled among the Pansy family for their abundance of flower and length of blooming season. Literally a carpet of colour, they are unsurpassed for ribbon borders in the Spring. Treat the same as Pansies, but set them closer together.

Seedling transplants are available from Autumn to Spring.

Blue Perfection. The best blue, and if grown in contrast with Lutea the effect is very fine.

Lutea. Pure yellow, broad petals.

Papilo. Blue and white, very decorative in itself.

All at: Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 3/-; oz., 10/6.

VIRGINIAN STOCK

A useful low-growing plant for edging, which has light green foliage and small single flowers faintly perfumed. 6 ins.

Red and White shades.

Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 1/3; oz., 4/-.

VISCARIA

A bright little annual with pale green leaves and a neat tufted habit bearing terminal flowers resembling tiny single roses.

Delphinium Blue. (Oculata.) Re-selected.

Rose Beauty. Very bright rose, fringed petals.

All at: Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 1/6; oz., 5/-.

Mixed Varieties. Red, White and Blue, a bright mixture.

Pkt., 6d. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 1/-; oz., 3/-.

ZINNIA

Jakob Regop

The brilliant colours and giant flowers that have evolved in Zinnias during the last few years have made them one of the most popular annuals for Summer growing. Sow seed from September to February. They like plenty of sun and a rich, well-fertilised soil (not too much nitrogen). Our strains are the choicest obtainable, regardless of price.

Seedling transplants available in Spring and Summer.

Double Californian Giants. (Or Mammoth) $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Flowers nearly as large as the Dahlia Flowered and usually brighter in colour. The petals lie close to each other like shingles.

Rose. (Rose Queen)—**Canary** (Daffodil)—**Golden Orange** (Orange Queen)—**Scarlet** (Scarlet Gem).

Mixed Californian Giants. Including the above and many other shades.

All at: Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 2/-; oz., 6/-; 4 oz., 21/-.

Double Dahlia Flowered. $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Enormous flowers and robust branching plants.

Canary (Canary Bird)—**Golden Yellow** (Golden Dawn)—**Orange and Gold** (Oriole)—**Rose** (Illumination)—**Crimson** (Crimson Monarch)—**Scarlet** (Scarlet Flame).

Starke's Dahlia Flowered Mixed. Including the above and many other beautiful colours.

All at: Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 2/-; oz., 6/-; 4 oz., 21/-.

Double Elegans. (Cut and Come Again.) 2 ft. The forerunners of the above, fine double dome-shaped flowers and remarkably vivid colours. This strain still has many admirers.

Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 1/3; oz., 3/6.

Fantasy. (Chrysanthemum-flowered.) (New.) A distinct type with shaggy twisted petals giving a soft effect unusual in Zinnias.

Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 2/-; oz., 6/-.

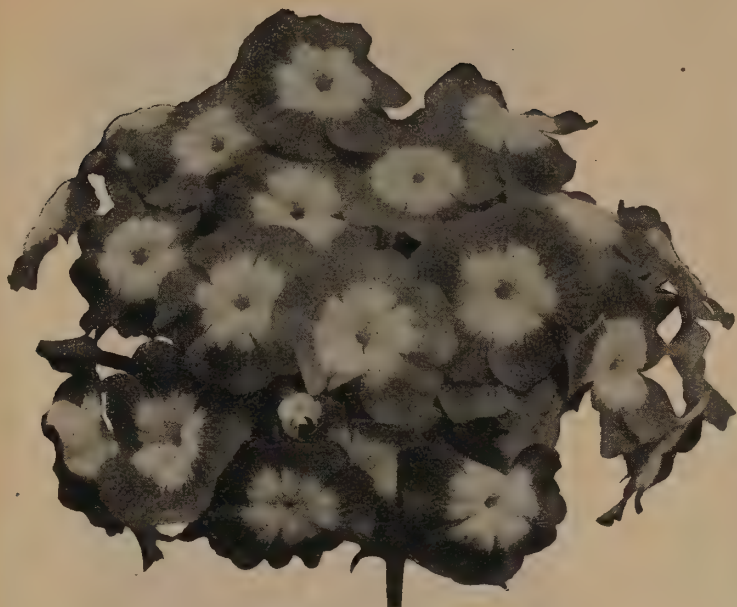
Lilliput Doubles. A charming dwarf type for low borders or edgings; tidy plants and free flowering. **Golden Gem** and **Scarlet Gem.** 1 ft. Separately or mixed.

Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 1/6; oz., 5/-.



Zinnia, Calif. Giants.

Zinnia, Fantasy.



Phlox Drummondii (Page 68).



Gloxinia (Page 78).



Delphinium, Cliveden Beauty (Page 58).



Begonia, Tuberous Rooted (Page 54).

MISCELLANEOUS FLOWER SEEDS

Anemone, St. Brigid. A selected strain of this popular semi-double Anemone, very free-flowering and a wonderful range of colour.

Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 2/6; oz., 8/6.

Anchusa capensis, Blue Bird. Bright blue with white eye, 18 in.

Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 1/6; oz., 4/6.

Asparagus plumosus nanus. A charming pot-plant, also useful for hanging baskets. The fern-like leaves are much used by florists.

Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 2/3; oz., 7/6; 4 ozs., 28/-.

Asparagus Sprengeri. A fern-like plant, useful for stoep culture and hanging baskets.

Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 2/3; oz., 7/6; 4 ozs., 28/-.

Baptisia australis. A beautiful plant for the herbaceous border, allied to Podalyria, closely resembles Lupinus, colour soft blue.

Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 2/6; oz., 8/6.

Blue Lace Flower. See Didiscus.

Buck Bay Vygie. See Dorotheanthus.

Calliopsis. See Coreopsis.

Cannas, Crozy's Hybrids. Tall Summer-flowering plants in many magnificent colour combinations. Chip the skin of the seed with a knife or file to avoid delayed germination.

Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 1/-; oz., 2/6; 4 ozs., 9/-.



Cannas thrive without attention.

Charlieis heterophylla. Small, blue, annual Daisy, resembling Felicia for bedding.

Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 2/6; oz., 8/6.

Cheiranthus Kewensis. Winter blooming Wallflower, primrose passing to mauve. 2 ft.

Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 3/-; oz., 10/6.

Clanthus Dampieri. Desert Pea. A curious little native of Australia which grows in dry sandy soil. Soak seed in hot water and sow in Spring in situ as the seedlings will not transplant. Flowers brilliant deep crimson with black centre.

Pkt., 1/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 6/-; oz., 21/-.

Cobaea scandens. A quick growing perennial climber with violet-blue bell flowers; sow in Spring.

Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 1/6; oz., 4/6.



A fine specimen of Coleus.

Coleus, Giant Hybrids. Spotted blotched and patterned leaves, fringed and serrated; exceptionally fine strain.

Pkt., 2/-.

Convolvulus major. Well known quick growing climbing plants. Sow in Spring. 10 ft. The large flowering strains of Morning Glory in selected colours are offered under the heading Ipomoea.

Pkt., 6d.; oz., 1/-; 4 ozs., 3/-.

Cornflower. See Centaurea.

Cynoglossum amabile. Chinese Forget-me-not. A thrifty plant with long branches of blue flowers; easily grown and very attractive.

Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 9d.; oz., 1/6.

Didiscus coeruleus. Blue Lace Flower. The dainty heavenly blue flowers are like miniature lace parasols. Sow in Spring; water freely in hot weather; 2 ft.

Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 2/-; oz., 6/-.

Dimorphotheca aurantiaca Hybrids. Well known South African native. Charming daisy flowers, fine new shades. Sow in Autumn in a warm sunny place. 1 ft.

Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 1/6; oz., 4/6.

Dimorphotheca spectabilis. Large purple flowers on tall spikes, ever-green, a magnificent novelty.

Pkt., 1/6; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 10/6.

Felicia Bergeriana. Dwarf annual, steel blue with yellow disc; very nice for edging or rock gardens.

Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{16}$ oz., 1/3; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 3/6; oz., 12/6.

Forget-me-not. (Myosotis.) Always popular for its delicate light blue colouring; requires a moist, shady situation.

Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 1/3; oz., 3/-.

Gloxinia. Lovely bulbous plants for a conservatory or shade house. Sow in Spring or Summer under glass as for Tuberous Begonias. Choice mixed seed.

Pkt., 1/-; $\frac{1}{16}$ oz., 15/-.

Helianthus. See Sunflower.



Linum (Flax).

Helipterum Manglesii. Graceful little everlastings of very easy culture. 1 ft. White, Rose and Rose with Crimson zone, separately or mixed.
Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 1/3; oz., 3/-.

Leptosyne maritima. Giant yellow Marguerite. Useful annual of easy culture; provides good Winter cut-flowers if sown in Autumn.
Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 2/-; oz., 6/-.

Linaria dalmatica. (Perennial.) Lemon-yellow. 3 ft.
Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 2/3; oz., 7/6.

Linum grandiflorum rubrum. Scarlet Flax. Bright little flowers for the front of the border. 1½ ft.
Pkt., 6d.; oz., 1/6; 4 ozs., 5/-.

Linum perenne. Perennia Flax. Blue.
Pkt., 6d.; oz., 1/6; 4 ozs., 5/-.

Lobelia cardinalis. Scarlet.
Pkt., 1/-; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 12/6; oz., 45/-.

Mesembrianthemum criniflorum. See Dorotheanthus criniflorus. Buck Bay Vygie.

Mina lobata. (Ipomoea versicolor.) Annual climber, rapid grower, scarlet and yellow.
Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 2/6; oz., 8/6.

Mysotis alpestris. See Forget-me-not.

Nemophila insignis. Effective dwarf annual of neat habit, 9 in. Sow where to flower. Blue with white centre (Baby Blue Eyes).
Pkt., 6d.; oz., 1/6; 4 ozs., 5/-.

Papaver nudicaule. See Iceland Poppy.

Phacelia campanularia. Quick growing annuals with gentian-blue flowers. Very desirable for edgings. 9 ins.
Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 1/6; oz., 4/6.

Pinks. See Dianthus.

Pueraria Thunbergiana. The Kudzu Vine. A remarkably quick growing perennial vine with large foliage and masses of rosy purple pea-flowers in the Autumn. 10 to 15 ft.
Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 1/-; oz., 2/6; 4 ozs., 6/-; 1 lb., 20/-.

Rhodanthe. See Helipterum.

Shasta Daisy. See Chrysanthemum.

Sidalcea Hybrids. (Perennial Mallow.) These very hardy plants are useful in a mixed border in large gardens. Lilac, red and rose shades, mixed.
Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 2/6; oz., 7/6.

Sweet Sultan. See Centaurea.

Thalictrum dipterocarpum. Graceful herbaceous perennial with elegant foliage and pretty deep lavender flowers; splendid for cutting, 4 ft.
Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 1/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 3/-; oz., 10/6.

Thunbergia alata. The "Black-eyed Susan" from Kirstenbosch, evergreen twiner, orange with dark eye.
Pkt., 1/-; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 2/6.

Thunbergia aurantiaca. Orange with dark eye.
Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 1/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 3/-; oz., 10/6.

Thunbergia Gibsoni. Chrome yellow without eye, elegant foliage, very fine.
Pkt., 1/6; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 4/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 15/-.

Tithonia speciosa. Mexican Sunflower. Vivid orange-scarlet flowers like huge French Marigolds which last well when cut. In inland districts sow in Spring and treat as an annual.
Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 1/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 3/-; oz., 10/6.

Tropaeolum canariense. Canary Creeper. An excellent quick-growing vine of the Nasturtium family; curiously shaped flowers.
Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 1/3; oz., 3/-; 4 oz., 10/6.

Verbascum. Great Mullein. Great spikes of large flowers, a lovely shade, flowers freely and for a long period.
Pkt., 1/-; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 2/6; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 8/6; oz., 30/-.

Wallflower. Finest Mixed. A well blended mixture.
Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 1/-; oz., 3/-.



Mesembrianthemum criniflorum.

The Buck Bay Vygie, now known as Dorotheanthus criniflorus (See Page 60).

TESTIMONIALS

Thank you very much indeed for all your kind attention of my order. My friend was delighted with the flowers and said they arrived beautifully fresh and were most carefully packed. Your choice of blooms was excellent. (England, 27/8/38.)

I am writing to tell you how much admired the Chinchinchees have been that came from you in November. I received them on the 12th and only had to throw them away yesterday, January 19th. (England, 20/1/38.)

SEEDS OF SOUTH AFRICAN NATIVE PLANTS

The flora of South Africa is one of the most varied and beautiful in the world, and the following are listed as representing the best of the natural species. They are not all carried in stock at all times but we are usually able to obtain them from reliable growers.

MONOCOTYLEDONS

- Agapanthus africanus.** (umbellatus.) Pale and dark blue mixed, early flowering.
Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 3/6; oz., 12/6.
- Agapanthus longispathus.** Fine new species, dwarf, medium blue, usually evergreen.
Pkt., 1/-; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 5/-.
- Agapanthus pendulus.** Long stemmed, purple, sometimes evergreen.
Pkt., 1/-; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 5/-.
- Aloe variegata.** This species has great drought-resisting capacity; the red flowers and variegated foliage are very striking.
Seeds 6d. per 50. $\frac{1}{16}$ oz., 1/9; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 6/-; oz., 20/-.
- Aristea capitata.** Fibrous rooted evergreen irid, royal blue, 5 ft.
Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 3/-; oz., 10/6.
- Babiana.** Mixed species and hybrids.
Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 2/3; oz., 7/6.
- Dierama pendulum.** Shades of pink.
Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 1/9; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 6/-.
- Dipidax triquetra.** Semi-aquatic, mauve-pink, 1½ ft.
Pkt., 1/-; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 3/6.
- Eucomis undulata.** The Pineapple flower.
Pkt., 1/-; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 3/6.
- Galtonia candicans.** Summer-flowering, white, 3 to 4 ft.
Pkt., 1/-; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 3/6.
- Gladiolus psittacinus.** Flaming orange flowers in large spikes.
Pkt., 1/-; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 6/9.
- Hesperanthus Buhrii.** New species, petals white above, dark red below.
Pkt., 1/-; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 4/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 15/-.
- Ixia leucantha.** Pink and blue.
Pkt., 1/-; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 2/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 6/6.
- Ixia.** Mixed species and hybrids.
Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 3/6; oz., 12/6.
- Lachenalia Bachmanii.** Short flower, white.
Pkt., 1/-; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 3/6; oz., 12/6.
- Lachenalia glaucina.** Steel blue, medium length.
Pkt., 1/-; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 3/6; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 12/6.
- Lachenalia juncifolia.** Soft mauve-pink, short flower.
Pkt., 1/-; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 3/6; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 12/6.
- Lachenalia liliiflora.** Species and hybrids, medium length, white.
Pkt., 1/-; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 3/6; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 12/6.
- Lachenalia mutabilis.** New, yellow, blue tip, short flower.
Pkt., 1/-; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 3/6; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 12/6.
- Lachenalia orchioides.** Opal shades, medium length.
Pkt., 1/-; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 1/6; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 5/-.
- Lachenalia ovatifolia.** Broad red-purple tips, medium length.
Pkt., 1/-; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 3/6; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 12/6.
- Lachenalia suaveolens.** New, short flower, red-purple, fragrant.
Pkt., 1/-; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 3/6; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 12/6.
- Lachenalia unifolia.** Tulbagh Opals. Bluish and opal shades.
Pkt., 1/-; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 2/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 6/6.
- Lachenalia Willemsii.** New species, pink, purple tips.
Pkt., 1/-; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 3/6; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 12/6.
- Moraea bicolor.** Yellow and brown.
Pkt., 1/-; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 5/6; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 20/-.
- Moraea iridioides.** White, mauve and yellow.
Pkt., 1/-; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 3/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 10/-.

- Moraea ramosa.** Yellow, waterside plant, 3 to 5 ft.
Pkt., 1/-; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 3/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 5/-.
- Ornithogalum conicum.** New, fine early white Chinchinchee.
Pkt., 1/-; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 3/6; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 12/6.
- Ornithogalum graminifolium.** White and green, 1 ft.
Pkt., 1/-; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 6/9; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25/-.
- Ornithogalum lacteum.** Late flowering white, the best for cutting.
Pkt., 1/-; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 3/6; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 12/6.
- Ornithogalum Saundersiae.** The Giant Chinchinchee, white, 5 ft.
Pkt., 1/-; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 3/6; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 12/6.
- Ornithogalum suaveolens.** Yellow, sweet scented, 1 ft.
Pkt., 1/-; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 3/6; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 12/6.
- Ornithogalum thyrsoides.** Early flowering white; flowers exported in very large quantities.
Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 3/6; oz., 12/6.
- Sparaxis Hybrids.** Tall.
Pkt., 1/-; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 3/6; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 12/6.
- Sparaxis tricolor.** Splendid cut-flower.
Pkt., 1/-; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 3/6; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 12/6.
- Strelitzia reginae.** Bird of Paradise flower. 3 ft.
Seeds: doz., 2/6; 100 15/-.
- Streptanthera cuprea.** Salmon, purple eye.
Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 3/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 11/-.
- Streptanthera Hybrids.** Very fine.
Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 3/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 11/-.
- Tritonia.** Mixed species.
Pkt., 1/-; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 3/6; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 12/6.
- Tulbaghia.** Mixed Species, free flowering, mauve.
Pkt., 1/-; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 3/6; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 12/6.
- Watsonia Beatricis.** Mixed orange, salmon and pink shades; waterside.
Pkt., 1/-; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 3/6; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 12/6.
- Watsonia Comptonii.** New, orange, 2 ft., waterside.
Pkt., 1/-; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 3/6; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 12/6.
- Watsonia Galpinii.** Orange scarlet.
Pkt., 1/-; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 6/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 10/6.
- Watsonia, Van Staaverens.** Fine cerise, large, 4 ft., deciduous.
Pkt., 1/-; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 3/6; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 12/6.
- Watsonia Versveldiae.** Fine rose, 5 ft., deciduous.
Pkt., 1/-; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 5/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 8/6.



Ornithogalum (Chinchinchee).

S.A. FREE FLOWERING PLANTS

- Arctotis grandis.** White with light blue centre.
Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 1/-; oz., 3/-.
Arctotis speciosa. Perennial; orange, dark reverse.
Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 2/6; oz., 8/6.
Arctotis squarrosa. Orange flowers, shrubby habit.
Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 2/6; oz., 8/6.
Arctotis stoechadifolia. Trailing habit, grey leaves, scarlet flowers.
Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 2/6; oz., 8/6.
Aster elongatus var. *Candollei*. A valuable free-flowering blue variety.
Pkt., 1/-; $\frac{1}{16}$ oz., 3/6; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 12/6.
Aster filifolius var. *elongatus*. A shrubby purple "Michaelmas Daisy."
Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 2/6; oz., 8/6.
Dimorphotheca Ecklonis. Large, pure white with cobalt disc; evergreen soft shrub.
Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 3/-; oz., 10/6.
Dimorphotheca pluvialis. Free flowering annual, white.
Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 3/-; oz., 10/6.
Dimorphotheca spectabilis. A magnificent novelty, large purple flowers on tall spikes, evergreen.
Pkt., 1/-; $\frac{1}{16}$ oz., 3/6; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 12/6.

- Dorotheanthus criniflorus.** Annual Mesem., rich and varied colours.
Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 2/3; oz., 7/6.
Gazania longiscapa. Large flowers, rich yellow.
Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 4/-; oz., 15/-.
Gazania pavonia. Dwarf orange.
Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 4/-; oz., 15/-.
Gazania pinnata. Yellow and orange.
Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 4/-; oz., 15/-.
Gerbera. The Barberton Daisy.
Seeds: doz., 6d.; 100, 2/6; 1,000, 20/-.
Heliophila longifolia. Annual, very decorative, graceful light effect.
Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 3/6; oz., 12/6.
Nemesia strumosa. Large flowered strain.
Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 2/6; oz., 8/6.
Nemesia polychroma. Perennial, mauve.
Pkt., 1/-; $\frac{1}{16}$ oz., 3/6; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 12/6.
Sutera grandiflora. Soft shrub, lavender coloured phlox-like flowers in profusion.
Pkt., 1/-; $\frac{1}{16}$ oz., 13/6.
Venidium fastuosum. Brilliant golden yellow, maroon zone.
Pkt., 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 4/-; oz., 15/-.

SEEDS OF FOREST AND ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS

EXOTIC SPECIES

All varieties can be had in 6d. packets.

- Acacia Baileyana.** Bailey's Wattle. A drought resistant tree of great beauty. The best Acacia for ornamental purposes.
oz., 1/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 2/-; 1 lb., 6/6.
Acacia cyclopis. Rooikrans. Shrubby habit; very useful for reclamation of drift sands.
lb., 1/3; 5 lb., 5/6; 25 lb., 25/-.
Acacia dealbata. Silver Wattle. Hardier than Black Wattle but the bark is not quite so valuable.
lb., 1/3; 5 lb., 5/6; 25 lb., 25/-.
Acacia decurrens. Green Wattle. Closely resembles Black Wattle but slightly hardier. The yield of bark is lower.
lb., 1/3; 5 lb., 5/6; 25 lb., 25/-.
Acacia longifolia. Ornamental; shrubby habit bright yellow flowers.
oz., 1/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 1/3; lb., 4/-.
Acacia melanoxylon. Blackwood. A useful shade and timber tree suited to the cooler and moister parts of the Union.
 $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 1/-; lb., 2/6; 5 lb., 10/-.
Acacia mollissima. Black Wattle. Produces the best tanning bark and succeeds on sour veld.
lb., 1/3; 5 lb., 5/-; 25 lb., 22/6; 100 lb., 85/-.
Acacia pycnantha. Golden Wattle. Produces valuable bark, but the tree is small and the yield is not very heavy.
lb., 1/3; 5 lb., 5/6; 25 lb., 25/-.
Acacia saligna. Port Jackson Wattle. Quick growing and hardy; suited to the coastal area; useful bark and timber.
1 lb., 1/3; 5 lb., 5/6; 25 lb., 25/-.
Atriplex nummularia. Old Man Salt Bush. A valuable fodder bush; hardy to frost and drought and will grow on brack soil. 6 ft.
lb., 1/6; 5 lb., 6/3; 25 lb., 27/6; 100 lb., 100/-.



Leucadendron argenteum, the famous "Silver Tree" of the Cape.

- Cupressus arizonica.** Arizona Cypress. Probably the hardiest Cypress and well suited to the O.F.S. and similar regions. It requires well-drained and fairly deep soil. Local and imported seed offered.
Local: oz., 1/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 1/3; lb., 4/-.
Imported: oz., 1/6; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 5/-; lb., 17/6.
- Cupressus macrocarpa.** Macrocarpa Cypress. Splendid for tall hedges, shelter rows, and as ornamental specimens. (Imported seed, true.)
oz., 1/6; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 5/-; lb., 17/6.
- Cupressus sempervirens var. horizontalis.** Spreading Cypress. Durable timber for fencing poles, hardy in the Karroo and O.F.S. (Imported seed.)
oz., 1/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 2/6; lb., 8/6.
- Cupressus sempervirens var. stricta.** Pyramidal Cypress. The familiar tree of churchyards; hardy in the Karroo. (Imported seed.)
oz., 1/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 2/6; lb., 8/6.
- Cytisus proliferus albus.** Tagasaste. A handsome white-flowering shrub and useful fodder plant.
oz., 1/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 2/6; lb., 8/6.
- Eucalyptus calophylla.** White-flowering Gum. Large white flowers, ornamental, produces strong timber, not very frost-resistant.
oz., 1/6; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 5/-; lb., 17/6.
- Eucalyptus citriodora.** Lemon-scented Gum. Tall, straight and clean stems, good timber, drought resistant, a fine tree. One of the best gums that can be sown "in situ" and thrives on poor, shallow soil.
oz., 1/6; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 5/-; lb., 17/6.
- Eucalyptus cladocalyx.** Sugar Gum. The best for the drier districts of Western Cape Province, such as Malmesbury and Piquetberg, and similar localities.
oz., 1/6; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 5/-; lb., 17/6.
- Eucalyptus colossea** syn. *E. diversicolor*.
- Eucalyptus coriacea.** One of the most frost-hardy Gums but not very drought resistant; stems usually crooked.
oz., 1/6; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 5/-; lb., 17/6.
- Eucalyptus crebra.** Narrow-leaved Ironbark. Strong, hard and durable wood; drought resistant but not so frost-hardy as *E. sideroxylon*.
oz., 1/6; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 5/-; lb., 17/6.
- Eucalyptus diversicolor.** Karri. Large, straight tree; a rapid grower on deep soils of the coastal area of Cape Province.
oz., 1/6; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 5/-; lb., 17/6.
- Eucalyptus ficifolia.** Red-flowering Gum. Large and prominent panicles of various shades of scarlet and crimson.
oz., 2/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 6/6; lb., 24/-.
- Eucalyptus gomphocephala.** Tuart. Fairly large tree; hard, strong timber; suited to coastal area.
oz., 1/6; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 5/-; lb., 17/6.
- Eucalyptus Lehmanni.** The Bushy Cornuta Gum. Extensively used for tall hedges and shelter rows.
oz., 1/6; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 5/-; lb., 17/6.
- Eucalyptus leucoxydon.** Suited to hot districts near the coast in Cape Province. Medium sized tree, strong and durable wood; flowers pink or red.
oz., 1/6; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 5/-; lb., 17/6.
- Eucalyptus longifolia.** Woolly Butt. Large tree, straight grower, durable wood, suited to moist localities.
oz., 1/6; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 5/-; lb., 17/6.
- Eucalyptus maculata.** Spotted Hickory. Well suited to moist areas in Natal and Transvaal and in drier districts if practically frost-free; good timber.
oz., 1/6; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 5/-; lb., 17/6.
- Eucalyptus melliodora.** Yellow Box. Very hardy to frost and drought, tough wood, sweet flowers suitable for bees; thrives in O.F.S.
oz., 1/6; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 5/-; lb., 17/6.
- Eucalyptus microcorys.** Tallowwood. Splendid timber tree for moist, warm districts.
oz., 1/6; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 5/-; lb., 17/6.
- Eucalyptus resinifera.** Forest Mahogany. A fine tree for moist regions where frost is not severe.
oz., 1/6; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 5/-; lb., 17/6.
- Eucalyptus robusta.** Swamp Mahogany. Rapid grower, shady, stands fairly dry conditions but prefers moist frost-free localities.
oz., 1/6; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 5/-; lb., 17/6.
- Eucalyptus rostrata.** Red Gum. Good and durable timber, hardy to drought, heat, cold and brack; one of the most generally successful kinds.
oz., 1/6; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 5/-; lb., 17/6.
- Eucalyptus saligna.** Very rapid grower; straight, useful timber; tolerant to varying conditions if sufficient moisture and frost-free.
oz., 1/6; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 5/-; lb., 17/6.
- Eucalyptus sideroxylon.** Red Ironbark. Excellent timber tree, drought and frost resistant, suited to a wide range of locality.
oz., 1/6; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 5/-; lb., 17/6.
- Eucalyptus tereticornis.** Very similar to *E. rostrata* and the timber is considered even better than that variety; perhaps not quite so drought resistant.
oz., 1/6; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 5/-; lb., 17/6.
- Eucalyptus torquata.** A very ornamental small tree with abundant red flowers but not hardy to frost or severe drought.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 1/-; oz., 3/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10/-.
- Eucalyptus viminalis.** Willow Gum. Very rapid grower; thrives in moister districts of the high veld; suitable for tall shelter belts.
oz., 1/6; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 5/-; lb., 17/6.
- Grevillea robusta.** Silky Oak. Handsome ornamental tree with fern-like leaves and abundant golden yellow flowers in spring.
oz., 2/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 6/9; lb., 25/-.
- Jacaranda mimosæfolia.** An ornamental tree of great beauty. When in bloom it is literally covered with mauvy blue flowers. Deciduous.
oz., 2/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 6/9; lb., 25/-.
- Juniperus virginiana.** Pencil Cedar. Slow-growing but hardy to drought and frost.
oz., 1/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 2/6; lb., 8/6.
- Leptospermum laevigatum.** Australian Myrtle. Used solely as a hedge plant; thrives wonderfully in the Cape coastal districts.
oz., 1/6; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 5/-; lb., 17/6.
- Ligustrum lucidum.** Chinese Privet. Excellent hedge plant, hardy and strong grower; also useful ornamental tree.
oz., 1/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 2/6; lb., 8/6.
- Pinus canariensis.** Canary Island Pine. Valuable timber tree, suited to mountainous regions of the Cape Province.
oz., 1/6; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 5/-; lb., 17/6.
- Pinus halepensis.** Jerusalem Pine. Suited to Western Free State and Transvaal, yields even-grained soft wood and is a good shelter tree.
oz., 1/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 2/-; lb., 4/6.
- Pinus insignis.** (Syn. *P. radiata*.) A very handsome and rapid-growing tree, reaching a height of 80 to 100 ft., suited to the coastal area.
oz., 1/6; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 5/-; lb., 17/6.
- Pinus longifolia.** Chir Pine. One of the best for the milder portions of the Transvaal, O.F.S., Natal and Eastern Province; yields good timber.
oz., 1/6; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 5/-; lb., 17/6.

Pinus patula. An ornamental pine with drooping foliage. In moist localities it is nearly as rapid a grower as *P. insignis*. Suited for the moist mountains of Eastern South Africa.
oz., 1/6; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 5/-; lb., 17/6.

Pinus pinaster. Cluster Pine. The forest pine of the Cape Peninsula; hardy and can be sown on the permanent situation (15 to 20 lbs. per acre).
 $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 1/-; lb., 2/-; 25 lb., 35/-; 100 lb., 125/-.

Pittosporum undulatum. Glossy-green waved leaves, sweetly scented cream flowers; suitable for tall hedges or ornamental tree.
oz., 1/6; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 5/-; lb., 17/6.

Prosopis juliflora. Mesquite or Algaroba. A small hardy tree yielding pods valuable for fodder and strong, durable wood. Can be sown in situ.
oz., 1/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 2/6; lb., 8/6.

Robinia pseudacacia. Hardy to frost and drought but prefers moist localities; makes good fencing posts; ornamental white flowers. Deciduous.
oz., 1/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 2/-; lb., 4/-.

Telopea speciosissima. Waratah. An Australian Protea, gorgeous red flower resembling a *Leucadendron*.
Seeds: doz., 1/-; oz., 20/-.

NATIVE SPECIES

Most varieties can be had in 6d. packets.

Adenandra fragrans. Dense shrub, rosy-white and red flowers, 3 ft.
 $\frac{1}{16}$ oz., 3/6.

Adenandra uniflora. Low dense shrub, handsome red and white flowers; 2 ft.
 $\frac{1}{16}$ oz., 2/-.

Aitonia capensis. Klapperbos. A beautiful shrub from the Oudtshoorn district; the showy pink capsules resemble small Chinese lanterns.
 $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 2/6; oz., 8/6.

Aulax cneorifolia. Handsome yellow-green shrub; pale flowers in yellow catkins; 9 ft.
doz. seeds, 2/6.

Aulax pinifolia. Distinct and handsome; red stems and reddish dark green foliage.
doz. seeds, 3/9.

Barosma scoparia. Heath-like shrub, pale mauve; 4 ft.
 $\frac{1}{16}$ oz., 3/6.

Barosma serratifolia. The long-leaved Buchu with mauvy white flowers; 5 ft.
 $\frac{1}{16}$ oz., 3/6.

Bauhinia Galpinii. Handsome deciduous shrub, terracotta flowers.
doz. seeds, 2/6.

Brunia macrocephala. Very distinct blue-green foliage and corymbs; 7 ft.
 $\frac{1}{16}$ oz., 2/-.

Brunia nodiflora. Handsome evergreen foliage shrub, corymbs of white flowers in balls; 5 ft.
 $\frac{1}{16}$ oz., 2/-.

Brunia Stokoei. Crimson flower balls.
 $\frac{1}{16}$ oz., 3/-.

Caledendron capense. Cape Chestnut. Beautiful large flowers in terminal panicles; pinkish white with purple; very conspicuous.
oz., 1/3; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 3/6; lb., 12/6.

Calpurnia sylvatica. A fine tall shrub with laburnum-like flowers and foliage; 9 ft.
Seeds: doz., 1/-.

Carissa grandiflora. Amatungula. Splendid thorny hedge plant, large white scented flowers; edible fruit.
 $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 2/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 3/-; oz., 10/6.

Cassia didymobotrya. Large shrub with long spikes of yellow flowers; very handsome.
 $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 2/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 3/-; oz., 10/6.

Duranta Plumeri. Tree Forget-me-not. Blue flowers, yellow berries.
 $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 2/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 3/-; oz., 10/6.

Elæodendron capense. Handsome evergreen tree; 20 ft.
 $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 1/6; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 2/6; oz., 8/6.

Euryops spathaceus. Evergreen shrub, slender leaves, numerous yellow flowers; 3 ft.
 $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 1/6; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 2/6; oz., 8/6.

Ficus capensis. Quick-growing evergreen tree, bears heavy crop of ornamental fruit; 20 ft.
 $\frac{1}{16}$ oz., 2/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 6/-.

Grewia occidentalis. Spreading evergreen shrub, soft mauve flowers.
 $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 2/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 3/-; oz., 10/6.

Heterolepis decipiens. Evergreen, dwarf shrub; large yellow flowers.
 $\frac{1}{16}$ oz., 2/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 6/-; oz., 22/6.

Ilex capensis. Handsome smooth-leaved tree, holly-red berries; prefers a waterside situation; 40 ft.
 $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 2/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 3/-; oz., 10/6.

Lebeckia cytisoides. Leguminous shrub. Clusters of yellow pea-flowers produced in great profusion in August.
 $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 1/-; oz., 3/-.

Lebeckia Simsiana. Shrubby perennial, fine glaucous leaves, yellow flowers; a charming plant.
 $\frac{1}{16}$ oz., 1/6; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 2/6.

Leonotis leonurus. Erect growth, long-tubed velvety golden-bronze flowers; 5 ft.
 $\frac{1}{16}$ oz., 2/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 6/-.

Leucadendron argenteum. The famous "Silver Tree" of the Cape.
oz., 1/9; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 5/6; lb., 20/-.

Leucadendron discolor. Florets bright red, bracts cream, very striking.
Seeds: doz., 2/6.

Leucadendron Stokoei. Yellow foliage, erect; 10 ft.
Seeds: doz., 1/6.

Leucadendron venosum. A yellow-green-leaved shrub with large, tinted bracts around evergreen cones.
Seeds: doz., 1/6.

Leucospermum conocarpum. Small tree, yellow heads; 12 ft.
Seeds: doz., 1/6.

Leucospermum nutans. Splendid broad and shapely shrub; flowers profusely for 6 months of the year
6 ft.
Seeds: doz., 2/6.

Leucospermum reflexum. Magnificent tall species, excellent cut-flower.
Seeds: doz., 2/6.

Myrica cordifolia. The "Wax Berry" of the Cape Sand Dunes; an effective hardy evergreen on sandy soils.
 $\frac{1}{16}$ oz., 1/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 3/-; oz., 10/6.

Noltea africana. A dense dark-leaved shrub or small tree; evergreen.
 $\frac{1}{16}$ oz., 1/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 2/6; oz., 8/6.

Ochna atropurpurea. A fine evergreen shrub with yellow flowers followed by crimson and purple fruits.
 $\frac{1}{16}$ oz., 1/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 3/-; oz., 10/6.

Ochna natalita. Handsome pyramidal tree with yellow flowers followed by crimson and purple fruits; 20 ft.

Olea verrucosa. Dense, small tree, used as "stock" for grafting commercial olive trees; 30 ft.
 $\frac{1}{16}$ oz., 1/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 2/6; oz., 8/6.

Podalyria calyptrata. Very beautiful flowering shrub, rapid grower; mauvy pink flowers in long sprays.

$\frac{1}{16}$ oz., 1/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 2/6; oz., 8/6.

Podalyria canescens. A silvery leaved shrub with rose-pink pea-flowers.

$\frac{1}{16}$ oz., 1/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 3/-; oz., 10/6.

Polygala virgata. Tall wiry broom-like shrub with beautiful reddish purple pea-flowers; 8 ft.

$\frac{1}{16}$ oz., 6/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 10/6.

Protea barbiger. Large woolly pink or lemon heads; magnificent.

Seeds: doz., 2/6.

Protea cynaroides. The Giant Protea. Pink heads up to 11 ins. in diameter.

Seeds: doz., 2/6.

Protea grandiceps. A magnificent species; heads of remarkable shades of pink with grey beards, perhaps the finest and most satisfactory Protea.

Seeds: doz., 2/6.

Protea grandiflora. Small tree, glaucous leaves, large white heads.

Seeds: doz., 1/6.

Protea latifolia. Very large heads, rose and cream, almost perpetual flowering; 12 ft.

Seeds: doz., 1/6.

Protea lepidocarpodendron. The Black Protea. Heads with black fur fringe.

Seeds: doz., 2/6.

Protea mellifera. Cape Sugar Bush. Bracts shining rose, flowers cream; 8 ft.

Seeds: doz., 1/6.

Protea mellifera alba. White flowering variety.

Seeds: doz., 1/6.

Protea rosacea. Mountain Rose. Narrow leaves, hanging maroon heads; 2 ft.

Seeds: doz., 1/6.

Psoralea aphylla. Graceful waterside shrub, flowers blue and white; 8 ft.

$\frac{1}{16}$ oz., 1/3; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 4/-; oz., 15/-.

Psoralea pinnata. Small tree, blue flowers, feathery foliage.

$\frac{1}{16}$ oz., 1/3; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 4/-; oz., 15/-.

Pycnostachys urticæfolia. Erect salvia-like plant, fine blue; 6 ft.

$\frac{1}{16}$ oz., 2/6; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 8/6.

Rhoicissus capensis. Wild Grape. A strong climber with large foliage and palatable fruits for tarts and jellies; very decorative.

$\frac{1}{16}$ oz., 2/6; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 8/6.

Royena lucida. Dense shrub with dark glossy foliage, excellent thornless hedge plant.

$\frac{1}{16}$ oz., 1/6; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 2/6; oz., 8/6.

Sutherlandia frutescens. Low-growing variety. Early flowering soft shrub having crimson flowers and curious inflated pods.

$\frac{1}{16}$ oz., 2/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 6/-; oz., 22/6.

Tephrosia grandiflora. Dwarf, twiggy shrub with purplish flowers; 3 ft.

$\frac{1}{16}$ oz., 1/6; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 2/6; oz., 8/6.

Virgilia capensis. Keurboom. A fine, quick-growing globular tree; mauve-pink pea-flowers, sweet scented; 40 ft.

$\frac{1}{16}$ oz., 9d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 2/3; oz., 7/6.

LAWNS AND LAWN GRASSES

PROPAGATION FROM SEED

In order to produce a good dense turf of good fine texture it is necessary that the soil should be well prepared beforehand and that the right seed should be used—a mixture containing only the finer grasses and such as do not become turfy. The following notes will be found helpful to beginners.

Preparation of the Soil.—This should be taken in hand well in advance and the soil should be worked up again and again to a good depth during the warm weather so that the sun may have an opportunity of penetrating to all parts of the soil and exerting its beneficial influence. Stones and other coarse matter should be removed and the ground thoroughly pulverised wherever necessary. A good Fertilizer should be applied while this preparation is being carried out. The best for the purpose is Starke's Special Grass Fertilizer and it should be used at the rate of $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. per square yard. After thoroughly working up the soil as described it should be consolidated by rolling or tramping, or other suitable means, and the surface should be raked carefully over to provide a seed-bed.

Sowing the Seed.—In districts with a winter rainfall this should invariably be done in the autumn and Starke's Kudu-Lawn Grass should be used at the rate of 1 oz. to the square yard. This thick sowing is necessary in order to provide a dense turf from the start. It is so much better to secure a good result at the commencement than to endeavour to patch it afterwards. The seed should be lightly covered by raking or brushing the surface with a bunch of twigs or by drag-

ging a light bush harrow over it and if any uncovered seed remains it should be covered by a light dusting of fine soil.

Top Dressing.—Frequent top dressing with soil is not desirable unless to even up the ground. If the Grass is cut frequently the clippings may be allowed to remain on the lawn and will prove of great benefit to it as they decay and provide a good protection to the roots during the hot weather. They also add to the humus in the soil which assists in making the plan, food available. A light dressing of Starke's Special Grass Fertilizer should be applied each season.

Weeds.—These will always make their appearance in new lawns in spite of the most careful preparation and treatment. They are always present in the soil and must be removed if the finer grasses are to have a fair chance. Hand-weeding is usually resorted to but much can be done by continuous mowing once the lawn grass is well established.

LAWN MAKING AND MAINTENANCE BY OUR NURSERY STAFF

Our Nursery Manager will always be glad to quote for the laying down of new lawns and also for the renovation and maintenance of existing lawns in and around the Cape Peninsula. We also supply Top Dressing Soil with suitable Fertiliser incorporated in it. Price depends on quantity and the distance for delivery. Please ask for a quotation.

LAWN GRASSES

Kentucky Blue Grass. This grass is often used alone in very cold districts and we are assured that it makes a better lawn in such circumstances than can be obtained from other grasses. It has the advantage of standing unduly wet conditions better than most and yet it will stand considerable drought when well established. Seed only.

1 lb., 2/3; 5 lb., 9/6; 10 lb., 17/6.

For prices for larger quantities see "Grasses."

Brown Top (*Agrostis tenuis*). This is the Bent Grass that has proved so successful during recent years for lawns and golf greens. It is particularly useful in association with Fine Quick over which it may be sown to improve the winter growing conditions.

Seed only: 1 lb., 3/-; 5 lb., 13/6.

Kikuyu Grass. This is a rapid grower and requires more frequent mowing than other kinds but it has the decided advantage of holding its bright fresh green colour throughout the year and, therefore, repays the extra labour. It should not be used where it cannot be regularly cut by a machine and its tendency to encroach on flower beds and drives should be kept in view. When Kikuyu grass becomes root-bound and loses its colour it is easily renovated by forking it out in such a way as to leave only a portion of the root system, from which a fine fresh lawn will be grown again in a few weeks, especially if the occasion is used for the application of a good dressing of "Kudu" Special Lawn Fertiliser. Roots only.

7/6, sack, 10 sack lots, 6/6 sack.

Fine Quick. Next to Kikuyu Grass this is the hardiest of our lawn grasses. There are many sub-varieties, but the one commonly used here at the Cape is perhaps the hardiest and most satisfactory and can be specially recommended for sandy soils or on light garden loam. It is a summer grower and can live through great hardship at that time, though it will respond freely to a satisfactory water supply. A fine top, suitable for games, can be obtained with this grass, as it can be cut very close.

Seed: 3/- lb.; 5 lb., 13/6; 10 lb., 25/-. (Larger quantities, see "Grasses".) Roots: 7/6 sack; 10 sack lots, 6/6 sack.

Bradley Grass. Like the Fine Quick, this is also a variety of *Cynodon*. It is finer than the latter and requires more constant watering during summer and is apt to lose its colour in winter. It appears to be best suited to summer rainfall conditions.

Roots only: 25/- sack.

Broad Quick or Buffalo Quick. This is the coarse quick so well known at the Cape. It demands less attention so far as cutting is concerned, but it is apt to produce a very spongy top if allowed too much freedom in that respect.

Roots only: 5/- sack.

Starke's Kudulawn Grass Mixture. A blend of all the best grasses that can be grown from seed, mixed in suitable proportion to provide a dense green turf.

Sowing the Seed. In districts with a winter rainfall this should preferably be done in the autumn and Starke's Kudulawn Grass should be used at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to the square yard. This thick sowing is necessary in order to provide a dense turf from the start. The seed should be lightly covered by raking or brushing the surface with a bunch of twigs or by dragging a light bush harrow over it.

1 lb., 2/6; 5 lb., 11/3; 10 lb., 20/-; 25 lb., 45/-.



FLOWERS FOR SPECIAL USES

FOR CUTTING.

Antirrhinum.	Cosmos.	Marigold.
Aster.	Dahlia.	Scabiosa.
Calendula.	Delphinium.	Stocks.
Carnation.	Gypsophila.	Sweet Peas.
Centaurea.	Iceland Poppy.	Zinnia.
Coreopsis.	Lupin.	

FOR FRAGRANCE.

Alyssum.	Mathiola.	Stock.
Candytuft.	Mignonette.	Sweet Pea.
Carnation.	Scabiosa.	Wallflower.

FOR WITHSTANDING DROUGHT.

Ageratum.	Dimorphothecca.	Sunflower.
Candytuft.	Petunia.	Tithonia.
Coreopsis.	Portulaca.	Verbena.
Cosmos.	Statice.	Zinnia.

FOR SEMI-SHADE.

Anchusa italica.	Campanula.	Godetia.
Aquilegia.	Clarkia.	Lupin.
Balsam.	Geum.	Myosotis.
Bellis perennis.		

FOR SCREENING AS CLIMBERS.

Ipomoea.	Thunbergia.	And many others
Scarlet Runner Bean.	Cobaea.	which are not
	Kudzu Vine.	grown from
Sweet Peas.		seed.



Bulbous Iris (Dutch).

BULBS

We issue a Special Bulb List every year about January. This contains full particulars, descriptions and prices of many hundreds of varieties and will be sent free on application.

If cash is sent with the order we will send bulbs carriage free, otherwise you may deduct 5% and have the carriage added.

All bulbs are sold subject to the Conditions of Sale and Non-Warranty as set out in our invoices, letter-heads, etc.

For your convenience in ordering we are printing here a list of the various kinds of bulbs (but not the varieties) stating next to each the best time to order these—obviously when the bulbs, corms, rhizomes or root-stocks are dormant or semi-dormant.

ACCLIMATISATION.

While Gladioli and many other bulbs will bloom satisfactorily the first season after importation, there are several kinds, particularly Daffodils, Hyacinths and Tulips, which require a season or two to become acclimatised. Good stocks of these acclimatised bulbs are by no means plentiful, but STARKE-AYRES have succeeded in building up their strains by growing each particular class of bulb in the environment which suits it best. Thus our Daffodils, Hyacinths, Tulips, etc., are grown on sandy ground, while Gladioli, Irises and others are grown at our well-known "Belle Constantia" floral farm, where the soil is of a heavier texture.

DAFFODILS.

With Daffodils this point of acclimatisation assumes even a greater importance than with other bulbs because most of the Daffodils simply will not flower

from the imported stock and the bulbs are apt to split up and produce a lot of smaller bulbs which in turn fail to flower the second season. Thus it often happens that very little return in the way of flowers is secured before the third season. This leads to great disappointment and discouragement, perhaps to the extent of giving up the growing of them. The obvious remedy is to buy only acclimatised bulbs. We never offer them until they are in suitable condition for flower production.

RETARDED HYACINTHS.

Of recent years European exporters of bulbs have further improved the various processes of temperature-controlled storage by means of which bulbs are given an artificial "winter" or dormant period. This prepares them for the change in the seasons experienced when transferred from the northern to the southern hemisphere. Bulbs subjected to this process are said to have been "retarded," and these treated bulbs, particularly Hyacinths, have given us very striking results as regards blooming the first season after importation. We hope to offer more of these "retarded" bulbs for sale in the future as and when the price and supply warrant listing in our Special Bulb List.

BULB FIBRE.

Specially prepared for growing Bulbs indoors. Daffodils and Hyacinths can be easily grown in shallow bowls containing this Fibre, which must be kept just moist but not too wet during the growing period. They may be started as early as February and you will be surprised how soon they will flower. Bring them close to the light when leaf growth has well started. Price: Per lb. 9d., 6 lbs. at 8d., per sack 17/6. F.

When to order Bulbs or Bulbous Plants

Orders can be sent at other times but are liable to be held over until stocks are in a proper condition for sending out.

Achimenes Hybrids	.. ..	May-Aug.
Agapanthus (African Lily)	.. ..	May-Aug.
Alliums	.. ..	Jan.-March.
Alpinia nutans	.. ..	May-Aug.
Alstroemeria (Peruvian Lily)	.. ..	May-Aug.
Amaryllis belladonna (March Lily)	.. ..	Oct.-Dec.
Anemones	.. ..	Jan.-March.
Antholyza	.. ..	Jan.-March.
Aponogeton distachyum (Waterblommetje)	.. ..	Jan.-March.
Arum Lilies (Common Arum)	.. ..	March-Aug.
Babiana (Bobbejaantjies)	.. ..	Jan.-March.
Begonia (tuberous)	.. ..	May-Aug.
Cape Bulbs for Overseas (most kinds)	.. ..	Feb.-March.
Clivia	.. ..	April-July.
Crinum (Orange River Lily)	.. ..	Jan.-March.
Cyclamen	.. ..	Jan.-March.
Cyrtanthus	.. ..	Jan.-March.
Daffodils	.. ..	Jan.-March.
Dracunculus	.. ..	Jan.-March.
Eucharis amazonica (Eucharist Lily)	.. ..	May-July.
Freesia	.. ..	Jan.-March.
Gladiolus (imported) Large Flowered	.. ..	Dec.-Feb.
Gladiolus (imported) Primulinus	.. ..	Feb.-March.
Gladiolus (acclimatised)	.. ..	July-Sept.
Gladiolus (native species)	.. ..	Jan.-March.
Gloriosa superba (Glorious Lily)	.. ..	May-Aug.
Gloxinia	.. ..	May-Aug.
Haemanthus coccineus (Maartblom)	.. ..	Sept.-Nov.



Gladiolus, Garden Hybrid Type.



Gladiolus, Primulinus Type.

Hedychium coronarium flavum	..	May-July.
Hemerocallis (Day Lily)	..	May-July.
Hippeastrum Hybrids	..	Jan.-March.
Hyacinths	..	Jan.-March.
Irises (bearded)	..	May-Aug.
Irises (bulbous)	..	Jan.-March.
Irises (Japanese)	..	May-Aug.
Ixias	..	Jan.-March.
Lachenalia	..	Jan.-March.
Liliums (imported)	..	Dec.-Feb.
Liliums (acclimatised)	..	March-May.
Montbretias	..	Jan.-March.
Muscari (Grape Hyacinths)	..	Jan.-March.
Narcissi	..	Jan.-March.
Nerine	..	Sept.-Nov.
Nymphaea (Water Lilies)	..	July-Sept.
Ornithogalum (Chincherinchee)	..	Jan.-March.
Pancratium (Spider Lily)	..	Jan.-March.
Polianthes tuberosa (tuberose)	..	May-Aug.
Ranunculus	..	Jan.-March.
Scillas	..	Jan.-March.
Sparaxis	..	Jan.-March.
Sprekelia formosissima	..	Sept.-Nov.
Streptanthera cuprea	..	Jan.-March.
Tritonia	..	Jan.-March.
Tulips	..	Jan.-March.
Vallota	..	Sept.-Nov.
Watsonias (hybrids)	..	Jan.-March.
Watsonias (native)	..	Jan.-March.
Zantedeschia	..	Jan.-June.

GLADIOLUS

The modern Garden Hybrids comprise mainly two distinct types—the Large Flowering and the Primulinus Hybrids. The former are noted chiefly for the large size and substance of the florets combined with a wonderful range of colour shades in the newer

varieties. The "Prims" are in some respects hardier than the Garden Hybrids and are to be recommended for cold districts and also for late planting in warm districts where they flower successfully in the early winter under conditions in which the Garden Hybrids would fail. In the Primulinus type, the florets are set wider apart on the stem and what they lack in size they make up for in a certain gracefulness of form and colour that is most attractive.

We offer Imported and Acclimatised Bulbs of both types in a large range of varieties which will be found listed in our Special Bulk List published every year about January. We are, sometimes, also able to offer a range of native species—incidentally, these are the parent stocks from which our modern Garden Hybrid Gladiolus has been bred by plant hybridists overseas.

We advise customers to consult the recommendations made under "Bulbs" as to the best times for ordering the various types of Gladioli.

Prices: Write for Price List of Named Varieties.

Assorted dozens will be supplied at the dozen rate but without labels. If you want each one labelled the price will be 1/- per doz. extra.

You can have four varieties, 250 of each, at the 1,000 rate.

THE "ROSEBANK MIXTURE" OF GLADIOLUS BULBS.

An assortment of unnamed but superior varieties (our choice), including both the Large Flowering and the Primulinus types. Price: 2/6 doz., 15/- 100, 130/- 1,000.

Postage. If you send cash with order we will pack free and pay the postage to any address within the Union of South Africa. When cash is not sent these charges will be added to the account.



Rosary—a new introduction.

DAHLIAS

We have a very fine collection, and certainly there is none in this country more up-to-date. We are constantly introducing new varieties and weeding out those that have been superseded.

For early orders (July to October) tubers will be sent while they last, and thereafter Green Plants will be available from the beginning of October.

In November Imported Tubers arrive, comprising the best of our existing varieties and many novelties for the new season. A supplementary list is then published and the tubers are in condition for sale from November until about the middle of January. This is a splendid time for planting in summer rainfall districts as the rains have begun and the flowers then come throughout the Autumn.

PRICES.

We publish a special illustrated price-list in the Spring season in "Kudu" News and a copy will gladly be sent free on application. We have no space to list the named varieties here but for your guidance we give the following price information for the various types of Dahlias. Prices for tubers or properly hardened green plants are the same in all cases.

Latest Novelties (all types): 2/6 to 7/6 each.
Decorative (recent introductions): 2/6 each.
Decorative (general list): 1/9 each, 9/6 ½ doz., 18/- doz.

An assorted dozen will be supplied at the dozen rate.
Cactus (recent introductions): 2/6 each.

Cactus (general list): 1/9 each, 9/6 ½ doz., 18/- doz.

An assorted dozen will be supplied at the dozen rate.
Small-Flowered Decorative (recent introductions): 2/6 each.

Small-Flowered Decorative (general list): 1/6 each, 8/- ½ doz., 15/- doz. An assorted dozen will be supplied at the dozen rate.

Mignon (general list): 1/3 each, 6/6 ½ doz., 12/- doz.

Early-Flowering (pot culture dwarfs): 2/- each, 10/6 ½ doz., 20/- doz.

Pompon (general list): 1/6 each, 8/- ½ doz., 15/- doz.
 An assorted dozen will be supplied at the dozen rate.

Special Offer:—"The Liesbeek Assortment."

If the selection of varieties is left entirely to us, we can supply an assorted dozen of Decorative or Cactus, properly named, at 12/- the dozen (postage and packing extra as hereunder).

Packing and Postage Charges for all classes of Dahlias are as follows: 1/6 per doz., 1/- per ½ doz., 9d. per ¼ doz. or less. This includes packing and postage within the Union only; for Territories outside the Union, where Agricultural Post Rates do not apply, it would sometimes be cheaper to despatch by rail.

We shall gladly reserve, for orders received before the season opens.

GENERAL GARDEN PLANTS

Including Perennials, Biennials and Annuals for Bedding and for Border, and also Sundry Ornamental Plan'ts.

Abbreviations : The abbreviations Sp. (Spring,) Sm. (Summer), Aut. (Autumn), Win. (Winter) following immediately after the name refer to the season of flowering. The approximate height is also given.



Anemone japonica.

Agapanthus (African Lily). Sm. 4 ft. Hardy and needs no attention.

Umbellatus. Blue or White, 1/3 ea., 7/6 doz.

Table Mountain var. Dwarf dark blue, 2 ft. 1/6 ea., 10/6 doz.

Acanthus lusitanica (Bear's Breech). Sm. 3 to 4 ft. Large bold serrated leaves resembling rhubarb; tall spikes of rose and white flowers. 2/6 and 3/6 ea.

Agrostemma coronaria (Lychnis grandiflora). Known popularly as Rose Campion. Deep crimson, rich colour, showy. 2/- doz., 10/- 100. (Posted 2/6, 12/6).

Alpinia nutans. Sp. 4 ft. Handsome foliage plant of Canna-like growth, with huge drooping trusses of pink and cream flowers. 1/- ea., 9/- doz.

Alternanthera. 6 in. Very dwarf shrubby edging plant, coloured foliage not resistant to frost. Amabilis (red and green foliage) or Flavescens (green and yellow foliage). 1/6 doz., 7/6 100.

Anemone japonica. Sm. 2 ft. Splendid plants for a moist shady position. Large single flowers, pink or white. 1/- ea., 9/- doz.

Antirrhinums. Tall varieties. Seedlings available all seasons.

Mixed Colours. 1/- doz., 5/- 100. (Posted 1/3, 1/6).

Separate Colours. 1/6 doz., 7/6 100. (Posted 1/9, 8/6.)

Aquatic plants. See special list of Pond and Waterside Plants.

Aquilegia. Sp. 2½ ft. Imperial Hybrids (long spurred). Seedlings, early Aut. to Sp. 2/- doz., 10/- 100. (Posted 2/6, 12/6.)

Arctotis hybrids. 2 ft. Seedlings in Autumn and Spring. 1/3 doz., 6/- 100. (Posted 1/6, 7/6).

Artemesia stelleriana (Dusty Miller). Sm. 2 ft. Silvery grey foliage, yellow flowers. 1/- ea., 9/- doz.

Arum lilies (Zantedeschia). Sp. and Sm.

Aethiopica (Cape Arum). 9d. ea., 3/- doz., 20/- 100.

Albo maculata (Transvaal). White, foliage spotted. 2/6 ea., 25/- doz.

Augustiloba. Yellow with dark blotch. 2/6 ea., 25/- doz.

Elliottiana. Deep yellow, spotted leaves. 3/6 ea., 36/- doz.

Sancta (Black Arum). 3/6 ea., 36/- doz.

Pentlandii. Large rich yellow. 3/6 ea., 36/- doz.

Dracunculus vulgaris. Deep purple, remarkable. 2/6 ea.

Asters, perennial. See Michaelmas Daisy.

Asters, annual varieties. Sm. 2 ft. Seedlings in Sp. and early Sm. Giants of California or American Branching. Separate colours or mixed in each class. 1/- doz., 5/- 100. (Posted 1/3, 6/-.)

Bamboo. We have a variety of these useful subjects, both Japanese and Variegated, suitable for damp positions. 1/- to 2/6 ea.

Barborton daisy (Gerbera). Sp. and S. 1½ ft.

Scarlet or Selected hybrids. 1/- ea. posted; 7/6 doz. (Posted 9/-.)

Seedlings (unflowered). 4/6 doz., 27/6 100. (Posted 5/-, 30/-.)

Bilbergia. Sp. 1 ft. Drooping rich rosy pink flowers large spikes. 1/- ea.

Boltonia indica. Sm. 6 ft. White flowers on very tall stems, roots are perennial and top growth deciduous. 4d. ea., 2/6 doz.

Calendula (Marigold). Annuals, Campfire, Radio, Orange Shaggy, Sunshine, Orange Queen, Lemon Queen. Seedlings, separate colours or mixed, early Aut. to Sp. 1/- doz., 5/- 100. (Posted 1/3, 6/-.)

Campanula. Sp. 2 ft. Beautiful bell flowers.

Calycanthema (Cup and Saucer). Biennial. Seedlings in autumn 1/6 doz., 7/6 100 (Posted 2/-, 10/-); also

Established plants in winter for spring flowering, 5/- doz.

Trachelium. Perennial, narrow blue bells on long stems. 6d. ea., 3/6 doz.

Cannas. Sm. 3 to 6 ft. Most conspicuous and showy garden subjects with many gorgeous rich colours. Thrive best in heavy damp soil. Choice mixed varieties. 1/- ea., 7/6 doz.

Carnations, Perpetual Flowering Tree. See special list of varieties elsewhere.

Carnations. The two following strains are raised from seed and should be grown for one season only. Their growth is not quite so robust as the Perpetual Tree Carnations nor are the flowers so large, but they are very free blooming and fragrant.

Starke's Perpetual Giants. Brick-red, Scarlet, Regina Pink, Rosy Carmine, Yellow Ground, White—separate colours or mixed. 4/6 doz., 26/6 100. (Posted 5/-, 30/-.)

Chabaud's Giants. Second only to the above, several separate colours or in mixture. 3/- doz., 18/6 100. (Posted 3/6, 21/-.)

Cat Mint (Nepeta). A grey-foliaged edging plant with lavender flowers. 3/6 doz.

Cerastium tomentosum (Snow in Summer). A showy perennial trailing plant with pale grey foliage and white flowers. 3/6 doz.



Antirrhinum Plants are available at all seasons.

- Chelone.** Sm. 3 ft. Tall growing perennial resembling a small flowered Pentstemon. Barbata (Coral shade) or Laevigata (Lilac, glossy green foliage). 6d. ea., 3/6 doz.
- Chrysanthemums, autumn flowering.** See special list on page 95. Prices are as follows:
- Japanese Type.** (named varieties) 1/- ea., 9/- doz. An assorted dozen supplied at the dozen rate.
- Singles.** 9d. ea., 7/6 doz. An assorted dozen will be supplied at the dozen rate.
- Postage and Packing Extra.** 1/6 per doz., 1/- per ½ doz., ½ doz. or less 9d. within the Union.
- Chrysanthemum frutescens.** (Shrubby type, Marguerit Daisies.) Sp. and Sm. 2½ ft. We have the Double White and Single White (with yellow eye). 1/- ea.
- Cheiranthus kewensis.** Win. 2 ft. An interesting hybrid Wallflower, primrose turning to mauve. Seedlings in autumn. 2/- doz., 10/- 100. (Posted 2/6, 12/6.)
- Cineraria.** Large-flowered Hybrids. Seedlings in autumn and winter only. 3/- doz. (Posted 3/6.)
- Coreopsis grandiflora.** Sm. 1½ ft. A well-known and useful perennial. 1/6 doz., 7/6 100. (Posted 1/9, 8/6.)
- Cortaderia argentea** (Pampas Grass). Aut. 8 ft. Very conspicuous plant. 1/6.
- Crinum sp.** Sm. 4 ft. Native bulbs somewhat like Agapanthus, sending up a tall umbel of large lily-like flowers on tall stems; color variable between white and pink. 3/6 ea.
- Cynoglossum amabile.** Chinese Forget-me-not. 2 ft. Annual. Blue. A splendid plant for the front of a border. Seedlings almost always available. 1/- doz., 5/- 100. (Posted 1/3, 6/-.)
- Dahlias.** See special page elsewhere in this catalogue. Lists of varieties on application.
- Delphiniums.** Sp. and Sm. 5 ft.
- Starke's Magnum hybrids.** 7/6 doz. (Posted 8/3.)
- Blackmore & Langdon's Hybrids.** 5/- doz. (Posted 5/9.)
- Belladonna type.** Cliveden Beauty or Bellamosum. 3/- doz. (Posted 3/6.)
- Excelsior Hybrids.** 3/- doz. (Posted 3/6.)

- Echeveria.** A neat succulent edging plant. Grey foliage, orange flowers. Ex pots 1/- ea., ex flat tins 5/- doz.
- Felicia aethiopica.** Perennial bright blue with yellow centre; flowers all summer; splendid for edging. Seedlings or rooted cuttings at all seasons. 2/- doz., 10/- 100. (Posted 2/6, 12/6.)
- Foxglove.** Gloxinia-flowered, 3 to 4 ft. Seedlings in autumn. 2/- doz., 10/- 100. (Posted 2/6, 12/6.)
- Gaillardia.** Perennial Hybrids, Sp. and Sm. 1 ft. Seedlings autumn to spring. 2/- doz., 10/- 100. (Posted 2/6, 12/6.)
- Gazania.** Sp. and Sm. 1 ft. Very showy and hardy edging plants; decorative silvery foliage, free flowering.
- Pavonia.** Large orange, marked blue at base. 6d. ea., 3/6 doz., 20/- 100.
- Pavonia hirtella.** Rich velvety red shaded orange, with white markings on brown disc at centre. 1/6 ea., 10/6 doz.
- Pinnata.** Yellow flowers, taller stems, very free 6d. ea., 2/6 doz., 15/- 100.
- Uniflora.** Recumbent perennial with silver-grey foliage and deep yellow flowers. 2/6 doz. (3/-.)
- Geranium, ivy leaf.** Sp. and Sm. 1 ft. Trailing habit; scarlet (Huntsman), light pink or deep pink, mauve. Rooted cuttings 4/- doz., 25/- 100; larger plants ex pots 1/- ea., 9/- doz.
- Geranium zonale** (The Garden or Horse-shoe Geranium). Sp. and Sm. 2 ft. (See Page 95.)
- Scarlet bedding variety** (Paul Crampel). Rooted cuttings ex open ground. 4/- doz., 25/- 100.
- Named varieties** ex pots 1/- ea., 9/- doz. Colours range through pink, mauve, scarlet, cerise, red, magenta and white. State colours required.
- Gerbera.** See Barberton Daisy.
- Gilia coronopifolia.** Sm. 3 ft. Biennial. Red and pink larkspur-like flower spikes, seen in the flower markets at Christmas. Seedlings 5/- doz. (Posted 5/6.) Established plants in tins 1/-.



Hydrangeas.

Gypsophila paniculata. Sm. 2 ft. Large heads of dainty flowers; perennial. Seedlings in autumn and spring. 3/6 doz. (Posted 4/-).

Hedychium coronarium flavum. Sm. 5 ft. Canna-like plant with pale yellow, sweetly-scented flowers. 6d. ea., 5/6 doz.

Helenium autumnale. Sm. 6 ft. Tall showy plants with red and gold flowers having a bold brown disc. 2/- doz.

Hemerocallis (Day Lily). Sm. 4 ft. Deep yellow or orange lily-like flowers; ex open ground 1/- ea.

Heuchera (Coral Bells). Sm. 2 ft. Charming perennial of graceful habit with delicate pink flowers. 1/6 ea., 15/- doz.

Hippeastrum (Amaryllis hybrids). Large trumpet-shaped flowers on strong stems; wonderful pot plants, red and pink shades, spring-flowering. Dormant bulbs 1/- ea. Selected Hybrids. 3/6, 5/6, 7/6 and 10/6. We have some very rare colours.

Granadilla. In flat tins 50/- 100, single tins 1/- and 1/6.

Hollyhock. Chater's Double. Fine colours, very tall. Seedlings 2/- doz., 10/- 100 (2/6, 12/6). Yearling plants in winter 7/6 doz.

Hydrangea (Christmas Flower). Strong plants in single tins 1/- and 1/6 each. Flowering size 2/6 and 3/6 each in tins or in pots.

Iceland poppy. Win. and Sp. 1½ ft. Always treated as an annual. Seedlings in autumn of the leading strains. 1/- doz., 5/- 100. (Posted 1/3, 6/-)

Impatiens (Sultan's Balsam). Sm. Fine flowering plants for a sheltered semi-shaded position. Silvery pink (2 to 3 ft.), Brick red (1½ ft.), Magenta (1½ ft.), ex pots 1/- ea., 9/- doz.

Iresine. 1½ ft. Decorative foliage, splendid for edging beds or pathways. Herbstii, round red foliage, or Herbstii aurea-reticulata variegated, or Lindeni, deep red, narrower leaves. 1/6 doz., 7/6 100. (Posted 2/-, 9/-)

Iris, bulbous (i.e. Dutch and Spanish).—See Special Bulb List—published about January.

Iris, bearded (Germanica). Flowering season and height vary with the variety. Available autumn and winter. From 1/6 ea. (List of named varieties in Special Bulb List—published about January,

Iris Japanese (Kaempferi). Sm. 2 ft. A beautiful species, thrives in bog conditions adjacent to pool or stream. Most unnamed colours available autumn and winter. 2/6 ea., 25/- doz.

Iris ochroleuca (I. gigantea, I. orientalis). White and yellow; one of the tallest and most stately of all Irises. Will thrive in any good garden soil. 1/9 ea., 15/- doz.

Iris stylosa (Rhizomatous; beardless). A beautiful Algerian Iri of dwarf habit, grass-like foliage, lovely mauve flowers on slender stems up to 12 ins. Autumn flowering. 4d. ea., 1/6 doz., 7/6 100.

Iris susiana. Silver-grey flowers; the "Mourning Iris," 2/- ea., 18/- doz.

Kalanchoe globu ifera. Sp. 1 ft. A useful plant with decorative foliage and orange scarlet flowers. 1/6 ea., 9/- doz.

Kniphofia alooides (Red-Hot Poker). 4 to 6 ft. Is very decorative grouped in the lawn or shrubbery, or a border to a path or drive. 9d. ea., 5/6 doz.

Kniphofia uvaria hybrids. 3 ft. Dwarfier than the above, very showy. 9d. ea., 5/6 doz.



Kniphofia (Red-Hot Pokers).

Lavandula (Lavender). Sm. Beautiful aromatic plants, should be in every garden.

Vera (The True Lavender which is grown in England and France for oil of lavender). 2 ft. Ex pots 1/-, Seedlings 3/- doz., 15/- 100.

Spica. Whiter and smaller species than above, having broad leaves. Seedlings, 3/- doz., 15/- 100. Established plants ex pots 1/- ea.

Dentata. Taller variety, vigorous shrubby growth. 3 ft. 3/- doz., 15/- 100.

Lobelia. 6 in. Annual for edging. Crystal Palace (dark blue, dark foliage) or Emperor William (light blue, light green foliage). Seedlings in autumn and spring. 1/- doz., 5/- 100.

Marguerite daisies.—See Chrysanthemum frutescens.

Marigold African. 2½ ft. Very showy annuals for summer flowering, also suitable for summer flowering in mild climates. Varieties: Prince of Orange, Lemon Queen, Guinea Gold, Yellow Supreme, Mexican Dwarf Orange (1½ ft.). Seedlings spring to autumn. 1/- doz., 5/- 100. (Posted 1/3, 6/-)

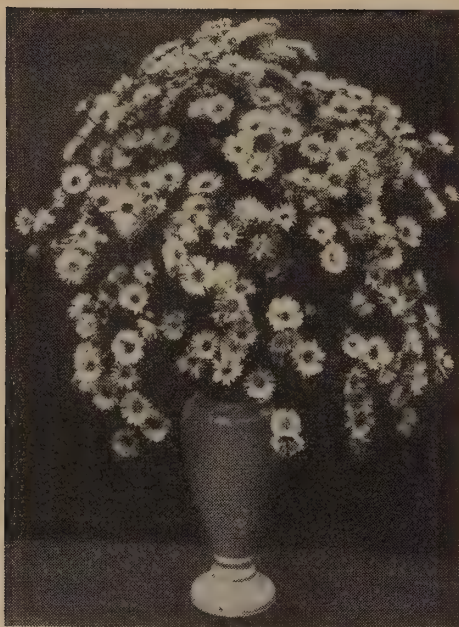
Matricaria capensis. Sm. 1½ ft. Small double white flowers in clusters, from winter to spring. 2/- doz.

Michaelmas Daisy. Aut. 3 ft. We offer twelve named varieties of these useful hardy plants. White, mauves, pinks, red and blue (state colours required). 9d. ea., 5/6 doz. Mixed plants unnamed 2/6 doz.

Mesembrianthemums (Shrubby type). In the winter rainfall areas of the Cape these are splendid for a rockery or dry bank. They literally cover themselves with flower in the spring. Colours available: White pale pink, mauve, deep pink, scarlet, strawberry, magenta, yellow and orange. 6d. ea., 3/6 doz. (Posted 9d., 4/6.)

Nemesia strumosa. 1 ft. Annual. Brilliant colours. Seedlings autumn and spring. 1/- doz., 5/- 100. (Posted 1/3, 6/-)

Nepeta Mussinii (Cat Mint). Sp. and Sm. 1 ft. Grey foliage, lavender flowers, excellent for rockeries and bed edging. 3/6 doz., 10/- 100.



Michaelmas Daisies.

Pansies. We specialize in these and our seed comes from the world's best growers. Seedlings in autumn and winter as follows:

Swiss Giants or Roggli's. 2/6 doz. (Posted 3/-.)

Masterpiece strain. 1/6 doz., 7/6 100. (Posted 1/9, 8/6.)

Trimardeau Giants. 1/- doz., 5/- 100. (Posted 1/3, 6/-.)

Separate colours, Emperor William (bright blue), Lord Beaconsfield (plum-blue and lilac), Golden Queen (pure yellow). 1/- doz., 5/- 100. (Posted 1/3, 6/-.)

Papyrus. 5 to 10 ft. Used for paper in Ancient Egypt; very decorative. 1/- per clump.

Pelargoniums (The Show Pelargoniums or Lady Washington geraniums). Sp. 3 ft. A magnificent class with an endless variety of colourings and markings. Named varieties ex pots 1/3 ea., 12/- doz. State colours required or ask for list. (See page 95).

Penstemon. Excelsior Hybrids. Sm. 2 ft. Many beautiful colours. Seedlings or rooted cuttings according to season. 2/6 doz. (Posted 3/6.)

Periwinkle. Sm. 1 ft. A trailing plant useful for covering ugly banks and under trees, blue flowers. Green leaved 2/6 doz. Variegated leaved 5/- doz.

Petunia. 1 to 1½ ft. Brilliant flowering plants, very suitable to South African conditions. Seedlings of all varieties from early spring to autumn. The bedding varieties are available at almost any season.

LARGE FLOWERED (EXHIBITION) VARIETIES.

3/6 doz., 17/6 100. (Posted 4/-, 18/6.)

Californian Giants.

Large Single Fringed.

Theodosia, largest rose, gold throat.

Violacea, intense violet blue.

BEDDING VARIETIES (SMALL FLOWERED).

1/- doz., 5/- 100. (Posted 1/3, 6/-.)

Dwarf Hybrids, Rose or Deep Violet.

Dwarf Hybrids mixed. Many colours besides the above.

Phormium tenax (N.Z. Flax). 4 ft. Long sword-like leaves, very decorative. 1/6 and 2/6 ea.; variegated variety 3/6 and 5/6 ea.

Phlox Drummondii. 1 to 1½ ft. Annual. Unsurpassed for a mass display of colour.

Starke's Rainbow mixture. (Seedlings in almost all seasons.) 1/- doz., 5/- 100. (Posted 1/3, 6/-.)

Separate colours. (Seedlings in spring and early summer.) Rose, scarlet, light pink. 1/- doz., 5/- 100. (Posted 1/3, 6/-.)

Phlox perennial. Sm. 2 ft. Large heads of flower in many striking colours. Named varieties 1/- ea., 9/- doz. Colours: White, pale pink, deep pink, mauve and crimson. Mixed unnamed 5/6 doz.

Physostegia virginica. Sm. 3 ft. A useful herbaceous perennial which throws up long flower spikes in summer. Rosy-lilac or white. 2/6 doz.

Romneya Coulteri (Californian Bush Poppy). Sm. 6 ft. Handsome plant with grey green foliage and large white flowers on tall stems. 3/6 to 7/6 ea.

Rudbeckia. Aut. 5 ft. Low growing herbaceous plants that send up in autumn their tall heads of double orange flowers. 2/6 doz.

Salvia. A most useful family of plants that thrive in our South African climate.

Splendens (The Scarlet Salvias). Dwarf (Bonfire). 1½ ft. or Tall (3 ft.) varieties. Seedlings or rooted cuttings according to season. 2/- doz. (Posted 2/6.)

Patens. 1½ ft. Indigo blue, soft grey foliage. Seedlings autumn or spring. 2/- doz. (Posted 2/6.)

Farinacea. 3 ft. Pale blue flowers on long stems harder to frost than others. Seedlings or root divisions according to season. 2/6 doz. (Posted 3/-.)

Leucantha. 2½ ft. Grey foliage, rosy purple flowers tipped white. 2/6 doz.

Azurea. 3 ft. Bright blue, light green foliage. 3/6 doz. (Posted 4/-.)

Sedum. Sp. 6 in. A hardy rockery plant with yellow-green foliage and yellow flowers. 1/6 doz., 7/6 100.

Scabiosa columbaria. Sp. 1½ ft. A beautiful species which does well at the Cape; mauve and pink. Seedlings or rooted cuttings according to season. 2/- doz., 10/- 100. (Posted 2/6, 12/6.)



Phlox, Perennial.

- Scabiosa**, Tall Double Annual (Pincushion). 2½ ft. Fine colours and splendid for cutting. Seedlings aut. or spring. 1/- doz., 5/- 100. (Posted 1/3, 6/-.)
- Shasta Daisy** (*Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*). Sm. 2 ft. Large white daisies on long stems. 2/- doz.
- Solidago** (Golden Rod). Sm. 3 ft. Handsome feathery yellow flowers. 2/6 doz.



Rudbeckias.

- Statice** (Papier Blom). Handsome everlastings, splendid for cutting.
- Macrophylla** (Perennial). Deep blue, not hardy to frost, ex pots 1/- ea., young seedlings (in autumn or spring) 5/- doz. (Posted 1/6, 6/6.)
- Latifolia**. (Perennial). Dainty mauve flowers, ex pots 1/- ea., young seedlings (in autumn or spring) 5/- doz. (Posted 1/6 and 6/-.)
- Sinuata**. Annual type (Seedlings aut. or sp.). White, rose, yellow, blue or mixed. 1/6 doz., 7/6 100. (Posted 2/-, 10/-.)
- Perezii** (Perennial). Long stems with large blue head. 1/- ea. (Posted 1/6). Seedlings 5/- doz. (Posted 6/-.)
- Strelitzia reginae** (Bird of Paradise Flower or Crane Flower). Sp. 4 ft. A well-known and much admired South African plant. 2/6 and 3/6 ea.
- Sutera grandiflora**. A soft shrubby plant of S.A., which freely produces beautiful phlox-like lavender flowers. 2½ ft. Ex pots 1/6.
- Stocks**. Favourites for winter and spring flowering. Best treated as annuals. Seedlings from late summer to late winter.
- Early Giant Imperial**. 2 ft. (Now considered superior to the Early Nice Strain). Colours comprising: Coppery-red, blood-red, purple, pink, golden-rose and mauve separately or mixed. 1/3 doz., 6/- 100. (Posted 1/6, 7/-.)
- Early Nice mixed**. 1½ ft. An old favourite strain, slightly earlier than above. 1/3 doz., 6/- 100. (Posted 1/6, 7/-.)

- Dwarf Ten Week mixed**. 1 ft. Early and compact, good for massing but not so suitable for cutting. 1/- doz., 5/- 100. (Posted 1/3, 6/-.)
- Thalictrum dipterocarpum**. Sm. 5 ft. Graceful herbaceous perennial with fern-like foliage and pretty deep lavender flowers. Ex pots 1/- ea.; young seedlings (in spring), 5/- doz. (Posted 5/6.)
- Valotta purpurea** (known as Scarborough Lily and Knysna Lily). 2 to 3 ft. Bright scarlet flowers in autumn. In pots 2/6 ea., ex pots 1/6 ea.
- Verbena**. 1 ft. Brilliant summer flowering plants for mass beddings or for a ribbon border.
- Starke's Mammoth strain** (Giant Flowered). Blue, rose, scarlet (separately or mixed). 2/6 doz., 12/6 100.
- Auricula-eyed mixed**. 2/6 doz., 12/6 100.
- Erinoides** (Moss Verbena). Ex pots 1/- ea. Young seedlings in autumn and spring. 3/6 doz. (Posted 4/-.)
- Venosa**. Herbaceous with tuberous roots. Ex pots 1/- ea. Seedling 2/6 doz. (Posted 3/-.)
- Vinca**. See Periwinkle.
- Viola** (Tufted or Summer Pansy). For Spring and summer bedding. Their countless flowers are produced over a long period. Blue and yellow. 1/- doz., 5/- 100. (Posted 1/3, 6/-.)
- Violets**, Double Mauve or Double White. 9d. ea., 5/6 doz. Single Blue 1/6 doz., 7/6 100.
- Wallflower**. We are now growing seedling plants of the new early strain which, we believe, can be flowered within a few months like Stocks. Seedlings autumn to early spring. 1/- doz., 5/- 100. (Posted 1/3, 6/-.)
- Water Lilies**. See special list of Pond and Waterside Plants in this catalogue.
- Zinnias**. We have the world's best strains. For descriptions of the different types see our Seed Catalogue. Double Dahlia Flowered or Double California Giants. The best colours separately or mixed. 1/- doz., 5/- 100. (Posted 1/3, 6/-.)

PLANTS FOR GROWING IN SHADE AND UNDER TREES.

Aucuba, Auricula, Azaleas, Cineraria, Fuchsias, Hydrangeas, Hypericum, Lauristine, Magnolia Fuscata, Olea fragrans, Periwinkle, Pittosporum, Polyanthus and Primrose, Rhododendrons, Valerian, red and white.

PLANTS THAT ARE RESISTANT TO STRONG WINDS.

Casuarina, Chamaerops, Palm, Cupressus arizonica, Duranta, Metrosideros, Oleander, Phoenix Palm, Pittosporum crassifolium, Pritchardia Palm, Taxus.

PLANTS SUITABLE FOR SEASIDE.

Acokanthera, Aloes, Artemesia stelleriana, Brooms, Carnations, Chamaerops humilis Palm, Coleonema Alba, Coprosma, Corynocarpus laevigata, Cupressus macrocarpa, Eleagnus, Escallonia macrantha, Euonymus, Euryops, Geraniums, Juniper communis, Laurus nobilis, Metrosideros, Oleander, Pelargoniums, Phoenix canariensis Palm, Pinus insignis, Pittosporum crassifolium, Poplars, Portulacaria affra, Rosemary, Sambucus, Statice, Tamarisk, Veronica sardonix.



AMERICAN TREE CARNATIONS

Plants of these great favourites are well rooted and established and sent out ex pots. We expect to have the following varieties available in autumn and spring.

Prices : As set out against each variety in list below. All varieties are 3d. less when included in a dozen. Assorted dozens, our selection are offered for 18/- per dozen plus packing and postage.

Postage and Packing : 1/6 doz., 1/- $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. 9d. $\frac{1}{4}$ doz., or less within the Union.

Allwood's Q.Q. (1930). Deep flesh pink, very rich colour. 2/-.
Aurora (1933). Cream ground, suffused light pink and apricot, good growth. 2/-.

Amy (1935). Large pale salmon or deep blush pink. 2/-.

Blanche Eileen (1929). A free flowering white with healthy habit of growth. 2/-.

Bonanza (1935). Bronzed yellow edged and flaked scarlet. 2/-.

Cattleya Mauve. A unique and delightful shade of mauve, delicious fragrance. 2/-.

Charming (1934). Cardinal pink, very rich perfume, flowers keep for a long time when cut. 2/-.

Chief Kokomo (1934). Apricot yellow edged pink. One of the best yellow fancies. 2/-.

Dairy Maid (1932). White ground, heavily flaked pink, very free flowering. 2/-.

Doris Allwood (1936). Soft salmon rose, heavily shaded french grey and barred heliotrope; very large flower, very strong habit of growth. 3/-.

Ditchling (1934). Cherry cerise, rich luminous shade, free from magenta, very free and healthy. 2/6.

Freda (1937). Light pink, (seedling of Laddie). Superior to Laddie in every respect. 3/-.

Fairy Queen (1926). Light salmon pink, large free flowering, strong grower. 2/-.

Fancy Spectrum (1931). Salmon flaked red, a sport of Spectrum. 2/-.

Gem (1932). Sport of Laddie, salmon pink, heavily striped with red. 2/6.

Giant Laddie (1932). Light salmon pink, exceptionally large, long and strong stems. Calyx perfect. 3/-.

Golden glow. Yellow with occasional pink stripes very strong grower. 2/-.

Improved Regina. Light salmon pink, very free. 2/-.

Joan Marie (1935). White, sport of Sophelia, very strong growth. 2/-.

Legion (1935). Cherry cerise, exceptionally bright in Winter, free and healthy growth. 2/-.

Lenora (1935). White with pink stripes, very free flowering. 2/-.

Lady Simmons (1932). White ground, heavily marked with purple, free flowering. 2/6.

Mary E. Sims (1932). White flaked scarlet, large perfectly formed flower with high centre. 2/-.

Maine Sunshine (1920). Flowers large and of good form, pale yellow 2/-.

Mina Brenner (1935). Flesh pink, very neat form, excellent stem and calyx. 2/-.

Princess Royal. Flowers large, deep purple, with mauve, a unique colour. 2/-.

Purity (1935). Very large white, sweetly scented. 2/6.

Phyllida (1934). Ivory white, suffused pink. 2/6.

Pink Spectrum (1934). A sport from Salmon Spectrum, much stronger in growth and more rigid stem, larger flowers and a great improvement in every respect. 2/-.

Pelargonium (1935). White ground, overlaid on each petal crimson maroon. A unique colouring growth, stem and calyx good. 2/6.

Robert Allwood (1933). Bright scarlet of great size, very strong growth, perfect calyx. 2/-.

Red Laddie (1925). A red sport of Laddie, in every respect like its parent, except in colour. 2/6.

Rose Fairy (1937). Rose Pink, sport of Fairy Queen, in every respect like its parent except in colour. 2/6.

Romeo (1934). Bright Crimson, medium size, strongly scented, free flowering. 2/-.

Regal (1932). Heliotrope, flaked cerise, flowers large and well shaped. 2/-.

Satellite (1933). Bright red flowers, strong growing variety. 2/-.

Sir P. Sassoon (1925). Crimson with old clove scent, large fringed flower. 2/-.

Spectrum Supreme (1931). Bright scarlet, deeper than Spectrum, and an improvement on that variety. 2/-.

Salmon Laddie (1936). Deep salmon, (sport of Laddie). 3/6.

Sylvia (1934). Beautiful clear soft pink, a commercial variety of great merit. 2/6.

Topsy (1921). Flowers large of deep crimson colour, calyx perfect. 2/-.

Thora (1934). Flowers very large, well shaped with high centre; Colour—bright orange with a few broad stripes and splashes of red. Strong growth. 2/6.

Vivian (1934). Large sized flower of deep pink, very free flowering. 2/-.

White Pearl (1921). Large pure white, strongly scented. 2/-.

Wivelsfield Claret Improved. Delightful claret shade, large and good shape, free flowering. 2/-.



CHRYSANTHEMUMS

Plants are available in Spring.

JAPANESE, EXHIBITION, DECORATIVE, ETC.

Price : 1/- each, 9/- per doz. Assorted dozens supplied at the dozen rate.

Postage and Packing extra : 1/6 per doz., 1/- per ½ doz. ¼ doz. or less 9d. within the Union.

- A. F. Toefield** : Large Chestnut-red.
- Andana** : Beautiful light bronze.
- Autumn Tints** : Salmon-buff.
- Avon** : Light bronze incurved.
- B. Carpenter** : Pink incurved.
- Bresil** : Chestnut-red, gold reverse.
- Belle Chinosis** : Deep yellow.
- Captain Fox** : Bright red, gold reverse.
- Corrie White** : White, petals reflexed drooping.
- Canada** : Light silvery-pink.
- Deviannia** : Light bronze incurved.
- Devon** : Clear amber, whorling and incurving.
- Dr. Inglis** : Purple amaranth, silver reverse.
- Edith Cavell** : Orange-bronze.
- Good Gracious** : Shell-pink incurved.
- Gigantic** : Mauvy-pink.
- Golden Champion** : Golden-yellow.
- Golden Favourite** : Deep yellow.
- Helena Williams** : Pale yellow.
- Healesville Quills** : Mauvy-pink quilled petals.
- Irene** : Small flowering russet-red, decorative.
- Julian Hilpert** : Cream, quilled.
- J. C. Taylor** : Deep yellow.
- Louisa Pockett** : White.

- Lord Cromer** : Yellow-bronze, late.
- Lilian J. Renshaw** : Salmon, buff reverse.
- Mrs. F. W. Pockett** : Yellow, reflexed.
- Mrs. E. Alston** : Pure yellow sport from "Autumn Tints."
- Majestic** : Golden-amber.
- Mdm. R. Oberthur** : White.
- Mrs. Chas. Davis** : Bright yellow.
- Mrs. H. Habgood** : Salmon shaded apricot.
- Mrs. Russel Clarke** : Golden amber incurved.
- Miss Ware** : Pale yellow incurved, decorative.
- Miss Mary Mason** : Pale bronze.
- Miss W. Pockett** : White.
- Miss Vera Railton** : Golden-bronze.
- Mrs. Carl Abrahams** : Mauve.
- Mrs. E. Sweet** : Maroon.
- Peace** : Pale yellow.
- Pockett's Late Bronze** : Bronze.
- Rise of Day** : Amber incurved.
- Rose Queen** : Rosy-mauve.
- Salonica** : Light bronze.
- Sir Wm. McPherson** : Large, yellow suffused bronze.
- Sam Crooks** : Mauve, silver reverse incurved.
- The Melba** : Pale yellow.
- Thos. Figg** : Bronze.
- Thos. W. Pockett** : Mauve-pink.
- Undaunted** : Mauve.
- Vermont** : Large, pink, narrow petals.
- Wm. Renshaw** : Salmon-buff, large.

SINGLES.

Price : 9d. each, 7/6 per doz. Assorted dozens supplied at the dozen rate.

Postage and Packing extra : 1/6 per doz., 1/- per ½ doz. ¼ doz. or less, 9d. within the Union.

- Buller's Pompon** : White pompon.
- Ethel Ashtown** : Early yellow.
- Fernwood Beauty** : Mauvy-pink.
- Hiawatha** : Mauve, thin wiry petals.
- Mrs. C. Shaw** : Pink.
- Mrs. H. Stent** : Deep pink.

ZONALE GERANIUMS

Price : 1/- each, 9/- per doz. ex pots.

- Col. Barre** : Semi-double rosy-magenta.
- Countess of Jersey** : Single, clear coral-salmon.
- Dr. Despre** : Double, deep magenta.
- Grandeur** : Single, deep pink, white centre.
- Hauptman Kote** : Single, red.

- Mdm. de la Rouge** : Single, deep salmon-pink.
- Mdm. Emile Davids** : Double, magenta.
- Martha Baumte** : Single, white.
- Meteor** : Single, deep red.
- Pink Delight** : Single, pink.
- Red Coat** : Single, red.
- Poilers Rouge** : Single, red.
- The Mackintosh of Mackintosh** : Single cherry-red.

PELARGONIUMS

Price : 1/3 each, 12/- per dozen.

- Crimson Glory** : Large trusses of deep crimson, petals blotched deep maroon, very free flowering.

- Devonia** : Light red, petals blotched dark maroon.
- Maid of Devon** : Soft salmon-pink, top petals bright cherry-red, with medium brown blotches.
- Mrs. Langtry** : Rosy-purple with plum blotches, very fine.



POND AND WATERSIDE PLANTS

and others suitable for Damp or Low-Lying Positions.

PLANTS FOR DAMP POSITIONS

The following thrive in moist, low-lying or poorly drained soil, but will not stand any prolonged submer-sion.

Alpinia nutans. A Canna-like plant with large drooping trusses of pink and cream flowers. Roots (in winter) 1/- ea., 9/- doz.

Cannas. These do splendidly under damp condi-tions. 1/- ea., 7/6 doz.

Chelone Barbata. Tall herbaceous perennial, likes a sunny situation, not too damp. 6d. ea., 3/6 doz.

Clethra arborea. A shrub with white flowers some-what like a Lily of the Valley, handsome foliage; suited to medium damp position. 3/6 ea.

Hedychium coronarium flavum. A tall Canna-like plant with pale yellow, sweetly-scented flowers. Roots (in winter), 6d. ea., 5/6 doz.

Hemerocallis (Day Lily). Needs sunlight to encour-age free flowering. 1/- ea.

Phormium tenax (N.Z. Flax). In moist situation and full sun this makes a very handsome specimen. 5 to 7 ft. 1/6 and 2/6 ea. Variegated variety 2/6 and 3/6 ea.

Senecio. Dark green foliage shrub with strong stems and showy heads of yellow flowers; ideal for damp ground. 5 ft., 2/6 ea.

Solidago (Golden Rod). Showy herbaceous peren-nial for medium damp places; bold plumes of yellow flowers; 4 ft. Roots in winter, 2/6 doz.

Bamboos. Very ornamental for moist positions where there is plenty of space. We have the **Japanese** and the **Giant Variegated** varieties. 1/- to 2/6 per clump.

Kniphofia (Red Hot Pokers). These beautiful native plants make a wonderful show in a bog garden. **Uva-ria Hybrids**, 3 ft., or **Alooides**, 4 to 6 ft., 9d. ea., 5/6 doz. (available in winter).

WATERSIDE PLANTS

These thrive very close to water, where they are not continuously submerged or at most where the water is very shallow.

Arum Lily (*Z. aethiopica*). Available winter. 9d. ea., 3/- doz.

Colocasia affinis (Elephant's Ear). Reddish purple stems, large dark green heart-shaped leaves. 1/- each, 9/- dozen.

Colocasia antiquorum. Pale green stems and large light green leaves. 1/- each, 9/- doz.

Cyperus alternifolius (Umbrella Grass). Tall thin stems, decorative, 1/- ea.

Iris Kaempferi (the Clematis-flowered or Japanese Iris). Loves boggy soil alongside ponds or streams, together with a sunny aspect. 2/6 ea., 25/- doz.

Papyrus (*Cyperus*). Ancient paper plant, 5 ft. bearing ornamental tufts. 1/- per clump, 9/- doz.

Typha latifolia, (so-called "Bullrush"). Broad foliage, stout stems, 6 ft. or more, dense flower heads, rusty brown, 6d. ea., 5/- doz.

POND AND AQUARIUM PLANTS.

Aponogeton distachyum (Cape Pond Weed or Water Eintje). Bulbous; likes 6 to 18 inches of water; nar-row leaves flat on surface, fragrant white flowers. 9d. ea., 6/- doz.

Salvinia. A flowerless aquatic plant with fren-like foliage floating on the water. 3d. and 6d. each.

Nymphaea (Water Lilies). These handsome water plants can be supplied in **Blue, Pink, Yellow, Red or White**. Strong plants. 5/- and 7/6 ea.

POND AND AQUARIUM PLANTS (Continued)

Ceratophyllum demersum (Hornwort). A submerged plant, never rising to the surface, fragile branching stems, dense whorls of bristle-like foliage, small green flowers in the axils of the leaves. An attractive subject for the aquarium. 1/- each.

Elodea crispata. A very distinct variety; ascending stems densely clothed with narrow reflexed leaves. A good oxygenator. 1/- each.

Elodea densa. Stout ascending stems with whorls of dark green foliage. Good oxygenator. 1/- each.

Jussiaea repens. A rampant grower for shallow water; masses of bright green foliage floating on the water freely studded with golden-yellow flowers. 1/- each.

Limnathemum indicum (Water Snowflake). A charming little plant, light green heart-shaped foliage, with clusters of snow-white fringed flowers at the junction of its leaves; suitable for shallow pools or pans. 1/- each.

Potamogeton. An under water perennial; attractive foliage, freely produced; excellent oxygenators and invaluable for the aquarium. 1/- each.

Utricularia reflexa. An interesting carnivorous plant for the aquarium, tiny yellow flowers, slender stems with hair-like leaves. 1/- each.

Vallisneria spiralis (Tape Grass). One of the best aquatics in cultivation for producing oxygen; pale green, almost transparent foliage rising vertically to the surface of the water. The female flowers are carried on thin spiral stems, floating on the surface of the water; the male flowers on short stems at the base. When ripe, the male flowers detach themselves, rise to the surface and remain till female flowers are fertilised. The latter then descend to ripen their seed. 1/- each.



Above: *Adiantum grandiceps*.

Below: *Adiantum gracillimum*.

FERNS

Prices: 4 in. pots 2/6
5 in. to 6 in. pots .. 3/6 to 5/6
7 in. pots 5/6 to 7/6
Ex 4 in. pots 1/6 and 2/-

ADIANTUMS.

Cuneatum. Maidenhair Fern. Very fine delicate fronds, large heads.

Grandiceps. Medium size fronds with tassel ends.

Gracillimum. Baby Fern.

Cappilus veneris. True Maidenhair.

Concinnum. Tall fronds, light bronze tints on young growth.

Cuneatum elegans. Fine angular fronds.

Mundulum. Coarse close fronds.

Gowellii. Very fine fronds, compact growth.

Pacottii. Fronds overlaid and coarse.

ASPLENIUMS.

Bulbiferum. "Mother" Fern; tall grower, suitable for large tubs on stoep.

Nidis avis. "Bird's Nest" Fern, broad leaves bright glossy green, growing round the centre crown forming an opening resembling a bird's nest—hence the name.

DAVALLIAS.

Mooreana. Large "Hare's Foot" Fern. Creeping rhizomes or stems, ideal for hanging baskets.

Tyermanii. Similar to above but points of the rhizomes have silvery toes. The rhizomes or creeping stems of these ferns are covered with light brown down. Resembles very much the foot of a hare—hence the name.

NEPHROLEPIS.

Davalloides. The Nephrolepis are commonly referred to as "Ostrich Feather" Ferns, resembling the beautiful wing plume of that bird. Bold tall fronds, very handsome.

Todeaoides. Narrow fronds, closely divided.

Lycopodioides. Upright narrow fronds.

Marshallii. Dense, heavy fronds.

Whitmanni. Fine heavy short fronds.

Tuberosa. Dark green narrow fronds, tuberous rooted and tall grower.

Rooseveltii. Tall growing graceful feathery fronds. 7/6 to 10/6 each.

Hillsii. New, very tall grower, beautifully crinkled and feathered fronds. 7/6 to 10/6 ea.

HANGING BASKET PLANTS.

Asparagus Sprengeri, 5/6 and 7/6 ea.

Achimenes, purple flowers. 5/6 and 7/6 ea.

Begonia, fibrous rooted, evergreen, pale green foliage and rose pink flowers. 7/6 and 10/6 ea.

Campanula fragilis, light blue flowers, pretty foliage. 5/6 and 7/6 ea.

Davallia (Hare's Foot Fern). 7/6 and 10/6 ea.

Nephrolepis (Ostrich Feather Ferns). 7/6 and 10/6 ea.

Plectranthus coleoides variegata. Trailing plant with soft coleus green and white foliage, fast growing. 5/6 and 7/6 ea.

CONSERVATORY PLANTS

Also suitable for a Glassed-in Stoep

Note.—Except where otherwise stated, these pot plants are supplied in the pots in which they are growing, and are well established. Smaller plants for potting on can be supplied ex pots at a cheaper rate. See Special Offer at the end of this section.

Abbreviations.—The abbreviations Sp. (Spring), Sm. (Summer), Aut. (Autumn), Win. (Winter) following immediately after the name refer to the season of flowering. The approximate height is also given.

You are invited to call any time and see our large glass houses, containing an endless variety of plants.



Hippeastrum (Amaryllis).

Abutilon Sawitzii. A variety of this well-known shrub which develops fine green and white foliage effects under glass. 3/6 ea.

Acalypha marginata. Bold bronze foliage, developed under glass. 3/6 to 7/6 ea.

Achimenes hybrids. Summer flowering plants with a tuberous root stock, purple and pink, 2/6 and 3/6 ea. In hanging baskets 5/6 and 7/6 ea.

Acorus. Sword-like green leaves, edged white. 3/6 ea. **Amaryllis.** See *Hippeastrum*.

Ardisa. Attractive foliage and beautiful berries in winter. **Crenulata** (red berries) and **Alba** (white berries). 5/6 and 7/6 ea.

Asparagus "fern." Favourite green foliage plants. **plumosus nanus**, soft flat deep green fronds. 1/6, 2/6 to 5/6 ea.

Sprengeri, long trailing light green fronds, coarser than above. 1/6, 2/6 and 3/6 ea. In hanging baskets. 5/6 and 7/6 ea.

Begonia, tuberous-rooted. Single double or crested varieties in orange, salmon, red, scarlet, rose pink, yellow and white. 2/6 to 5/6 ea. **Hanging Basket Varieties**, 2/6 and 3/6 ea; **complete in baskets**, 7/6 ea. **Dry bulbs** in winter of either type, 1/6 ea., 15/- doz.

Begonia sempervirens (Fibrous-rooted). Pinks and reds, green or bronze foliage; flower winter and spring. 1/6, 2/6 and up to 5/6 ea. In hanging baskets, 7/6 and 10/6 ea.

Begonia lucerna (Tree) (Stoep Begonias). Will attain 5 ft. or more; ornamental leaves and pendulous flowers in pink and red, 2/6, 3/6 and 5/6 ea.

Begonia rex. Foliage plants of great beauty in many shades of colouring. 2/6 and 3/6 ea.

Begonia Sutherlandia. 1-2 ft. Natal orange flowers, light green foliage and branching habit. Scarce. 3/6 ea.

Bromelia Species. Sp. 2 ft. A striking foliage plant allied to the Pineapple; scarlet and green foliage, blue flowers low down in the crown. 3/6 to 7/6 ea.

Campanula fragilis. Sm. A trailing plant with blue flowers. In pots 2/6 ea.; in baskets 5/6 and 7/6 ea.

Celsia Arcturus. Aut. 1½ ft. Pale green foliage and tall spikes of yellow or orange flowers. 1/6 and 2/6 ea.

Cissus discolor. A trailing plant with soft velvety foliage, fine for the conservatory. 3/6 ea.

Clerodendron Balfourii. Stoep or greenhouse climber, ornamental foliaged with clusters of red and white flowers. 2/6 ea.

Clivia. Sm. 1 ft. Beautiful bulbous plants with bold umbels of salmon orange flowers; do well in tubs and in partial shade. 3/6 ea.

Coleus. Surpassingly beautiful foliage plants with an endless variety of leaf patterns. **Ex pots** in early summer 6d. and 1/- ea.; **in pots** 1/6 to 2/6 ea.

Coleus Verschaffeltii. A recumbent variety with small beautifully tri-coloured foliage. 1/6 to 2/6 ea.

Crotons. 3 ft. Handsome shiny variegated leaves in many colourings. 3/6 to 7/6 ea.

Cuphea. Evergreen plant with small tubular flowers, red and yellow. **platycentra** 1 ft. or **eximea** 2 ft. 1/6 and 2/6 ea.; **ex pots** 1/-.

Cyclamen. Beautiful for winter and spring flowering, decorative foliage; colours: salmon, carmine, red, white and rose, with many variations. **Dry bulbs** in summer, 1/6 ea., 15/- doz. **Growing plants in pots**, 2/6, 3/6 and 7/6 ea., according to size and season.

Eucharis amazonica (Eucharist Lily). Exceedingly fine bulbous plants from Tropical America, large white flowers. 5/- ea.



Begonia Rex.

- Euphorbia jacquiniæflora.** Win. 3 ft. A good ornamental pot plant with long flower sprays, scarlet with orange reverse. 2/6 and 3/6 ea.
- Ficus elastica variegata.** Striking foliage with green and cream markings. 3/6, 5/6 and 7/6 ea.
- Fittonia.** Ornamental plant with deep green foliage reticulated with pink veins. 1/6 to 2/6 ea.
- Fuchsias.** Sp. and Sm. 5 ft. Old favourites available in double purple, double white, single red, single white. 1/6 to 3/6 ea., ex pots 1/- ea.
- Fuchsia corallina.** Bronze leaved variety with scarlet tubular flowers. 1/6 to 2/6 ea.
- Gesnera hybrids.** Summer flowering tuberous plants with beautifully marked trumpet blooms in scarlet and orange shades. 3/6 ea.
- Gloriosa superba** (Gloriosa Lily). Sm. 3 ft. A climbing Lily from Rhodesia, maroon edged gold, very fine. 5/6 and 7/6 ea.
- Gloxinia.** Summer flowering tuberous plants closely related to Gesnera, but having larger trumpet flowers in crimson, mauve, purple, scarlet and white, 2/6, 3/6 and 5/6 ea. Bulbs in winter, 1/6 ea., 15/- doz.
- Hippeastrum.** Selected Hybrids. Bold trumpet flowers in spring and summer, red and pink shades. 5/6, 7/6 and 10/6 ea.
- Hippeastrum.** Mixed Hybrids. In pots 2/6 and 3/6 ea.
- Hydrangea.** These make beautiful flowering pot plants in a cool conservatory.—See under "General Garden Plants."
- Isoloma.** Soft dark green velvety leaves with scarlet tubular flowers in clusters; very showy. 2/6 ea., ex pots 1/-.
- Impatiens** (Sultan's Balsam). We grow the brick-red variety in pots under glass, very showy. 1/6 and 2/6 ea., ex pots 6d. and 1/- ea.



Polyanthus.

- Liriope graminifolia alba.** Grasslike foliage and white flowers resembling Lily of the Valley. 2/6 to 3/6 ea.
- Maranta zebrina.** 3 ft. Fine upright foliage plant in shades of green. 2/6, 3/6 to 7/6 ea.
- Maranta species.** Bold silver grey foliage with green markings; recumbent. 2/6, 3/6 to 7/6 ea.



A Maidenhair Fern.

- Palms.** The Kentias and some other varieties are splendid for the conservatory.—See separate list.
- Pandanus Veitchii.** 3 ft. Tall swordlike leaves, green and white, very handsome. 3/6 to 7/6 ea.
- Panicum variegatum.** A beautiful ornamental grass of recumbent habit, ideal for the front row of the greenhouse stage. Leaves green with white stripes tinted pink. 1/6 to 2/6 ea., ex pots 6d. and 1/- ea.
- Phyllocactus.** 2 ft. Flat succulent leaves on the edge of which appear the very large flowers. **Ackermanii major** (scarlet), **Cooperi** (yellowish white), **Purpusi** (purplish carmine). 2/6 to 5/6 ea.
- Plectranthus coleoides variegata.** A very ornamental foliaged plant, green and white; related to Coleus. 1/6 and 2/6 ea., ex pots 6d. and 1/- ea. In hanging baskets, 5/6 and 7/6 ea.
- Polyanthus.** Primrose-like flowers in clusters in winter and spring; pinks, mauves, reds and white. 1/6 and 2/6 ea., ex pots 1/- ea.
- Primula obconica coerulea.** Large flowered, various shades of blue and mauve. 2/6 ea.
- Saintpaulia ionantha.** A small alpine from the Usumbara Mountains. Abundant blue flowers with yellow anthers. 2/6 and 3/6 ea.
- Streptocarpus.** 1½ ft. Trumpet-shaped flowers on long stems in winter and spring. Pinks, mauves and reds. 3/6 to 5/6 ea.
- Tradescantia variegata** (Spiderwort). Trailing fleshy-leaved ornamental plant; silver and green foliage. 1/6 and 2/6 ea.

SPECIAL OFFER OF POT PLANTS. EX POTS.

1 dozen POT PLANTS, including Ferns, Begnoias, etc., for 18/-, including packing and postage (out of pots) if cash is sent with the order (within the Union only). Price 20/- to S.W.A. or Rhodesia. Selection of varieties must be left to us.

*Kentia forsteriana.*

PALMS

Kentia forsteriana (Lord Howe Island). Long graceful leaves, very decorative, mostly used for indoor decoration but will grow in the open ground when well developed. Strong winds spoil the leaves, but sheltered from this condition they do well. When inside the rooms should be light and airy. Dark stuffy rooms are fatal to healthy growth. 10 ft. 3/6, 5/6, 10/6 and 20/- to 63/- ea.

Kentia belmoreana. Another graceful Palm from Lord Howe Island, more compact than the above and with slightly smaller leaves. Also useful for indoor decoration and will only succeed out in the open when fully developed, and then needs shelter from strong winds. 10 to 20 ft. 5/6, 7/6, 10/6, 15/- and 21/- to 63/- ea.

Chamaerops humilis. Fan-shaped leaves on stiff stems, slow compact growth, stands heat, wind and cold well, suitable for open ground or tubs. Grey-green colour. 10 ft. 3/6, 5/6, 7/6 and 10/6 ea.

Dracaena indivisa. A Palm-like plant from New Zealand, long narrow leaves which eventually are carried on a tall stem, fairly hardy and suitable for open ground and tubs. 10 ft. 2/6, 3/6 and 5/6 ea.

Phoenix canariensis. The hardiest of outdoor Palms, compact strong growth, eventually developing a straight clean stem and with spreading head of long graceful leaves. Hardy to strong winds, heat and cold. 30 ft. 3/6, 5/6, 10/6 and 21/- ea.

Phoenix reclinata. Similar to above, but with long pendulous or reclining leaves from the ground upwards, very hardy but of smaller growth. 12 ft. 3/6, 5/6, 7/6 and 10/6 ea.

*Phoenix reclinata.*

Phoenix Roebelinii. A slender graceful Palm from Siam. Very decorative dainty foliage, for indoor or very sheltered positions. 2 to 3 ft. 40/- to 60/- each.

Pritchardia filifera or Washingtonia filifera (Cotton Palm). A very stately Palm with large fan-shaped leaves, with abundance of thread or cotton-like filaments. Fast grower on tall stem, a good companion with *Phoenix canariensis* in large grounds. 20 ft. 2/6, 3/6, 5/6, 7/6, 10/6 and 21/- ea.

Pandanus Veitchii. A very ornamental plant of Pine-apple-like growth, long sword-like leaves variegated green with white stripes. A beautiful pot plant. 2 ft. 2/6, 3/6 and 5/6 ea.

*Pritchardia filifera.*



Mrs. G. A. van Rossem.



Lady Hillingdon.

R O S E S

GROWN BY STARKE-AYRES AT "BELLE CONSTANTIA"

"Belle Constantia," our nursery farm in the famous Constantia area about ten miles from Cape Town, is rapidly gaining a name for the fine quality rose trees we are producing there. This summer we have had a constant stream of letters of appreciation from satisfied customers throughout the Union.

Climate, soil conditions, robust root-stocks and selected budding stocks, combined with skilful management, have enabled us to produce on a large scale these desirable rose trees. But somehow we can never quite keep pace with the demand; many customers have already placed orders for this coming season so as to get the pick of the varieties.

The range of choice is large; we grow over three hundred varieties. Regular importations from the best overseas raisers also enable us to offer up-to-the-minute novelties. If you are a rose enthusiast you will enjoy browsing through our descriptive lists; if you are not, let our "Special Rose List" introduce you to this fascinating hobby.

Our usual season for sending out the rose trees is from about June to August. The trees are then quite dormant and, in the winter-rainfall areas especially this is undoubtedly the best time to plant them. We also send rose trees all over the Union at this time of the year but some gardeners, in the summer-rainfall areas where winter conditions are very severe, prefer to plant in January when the rains come. We have been

supplying this demand because, here at the Cape owing to our hot dry midsummer the rose trees go into a semi-dormant condition for a few weeks and can thus be lifted and replanted with safety. Unfortunately, the choice of varieties available in January is somewhat restricted unless the order has been booked in the winter months with instructions to reserve. For ordinary conditions, however, we recommend winter planting.

PRICES.

Newest Introductions are from 5/- to 7/6 each.

Dwarf or Bush Roses from 2/- to 5/6 each.

Varieties priced at 2/- are 10/- for six, 18/- per doz., 70/- per 50, 130/- per 100.

Varieties priced higher than 2/- are reduced 6d. each when included in a dozen or larger quantity.

Climbing Roses. Same as for Dwarfs.

Hybrid Polyanthas 2/6 each.

Polyantha Pompons (Bedding Types). 2/- each, 10/- for six, 18/- per doz., 70/- per 50, 130/- per 100.

Ramblers. Most varieties are 1/3 each. We have a very large range.

Standards. Budded on 3 ft. stock. The best varieties only. 5/- each.

PACKING AND POSTAGE ON ROSES.

1/6 per doz., 1/- per ½ doz., 9d. per ¼ doz. or less. This includes packing and postage within the Union of South Africa only. Other places extra according to postage rates.

CLIMBING PLANTS

Abbreviations.—The abbreviations used in this section are the same as for Shrubs, except that the height is given just before the price instead of near the beginning of each paragraph. The heights are given as only a rough guide, as they are varied greatly by climate, soil and treatment. The prices quoted are for well-established plants in tins, which may be transplanted out without risk. Early in the season (June to September), before the new young plants are transferred to tins, we offer many of them at a lower price if the selection is left to us. Special offers of these will be found from time to time in our little paper "Kudu News."

- Ampelopsis Veitchii** (Virginian Creeper) (D). Clings to walls; leaves turn coppery red in autumn; very fine. **A. Veitchii robusta** is a larger leaved and stronger growing form. Either species 1/6, 2/6 and 3/6 ea. T-F.
- Ampelopsis quinquefolia** (D). Bold foliage and rapid growth but does not cling flat on walls as do the above. 1/6, 2/6 and 3/6 ea. T-F.
- Beaumontia grandiflora** (E). A beautiful twiner for greenhouse or well sheltered situation in frost-free areas; large white trumpet-shaped flowers in clusters at the end of the shoots. 2/6 and 3/6 ea. W.
- Bignonia australis** (E). Vigorous, fine dense glossy foliage; in spring there are clusters of small creamy flowers with brown veinings in throat. 2/6 and 3/6 ea. T-W.
- Bignonia capreolata** (E). Deep green foliage; dull orange red trumpet flowers in summer, strongly perfumed. One of the hardiest of the genus, withstands moderate frosts in a warm situation. 2/6 and 3/6 ea. T-W.
- Bignonia Cherere** (E). Perhaps the most beautiful of the evergreen Bignonias; long vermilion and orange trumpet flowers, handsome foliage, fast grower. 10/6 ea. T-W.
- Bignonia gracilis** (Tweediana) (E). Short wide trumpet flowers, clear carnary yellow, light green foliage, will cling to rough-cast walls. 2/6 and 3/6 ea. T-W.
- Bignonia grandiflora** (D). Light green foliage and huge trusses of large orange trumpet flowers. **B. grandiflora rubra** has slightly darker flowers. Nearly hardy, withstands moderate frosts in a warm situation. Either form 3/6 and 5/6 ea. T-W.
- Bignonia jasminoides** (E). Glossy foliage, free flowering in clusters, white with scarlet throat. 2/6 and 3/6 ea. T-W.
- Bignonia ricasoliana** (Zimbabwe Creeper) or **Podranea Brycei** (E). Fast grower, distinct foliage and rose pink trumpet flowers. 2/6 and 3/6 ea. T-W.
- Bignonia speciosa** (E). Dark green foliage and pale mauve flowers, very floriferous, withstands moderate frosts in a warm situation. 2/6 and 3/6 ea. T-W.
- Bignonia venusta** (Golden Shower) (E). A most beautiful creeper covered with masses of clear orange flowers. 3/6 and 5/6 ea. T-W.
- Bougainvillea Cypheri** (E). The fastest grower and largest flowered variety of these useful and beautiful creepers; attain 40 ft. Pale magenta pink in long sprays (the nearest to real pink). 1/6, 2/6 and 3/6 ea. T-W.
- Bougainvillea braziliensis** (E). The rosy crimson variety; dull soft dark green foliage, very fine. 30 ft. 5/- and 7/6 ea. T-W.
- Bougainvillea variegated**. A variegated form of this fine climber, not so hardy as the others but highly ornamental and ideal for hanging baskets. 3/6 to 7/6 ea. in pots. W.
- Bougainvillea laterita** (E). The brick-red variety, similar to **B. braziliensis** but flowers and foliage are lighter. 30 ft. 7/6 and 10/6 ea. T-W.
- Bougainvillea "Mrs. Butt"** (E). The newest of the Bougainvilleas; a wonderful shade of rosy claret, very brilliant in the sun. Dark glossy green foliage, free flowering and excellent in every way. 3/6, 5/6, 7/6 and 10/6 (according to size). T-W.
- Bougainvillea Sanderiana** (E). Glossy foliage and deep magenta bracts, makes a good pot plant if cut hard back and flowers very freely; also makes a dense impenetrable hedge. 30 ft. 1/6 and 2/6 ea. T-W.
- Bougainvillea speciosa** (E). Deep glossy green foliage and deep rich rosy-purple bracts, one of the best. 30 ft. 2/6 and 3/6 ea. T-W.
- Note.**—**Bougainvilleas** thrive best in a warm, frostless climate, but they are frequently seen in moderately frosty districts growing on a warm northern wall. In such districts they need careful protection when young.
- Clematis virginiana** (D). One of the best varieties of this favourite family of plants. 5/- ea. T-F.
- Ficus repens** (or **Ficus stipulata**) (E). An evergreen plant from the East with beautiful miniature foliage that clings like ivy. Does well in open or semi-shade. 10 ft. 2/6 ea. T-W.
- Hedera dentata**. Similar to **elegantissima** but much bolder foliage. 3/6 ea.
- Hedera elegantissima**. A very ornamental Ivy with small variegated green and silver foliage. 3/6 ea.
- Hedera helix** (Ivy) (E). For cold climates this is the best creeper that supports itself on a wall with its own tendrils. Does well in open or shade. 20 ft. 2/6 ea. T-F.
- Ipomoea** (Morning Glory). These fast growing and decorative climbers are deservedly popular. 20 ft. **Purplea** (deep blue). 1/6 ea, or **Heavenly Blue** (pale) 2/6 ea. T-W.
- Jasminum glaucum latifolium** (E). Deep glossy green foliage, large flowers, fragrant. 12 ft. 2/6 ea. T-W.
- Jasminum multipartitum** (E). Metallic green glossy foliage, white flowers with red reverse, very fragrant. 12 ft. 2/6 ea. T-W.
- Jasminum nudiflorum**. A yellow flowered variety from China. 3/6 ea.
- Jasminum primulinum** (E). A very bushy climber with semi-double primrose-like flowers, dark green foliage, one of the hardiest of the family. 15 ft. 2/6 and 3/6 ea. A.
- Kennedya macrophylla** (E). A charming climber with deep green foliage and racemes of purple-blue flowers, very free flowering. 20 ft. 1/6 and 2/6 ea. T-W.
- Lonicera aureo-reticulata** (Japanese Honeysuckle) (E). Glossy-green foliage netted with gold, very beautiful. 30 ft. 2/6 and 3/6 ea. A.
- Lonicera belgica** (Dutch Honeysuckle). Purplish red outside, yellow throat. 3/6 ea.
- Lonicera Brownii fuchoides**. Tubular flowers 1½ in.-2 in. long glowing red with orange throat. 3/6 ea.
- Lonicera fragrantissima** (Sweet-scented Honeysuckle) (E). Yellow and white flowers; does well even in semi-shade. 30 ft. 2/6 and 3/6 ea. A.
- Lonicera japonica halliana**. Flowers cream to yellow. 3/6 ea.



Wistaria Chinensis.

- Lonicera japonica chinensis.** Flowers pale red outside 3/6 ea.
- Lonicera Maacki.** White-flowered honeysuckle. 2/6 and 3/6 ea.
- Lonicera sempervirens** (Red Honeysuckle) (E). Bluish-green foliage, scarlet tubular flowers. 20 ft. 2/6 and 3/6 ea. A.
- Lonicera sempervirens sulphurea.** Unscented, yellowish orange flowers. 3/6 ea.
- Lonicera sp.** (Bushy Honeysuckle) (E). Oval leaves of glaucous green, large light red and yellow flowers on long stiff stems, good for cutting. 20 ft. 2/6 and 3/6 ea. A.
- Lonicera sp.** (Yellow Honeysuckle) (E). Very free flowering and large flowers. 20 ft. 2/6 and 3/6 ea. A.
- Lonicera Periclymenium** (Woodbine). Very fragrant yellowish flowers in summer. 3/6 ea.
- Mandevillea suaveolens** (D). A sweet-scented climber with large white trumpet flowers. 20 ft. 2/6 ea. T-W.
- Maurandia Barclayana** (E). A beautiful twiner from Mexico, which will do well outdoors in warm situations. The flowers are deep mauve. 2/6 ea. T-W.
- Passiflora Buchanani** (Red Passion Flower) (E). Fast grower and very showy with large red flowers. 20 ft. 3/6 ea. T-W.
- Passiflora edulis** (Granadilla) (E). Blue flowers and large edible fruits. 20 ft. 1/6 ea. T-W.
- Passiflora exoniensis** (E). Bright rosy pink flowers with violet throat. 2/6 ea.
- Passiflora incarnata** (Pink Passion Flower) (E). Vigorous grower. 20 ft. 2/6 ea. T-W.
- Passiflora princeps** (Scarlet Passion Flower) (E). Fast grower and free flowering. 3/6 ea. T-W.
- Passiflora quadrangularis** (E). Strong grower with green and blue flowers. 3/6 ea. T-W.

Petrea volubilis (E). Dark green foliage and racemes of deep blue flowers, very handsome. 10 ft. 3/6 ea. T-W.

Podranea Brycei.—See *Bignonia ricasoliana*.

Polygonum baldschuanicum (E). Twining plant with large racemes of white flowers, very beautiful. 20 ft. 2/6 ea. A.

Rhynchospermum jasminoides (or *Trachelospermum Jasminoides*) (E). Low growing climber, dark glossy green foliage and white jasmin-like flowers, very fragrant; can also be grown as a recumbent shrub. 10 ft. 2/6 ea. T-W.

Solanum seaforthianum (E). Fast growing slender creeper with deep mauve flowers. 12 ft. 1/6 and 2/6 ea. T-W.

Solanum Wendlandii (the well-known "Potato Creeper") (D). Large trusses of mauve flowers and pale green foliage, hardier than the above. 2/6 and 3/6 ea. T-W.

Stephanotis floribunda. (E). Sweetly perfumed white flowered creeper, likes a warm sheltered position. 20 ft. 2/6 ea. T-W.

Tecomaria capensis (Kaffir Honeysuckle) (E). A very useful climber with orange-red flowers; often used for hedges. 12 ft. Single plants in tins 1/6 ea. In flat tins 25/- 100. T-W.

Tecomaria capensis aurea (E). A clear rich deep yellow form of the above; lighter in foliage, slower in growth. 8 ft. 1/6 and 2/6 ea. in flat tins 42/- 100. T-W.

Tecoma australis. See *Bignonia australis*.

Tecoma jasminoides. See *Bignonia jasminoides*.

Tecoma ricasoliana. See *Bignonia ricasoliana*.

Thunbergia alata (Black-eyed Susan) (E). Soft-wooded dwarf climber with orange flowers with black eye. 1/6 ea. ex pots 1/- ea.

Thunbergia Gibsonii (E). Similar to above but larger flowers with no eye. 2/- ea. T-W.

Wistaria chinensis (D). The blue *Wistaria*, a very beautiful deciduous climber. We also have the white form (*W. chinensis alba*). 3/6 and 5/6 ea. A.

Zimbabwe creeper. See *Bignonia ricasoliana*.



Jasminum nudiflorum.

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS

Abbreviations.—The letters E (Evergreen), D (Deciduous) immediately after the name indicate whether the leaves are retained or dropped in winter. Sp. (Spring), Sm. (Summer), Aut. (Autumn), Win. (Winter) following immediately after the above, refer to the season of flowering. The approximate height is also given. T (Temperate), W (Warm), F (Frosty), A (All Climates) after the price refer to the climates to which the plant is suited. Cape Peninsula and the South Coast is a typical temperate climate; Eastern Province and Natal Coast is a typical warm climate, Middle and Low Veld climates range between these two, while the Karroo and High Veld are frosty. The climatic recommendations are only approximate, and the best guide is the experience of others in the same district.

Abelia chinensis (E). 6 ft. Flesh-pink flowers, deep glossy green foliage. 2/6 and 3/6 ea. A.

Abutilon (E). 10 ft. Pendulous bell flowers in Autumn; white, red, pink, yellow or orange, veined red. 2/6 and 3/6 ea. T-W.

Abutilon Thompsonii (E). 8 ft. Mottled yellow and green foliage, orange flowers in Autumn. 2/6 and 3/6 ea. T-W.

Abutilon Sawitzii (E). 5 ft. Silver foliage, variegated with cream. 2/6 and 3/6 ea. T-W.

Acalypha marginata (E). 6 ft. Handsome bold foliage. All bronze colourings except *musaica*, which is mottled green. Varieties: *illustrata*, *sanguinea*, *tricolour* and *musaica*. 2/6 and 3/6 ea. T-W.

Allamanda neriifolia (E). Sm. 4 ft. Golden tubular flowers, rich green foliage. 2/6 and 3/6 ea. T-W.

Aloysia citriodora (Lemon-scented Verbena) (D). Sm. 6 ft. Pale mauve flowers and light green foliage, very fragrant. 2/6 and 3/6 ea. T-F.

Althaea rosea (D). Sm. 8 ft. Rose-pink flowers and bold foliage resembling Hollyhocks. 2/6 ea. A.

Asystasia bella (Syn. *Mackaya bella*) (E). Sm. 4 ft. White flowers with red stripes, soft green foliage. 2/6 ea. T-W.

Aucuba japonica (E). 6 ft. Laurel-like shrub from Japan, bold handsome veined and netted foliage, useful for shady positions. 2/6 and 3/6 ea. A.

Azaleas (Single) (E). Win. Pink, red, white, rose, mauve. These are the most showy of Winter flowering shrubs and withstand moderate frost. 3/6, 5/6 and 10/6 ea. T-W.

Azaleas (Double) (E). Red, white, salmon, pale pink, variegated. The doubles varieties are best grown in pots or tubs on a sheltered stoep. Careful attention to watering is essential. 5/- to 10/6 ea. T-W.

Arundo Donax (E). 10 ft. Tall bamboo like growth with striped leaves, green and white, very ornamental. 1/- to 2/6 per clump, A.

Bambusa (Bamboo) (E). Several varieties plain and variegated. 1/- to 2/6 per clump, T-W.

Barleria tomentosa (E). Sm. 2 ft. A dwarf recumbent shrub from India, large bright blue flowers. 2/6 ea. T-W.

Bauhinia Galpini (E). Sm. 6 ft. Indigenous leguminous shrub, masses of brick-red flowers. 2/6 ea. T-W.

Bauhinia purpurea (E). Sm. 6 ft. Similar to above but with purple flowers. 2/6 ea. T-W.

Berberis Thunbergii stropurpurea (D). 5-6 ft. A neat shrub with purple foliage and yellow flowers followed by red fruit. 5/- ea. A.

Berberis Thunbergii. Similar to above but green foliaged. 5/- ea. A.

Berberis wallichiana (type of Barberry) (D). Sm. 4 ft. Yellow flowers. 2/6 and 3/6 ea. A.

Brunfelsia eximia (Yesterday, To-day and To-morrow) (E). Sp. and Sm. 6 ft. So called because of the colour variation of the flowers from deep mauve to white. 2/6 and 3/6 ea. T-W.

Buddleia veitchiana (E). Sm. 8 ft. Fast growing shrub, long cylindrical rosy-mauve flower spikes. 2/6 and 3/6 ea. A.

Buxus sempervirens latifolia maculata (E). (Variegated Box). Dwarf neat evergreen with broad variegated foliage. 2/6 and 5/- ea. according to size. A.

Buxus suffruticosa (Box-tree) (E). 4 ft. Low growing, commonly used for edgings or low hedges. Strong established plants. 2/6 ea.

Callicarpa purpurea (E). Sm. 6 ft. A very pretty dwarf shrub giving clusters of bright purple berries. 2/6 and 3/6 ea. A.

Callistemon coccineus (Scarlet Bottlebrush) (E). 8 ft. Bright scarlet flowers, very showy. 2/6 and 3/6 ea. T-W.

Camellias (E). Win. and early Sp. 10 ft. These beautiful Winter flowering shrubs can be supplied in white, pink, variegated and red. 10/6 to 21/- ea. T-W.

Cantua dependens (E). Sp. 6 ft. Handsome shrub, light green foliage and tubular orange flowers. 2/6 and 3/6 ea. T-W.

Carissa grandiflora (E). Sm. 6 ft. A slow-growing but handsome shrub, white star-like flowers and large purple plum-like fruits which make excellent jelly. 2/6 and 3/6 ea. T-W.

Caryopteris incana (D). 4-8 ft. Small greyish foliage, corymbs of pale blue flowers in Autumn. 2/6 ea. A.

Cassia corymbosa (E). 4 ft. A beautiful leguminous shrub, rapid grower, large trusses of golden-yellow flowers in Autumn. 2/6 ea. T-W.

Cassia floribunda (E). 10 ft. Aut. A handsome Autumn flowering shrub, huge masses of yellow flowers. 2/6 and 3/6 ea. T-W.

Cassia didymobotrya (E). Aut. 8 ft. A less known variety with spikes of yellow flowers with black centre, finely divided foliage. 2/6 and 3/6 ea. T-W.

Cerastostigma Willmottiae (E). 4 ft. Beautiful shrub from China; the deep sky blue flowers are produced over a long season. 3/6 ea. T-W.

Cestrum elegans (E). Sm. 8 ft. Free flowering, pendulous clusters of carmine flowers. We also have yellow, pink, orange, salmon and crimson flowered varieties. 2/6 and 3/6 ea. A.

Coleonema alba (E). "Flowering Buchu." Win. 4 ft. A fragrant compact shrub very suitable for dry conditions and planting near the sea. 2/6 and 3/6 ea. T-W.

Coprosma lucida (E). 6 ft. Green glossy leaves, fast grower. 2/6 and 3/6 ea. T-W.

Coprosma Baueriana picturata (E). 6 ft. Glossy green leaves with central yellow blotch. 2/6 and 3/6 ea. T-W.

Coprosma Baueriana variegata (E). 6 ft. Glossy green leaves, yellow round the edges. 2/6 and 3/6 ea. T-W.

Coronilla glauca (E). Sm. 6 ft. Glossy green fern-like foliage, fragrant orange-yellow flowers. 2/6 and 3/6 ea. T-W.

Corynocarpus laevigata (E). (Australian Laurel). 20 ft. Bold glossy laurel-like foliage, deep green. 2/6 and 3/6 ea. A.



Coronilla.

- Cotoneaster buxifolia** (E). 6 ft. Grey-green foliage and red berries. 2/6 and 3/6 ea. A.
- Cotoneaster Francheti** (E). 6 ft. Green foliage and orange-yellow berries. 2/6 and 3/6 ea. A.
- Cotoneaster pannosa** (E). 6 ft. Similar to C. buxifolia but has scarlet berries. 2/6 and 3/6 ea. A.
- Crataegus pyracantha Lalandi** (E). (Evergreen Hawthorn). 10 ft. White flowers with flattish orange berries. 2/6 and 3/6 ea. A.
- Crataegus oxyacantha** (D). (English Hawthorn). 15 ft. Sweet-scented white flowers in Spring and long sprays of deep red berries. 2/6 and 3/6 ea. A.
- Cupressus pisifera plumosa aurea** (Golden Cypress) (E). Elegant ornamental shrub, golden yellow foliage. 10/6 ea. A.
- Cydonia japonica** (D). (Flowering Quince). Win. 8 ft. Scarlet, very beautiful when in bloom 3/6 ea. A.
- Cytisus proliferus albus** (E). (Tagasaste). 12 ft. A fast-growing small tree with soft green foliage and long sprays of Pea-like flowers. 2/6 and 3/6 ea. T-W.
- Cytisus scoparius andreanus splendens** (D). 6-8 ft. Vigorous species of broom. Yellow and crimson flowers. 2/6 ea. A.
- Daphne odora** (E). Sm. 4 ft. Highly fragrant shrub, double white. 3/6 and 5/6 ea. T-W.
- Deutzia crenata flore-pleno** (D). Sm. 6 ft. Masses of double flowers in long sprays, white or pink. 2/6 and 3/6 ea. A.
- Diervilla florida**. Sp. 6 ft. A handsome shrub with clusters of beautiful rose-coloured flowers. 2/6 and 3/6 ea. A.
- Diervilla florida "Eva Rathke"** (D). Sp. 6 ft. A deep red-flowered variety. 2/6 and 3/6 ea. A.
- Duranta Plumieri** (E). Sm. 10 ft. A handsome shrub with beautiful pendulous sprays of forget-me-not-like flowers, followed by orange berries. 2/6 and 3/6 ea. A.
- Echium Sp.** (E). Early Sp. 5 ft. Blue-green foliage, long spikes of blue flowers, very showy. 2/6 and 3/6 ea. T-W.

- Elæagnus Simonii tricolor** (E). 6 ft. Beautiful dwarf shrub with variegated leaves, light green and gold. 2/6 and 3/6 ea. A.
- Escallonia macrantha** (E). Sm. 8 ft. Hardy shrub with bright red flowers. 2/6 and 3/6 ea. T-W.
- Eugenia australis** (E). Sp. 20 ft. An Australian plant with myrtle-like foliage, the young growth being of a bronze colour, very ornamental. 2/6 and 3/6 ea. T-W.
- Eugenia Jambos** (E). 20 ft. Sp. Larger foliage than australis and with large white edible fruits. 3/6 ea. T-W.
- Euonymus japonicus aureus** (E). 6 ft. Glossy green and gold foliage, yellowish stems. 2/6 and 3/6 ea. A.
- Euonymus japonicus ovatus-aureus** (E). 4 ft. Broad leaves margined golden-yellow. 1/6, 2/6 and 3/6 ea. T-W.
- Euonymus japonicus albo-marginatus** (E). 4 ft. Broad silvery foliage. 1/6, 2/6 and 3/6 ea. T-W.
- Euphorbia pulcherrima** (D). (Poinsettia). Aut. 10 ft. Scarlet, also pink and pale yellow varieties. 2/6 and 3/6 ea.
- Euphorbia splendens** (Christ Thorn). Sum. 4 ft. Showy dwarf shrub with bright scarlet flowers. 2/6 and 3/6 ea.
- Euphorbia coccinea**. Sum. 6 ft. Scarlet flowers. 3/6 ea. T-W.
- Euryops Sp.** (E). Aut. 6 ft. A fast growing native soft-wooded shrub with large yellow Marguerite flowers. 1/6 ea. T-W.
- Ficus natalensis** (E). A desirable species with leaves a little larger than the well-known F. capensis. 3/6 ea. T-W.
- Fuchsia** (E). Sm. Beautiful flowering shrubs, purple, pink and white, single or double varieties. Ex pots 1/- and 1/6 ea. T-W.



Cytisus (Tagasaste).

- Gardenia florida** (E). 4 ft. A very old favourite shrub with sweetly scented white flowers. 4/6 ea. T-W.
- Genista racemosa** (E). An ornamental leguminous shrub with showy flowers; likes a well drained and sunny position. 2/6 ea. T-W.
- Geraniums**. Apply for Special List of types and colours. See under "General Garden Plants."
- Greyia Sutherlandi** (E). Sp. 6 ft. Native shrub from Natal, conspicuous orange-scarlet flowers. 3/6 and 5/6 ea. T-W.
- Heliotropium** (E). (Heliotrope or Cherry Pie). Sm. 3 ft. Dwarf free-flowering shrub, dull green leaves, light mauve and dark purple varieties. 2/6 and 3/6 ea. A.
- Hibiscus Single** (H. Rosa-sinensis). We have a well-grown stock of the following colours: Scarlet, rose, pale pink (darker throat), rose crimson (darker throat), orange (Zeyheri). 2/6 and 3/6 ea. T-W.
- Hibiscus Double** (H. Rosa-sinensis). A very beautiful group. Colours: Carmine, salmon and pale pink. 2/6 and 3/6 ea. T-W.
- Hibiscus schizopetalus** (E). Sm. 6 ft. Native of tropical Africa, pendulous orange-red flowers. 3/6 and 5/6 ea.
- Hibiscus syriacus** (D). Sm. 8 ft. (Syrian Hibiscus). Smaller flowers than the others but deciduous and, therefore, hardier. Colours: white, pink or mauve. 1/6 ea.
- Holmskioldia sanguinea** (D). Aut. 8 ft. Handsome shrub with deep brick-red flowers, full green foliage; also apricot and mauve flowered varieties. 2/6 and 3/6 ea. T-W.



Heliotrope (Cherry Pie).

- Hypericum** (E). (St. John's Wort). Aut. 3 ft. A shade-loving dwarf shrub, large, bright yellow flowers. 2/6 and 3/6 ea. A.
- Hypericum patulum grandiflorum**. 2-3 ft. Large open yellow flowers. Useful shrub for poor soil and shady positions. 3/6 ea. A.
- Ilex albo-marginata** (E). Aut. 8 ft. Silver variegated Holly, slow growing but very ornamental. 5/6 and 7/6 ea.
- Iochroma tubulosa** (E). Aut. and Sp. 10 ft. Ornamental shrub with tubular violet-blue flowers; very rapid grower. 2/6 and 3/6 ea. T-W.
- Juniperus bermudiana** (E). 6 ft. (Bermuda Cedar). An ornamental but slow growing conifer, useful as a specimen tree. 2/6 and 3/6 ea. A.



Hibiscus at the Nursery.

- Juniperus communis** (E). 5 ft. (Common Juniper). Grey-green foliage. 1/6 ea. A.
- Justicia carnea** (E). Aut. and Sp. 6 ft. Very showy large flowered shrub. 2/6 and 3/6 ea. T-W.
- Lagerstroemia indica** (D). (Pride of India.) Sm. 10 ft. Terminal racemes of pink crepe-like flowers. 2/6 and 3/6 ea. A.
- Lagerstroemia alba** (D). Sm. 10 ft. White, very ornamental. 2/6 and 3/6 ea. A.
- Lagerstroemia Eavesii** (D). Sm. 6 ft. Mauve flowered variety. 2/6 and 3/6 ea. A.
- Lantana Hybrids** (E). Sm. and Sp. 6 ft. Verbena-like flowers in four colours. 2/6 and 3/6 ea. T-W.
- Lantana salviaefolia** (E). Sp. Sm. and Aut. 2 ft. A dwarf shrub with pinkish-mauve Verbena-like flowers, excellent for rockeries. 2/6 ea. 1/- and 1/6 ex pots.
- Laurus lauro-cerasus** (English Laurel). 10 ft. Glossy bright green foliage. 2/6 and 3/6 ea. A.
- Laurus nobilis** (Bay Tree). 10 ft. Dark green foliage, useful for terrace, vases or lawn specimens. 2/6 and 3/6.
- Libonia floribunda** (E). Sm. 3 ft. Pretty dwarf shrub, tubular flowers, orange and red. 2/6 ea., ex pot 1/- T-W.
- Ligularia kaempferi aureo maculatus** (E). (Mary's Tears.) Sm. 3 ft. Ornamental glossy green foliage with yellow blotches; useful for tubs and shady corners. 2/6 and 3/6 ea., ex pot 1/- T-W.
- Ligustrum japonicum** (E). Sm. 8 ft. Japanese or oval-leaved Privet, fragrant white flowers. 1/- ea. A. (See also under Hedge Plants.)
- Ligustrum variegatum aureum** (E). Sm. (Golden Privet). Variegated yellow and green foliage, fragrant white flowers. 2/6 and 3/6 ea. A. (See also under Hedge Plants.)

Ligustrum sinensis or lucidum (E). Sm. 10 ft. Large glossy-leaved Privet, hardier than japonicum. 2/6 and 3/6 ea. A. (See also under Hedge Plants.)

Ligustrum sinensis variegatum (E). Sm. 10 ft. A variegated form of above, leaves variegated with gold. 2/6 and 3/6 ea. A.

Ligustrum Ibota (E). Sm. 5 ft. Strong grower, fragrant white flowers. 2/- ea. A. (See also under Hedge Plants.)

Lonicera Sp. (E). Sp. 10 ft. (Bushy Honeysuckle). Large red and yellow flowers on long stiff stems. 2/6 and 3/6 ea. A.



Philadelphus Coronarius.

Lonicera Maacki (E). A new variety of shrub or bushy Honeysuckle which we can recommend. 5/- ea. A.

Magnolia fuscata (E). (*Mechelia fuscata*). Sm. 8 ft. A fragrant evergreen from China, dull purplish flowers. 5/6 and 7/6 ea. T-W.

Magnolia obovata (D). Sp. 8 ft. Large tulip-like flowers, purple outside, white inside. 3/6 and 5/6 ea. T-W.

Malus grandiflora atropurpurea (D). Sp. 12 ft. (Crab Apple.) Ornamental tree with purple foliage and small red fruits. 3/6 and 5/6 ea. T-F.

Metrosideros tomentosa (E). Sm. 15 ft. A New Zealand shrub or tree of great merit. Deep green foliage with silvery reverse, crimson flowers. 2/6 and 3/6 ea. T-W.

Murraya exotica (E). Sm. 3 ft. Dark green foliage and fragrant white flowers. 2/6 and 3/6 ea. T-W.

Myrtus communis (English Myrtle) (E). 4 ft. Dark green foliage, makes a strong edging. 1/6 ea. A.

Nandina domestica (E). Sm. 6 ft. Shrubby with fern-like foliage that changes to bronze. 2/6 and 3/6 ea. A.

Nerium Oleander (E). Sm. 10 ft. These useful shrubs can be supplied in white, pale pink, red and deep pink; also with variegated green and gold foliage and pink flowers. 2/6 and 3/6 ea. T-W.

Ochna atropurpurea (E). Sm. 4 ft. A handsome native shrub with ornamental foliage and purple flowers with light red calyx. 3/6 and 5/6 ea. T-W.

Olea fragrans (E). Sm. 6 ft. Olive green foliage and small white flowers, delightfully fragrant. 5/6 and 7/6 ea. T-W.

Pelargoniums. Named varieties, ex pots 1/3 ea., 12/- doz.

Philadelphus coronarius (E). Sp. 10 ft. (Bridal Wreath). A fine shrub of fragrant white flowers. 2/6 and 3/6 ea. T.

Pittosporum eugenoides (E). Sp. 8 ft. Dwarf ornamental shrub, metallic green foliage. 2/6, 3/6 and 5/6 ea. T-W.

Pittosporum undulatum (E). Sp. 20 ft. Large glossy leaves and sweetly perfumed flowers. 2/6 and 3/6 ea. T-W.

Pittosporum Tobira (E). Sp. 20 ft. A Japanese variety which is both useful for shade and perfume and ornamental with its deep glossy green foliage. 1/6 and 2/6 ea. T-W.

Pittosporum crassifolium (E). Sp. 10 ft. Does well near the sea; olive green foliage with silver reverse, tiny red flowers. 2/6 ea. T-W.

Pittosporum nigricans (E). Sp. 15 ft. Silvery-green foliage, black stems, branching habit. 2/6 ea. T-W.

Note.—Pittosporums will stand a certain amount of frost and customers in doubt should be guided by other experience in their district.

Plectranthus (E). A very attractive deep-blue flowered, soft-wooded shrub, suitable for sheltered situations. 2/6 and 3/6 ea. T-W.

Podalyria calyptata (E). Sp. 10 ft. A beautiful native shrub, long sprays of mauvy-pink flowers. 2/6 ea. T-W.

Poinciana Gilliesii (D). Sm. 6 ft. Fine foliage and large red and yellow flowers. 2/6 ea. T-W.

Poinsettia. See under *Euphorbia pulcherrima* in this list.

Portulacaria afra aurea (E). 5 ft. A golden-leaved form of this drought-resisting plant. 2/6 ea. T-W.

Prunus Persica flore pleno (D). Sp. 8 ft. Flowering Peach, double red, rose or white. 3/6 ea. T-F.



Prunus Bleireiana.

Prunus bleireiana flore pleno (D). (Flowering Plum).
Sp. 8 ft. Rose or red; the rose variety has a
purplish green foliage. 3/6 ea. T-F.

Prunus pissardi (D). 12 ft. Bronze-leaved Plum,
small white flowers, lovely foliage. 3/6 ea. T-F.

Prunus pissardi nigra (D). 10 ft. Similar to above
but foliage darker. 3/6 ea. T-F.

Prunus psuedo cerasus flore (D). (Flowering Cherry).
Sp. 8 ft. Pink flowers. 3/6 ea. T-F.

Psidium cattleianum (E). Win. 8 ft. Guava. 2/6
ea. T-W.

Punica Granatum flore pleno (D). (Pomegranate).
Sm. 10 ft. Double flowering yellow and *P. rubrum*
double flowering red. 2/6 ea. A.

Punica Granatum (D). Sm. 10 ft. Large red fruits;
see above. 1/- to 2/6 ea. A.

Raphiolepis indica alba (E) (Indian Hawthorn). Win.
6 ft. Fairly hardy, spikes of small white flowers;
also a pink variety. 2/6 and 3/6 ea. T-W.

Raphiolepis japonica (E). Win. 3 ft. A Japanese
variety with dark oval leaves and spikes of white
flowers. 2/6 and 3/6 ea. T-W.

Rhododendrons (E). 10/6 to 21/- ea. T-F.

Salvia involucrata (E). Win. 6 ft. Very ornamental
large leaves and spikes of rosy-crimson flowers.
2/6 and 3/6 ea. T-W.

Spekboom. See **Portulacaria**.

Sambucus aureo variegata (D). 8 ft. Golden varie-
gated Elder. 2/6 ea. A.

Spartium junceum (D). Sp. 10 ft. (Spanish Broom).
A well-known hardy ornamental shrub with bright
yellow flowers. 2/- ea. A.

Spirea prunifolia (D) (Cape May). Sp. 8 ft. Double
and single varieties. 2/6 ea. T.

Streptosolen Jamesoni (E). Sm. 4 ft. Soft pale green
leaves and orange flowers in clusters. 2/6 ea. T-W.

Sutherlandia frutescens (Low growing type) (E). Early
flowering soft shrub having crimson flowers and
curious inflated pods. 2/6 ea. T-W.



Tibouchina (Lasiandra).



Lilac—see *Syringa*.

Swainsonia (E). Sp. 4 ft. Herbaceous plants with
Pea-like flowers in pink and white. 1/6 and 2/6 ea.
T.

Syringa vulgaris (D). (English Lilac). Sp. 6 ft.
Mauve flowers, also white-flowered variety. 2/6 and
3/6 ea. T-F.

Taxus baccata aurea (E). (Golden Yew). Sp. 8 ft.
Ornamental shrub, gold foliage. 5/6 and 7/6 ea.
T-F.

Tecoma Smithii (E). Sm. 5 ft. Light green foliage
and orange tubular flowers. 2/6 ea. T-W.

Tecomaria capensis (Kaffir Honeysuckle). Sm. 5 ft.
Reddish orange flowers. 1/6 and 2/6 ea. T-W.
Smaller plants for hedges 20/- 100.

Tecoma stans (E). Sm. 8 ft. Larger leaves and
flowers than above but paler in colour. 2/6 ea. T-W.

Tecomaria capensis aurea (E). Sm. 4 ft. Distinct
clear orange flowers. 3/- and 3/6 ea. Smaller plants
for hedges 30/- 100.

Templetonia retusa (E). (Coral Bush). A tall glabrous
or glaucous shrub from Australia with red flowers
(rarely white). 2/6 ea. T-W.

Tuja orientalis (E). Compact conifer, not unlike
Cupressus lawsoniana, with flat green foliage,
ornamental for lawns or tubs. 2/6 ea. A.

Tibouchina semidecandra (Lasiandra). (E). Sm. 10
ft. Beautiful shrub, silvery green foliage and large
deep rich purple flowers. 2/6 ea. T-W.

Toxicophlaea spectabilis (E). (Syn. *Acokanthera*). Sp.
10 ft. Bronze foliage, sweetly scented white flowers.
2/6 ea. A.

Veronica Andersonii (E). Sm. 4 ft. Dwarf free-
flowering shrub with spikes of mauve flowers.
Varieties: **F. C. Meyer** (purple flowers). **V. Sardonix**
(reddish flowers, purplish green foliage). 2/6 ea. A.

Viburnum rhytidophyllum (E). Sm. 10 ft. Handsome,
large rough green leaves, lighter on the reverse.
2/6 ea. A.

Viburnum Tinus (E). (Lauristine). Win. 10 ft.
Drought-resistant shrub with dark green leaves and
fine heads of creamy flowers. 2/6 ea. A.

Wigandia urens (E). Sm. 10 ft. Bold coarse dark
green foliage, large clusters of violet-blue flowers,
very distinct. 3/6 and 5/6 ea. T-W.

ORNAMENTAL TREES

A Key to the symbols used to indicate climatic requirements will be found under "Ornamental Shrubs."

Acacia Baileyana (Bailey's Wattle) (E). Sp. 20 ft. Fine silvery foliage, small yellow flowers in clusters. 2/6 and 3/6 ea. A.

Acacia cultiformis (E). Sp. 10 ft. Small tree with larger foliage and yellow flowers. 2/6 and 3/6 ea. T-W.

Acacia spectabilis (E). One of the beautiful Australian Wattles, a yellow flowered species from N.S.W. 2/6 ea. T-W.

Anona cherimolia (E). (Custard Apple) 20 ft. An ornamental tree from South America, fine foliage. 2/6 and 3/6 ea. T-W.

Araucaria imbricata (Monkey Puzzle) (E). 50 ft. An ornamental tree of the conifer family. 3/6 and 5/- ea. A.

Araucaria Cookii (E). 3/6 ea. A.

Calodendron capensis (Cape Chestnut) (D). 30 ft. Beautiful large flowers in terminal panicles, pinkish white with purple. 3/6 ea. T-W.

Casuarina equisetifolia (Beefwood) (E). 15 ft. Hardy ornamental tree with thread-like foliage from South Sea Islands. 2/6 and 3/6 ea. A.

Catalpa bignonioides (D). 20 ft. Beautiful flowering tree, large handsome foliage and white flowers with red spots. 3/6 ea. A.

Cedrus deodara (E). (The Deodar Cedar). 40 ft. Handsome ornamental tree, glaucous green foliage and pyramidal habit. 2/6 ea. T-F.

Crataegus oxyacantha (English Hawthorn) (D). Sp. 25 ft. White flowers in Spring and red berries in Autumn. 2/6 and 3/6 ea. T-F.

Cupressus arizonica (Arizona Cypress) (E). 30 ft. Grey foliaged Cypress, compact pyramidal habit best variety for cold and dry localities. 1/6 and 2/6 ea. T-F.

Cupressus macrocarpa (Macrocarpa Cypress) (E). 50 ft. A lemon-scented deep green variety. 1/6 and 2/6 ea. T-F.

Cupressus sempervirens (Pyramidalis) (Pyramidal Cypress) (E). 50 ft. The familiar tree of upright narrow growth, hardy in the Karroo. 1/6 and 2/6 ea. T-F.

Cyphomandra betacea. The "Tree Tomato" from Brazil. Large ornamental foliage. Grows 12-15 ft. 3 ft. plants in tins 3/6.

Eriobotrya Japonica (Common Loquat) (E). White flowers and large ornamental leaves. 1/6, 2/6 and 3/6 ea. T-W.

Eucalyptus citriodora (E). (The Lemon scented Gum). Tall, straight and clean stems, good timber, drought resistant, a fine tree. 1/6 and 2/6 ea. T-W.

Eucalyptus ficifolia (Red Flowering Gum) (E). Sm. 25 ft. One of the most ornamental trees, large flower clusters in shades of red. 1/6 and 2/6 ea. T. In flat tins 25/- per 100; in 1/4 tins 1/- each.

Eucalyptus Lehmanni (Bush Gum) (E). 20 ft. Most useful for hedges and dry grounds. 1/6 and 2/6 ea. A.

Ficus australis (Port Jackson Fig) (E). 20 ft. Makes a fine specimen in warm districts. 2/6 and 3/6 ea. T-W.

Ficus elastica variegata (E). 10 ft. Variegated foliage, very fine. 7/6 ea. T-W.

Ginkgo biloba (The Maidenhair Tree) (D). 60 ft. A highly ornamental tree producing edible nuts, deciduous. 3/6 ea. T-F.



Flowering Cherry—see *Prunus* under "Shrubs."

Grevillea robusta (Silky Oak) (E). Sp. and Sm. 40 ft. Yellowish fern-like green foliage and orange flowers very effective. 1/6 to 3/6 ea. A.

Harpephyllum caffrum (The Kaffir Plum) (E). 30 ft. Ornamental tree with deep green foliage, young growths of which are quite bronze. 2/6 and 3/6 ea. T-W.

Jacaranda mimosaefolia (Jacaranda) (D). Sm. 20 ft. The most effective and beautiful blue flowering tree, fine fern-like foliage. 1/6, 2/6 and 3/6 ea. T-W.

Lagunaria Patersoni (E). Sm. 20 ft. Olive green foliage and brick-red flowers. 2/6 and 3/6 ea. T-W.

Liquidambar sp. (D). 10 ft. An ornamental tree with handsome foliage which changes to bronze tints in Autumn. 3/6 ea. T-F.

Magnolia grandiflora (E). 20 ft. Large leaved Magnolia, huge white flowers of delightful perfume. 3/6, 5/6, 6/6 and 10/6 ea. A.

Melia Azedarach (Indian Lilac) (D). Sm. 20 ft. A handsome tree, fine light green foliage and large clusters of mauve flowers followed by yellow berries. 2/6 and 3/6 ea. T-W.

Phytolacca dioica (E). (Belhambra). A large ornamental tree of rapid growth; the leaves provide excellent green food for poultry and rabbits. 2/- ea. T-W.

Pinus insignis (Monterey Pine) (E). Sm. 60 ft. One of the most ornamental and useful of the type. Fast growing; used for Boxwood. 1/6 and 2/6 ea. T-F.

Pittosporum undulatum (E). Sm. 30 ft. A most handsome tree, bold glossy green laurel-like foliage, cream flowers followed by yellow berries, very fragrant. 2/6 and 3/6 ea. T.

Platanus (Plane Tree) (D). Sp. 60 ft. Hardy deciduous ornamental tree, splendid shade tree. 1/-, 1/6, 2/6 and 3/6 ea. T-F.

Podocarpus (E). (Australian Yellow Wood). 2/6 ea. T-W.

Populus fastigata (Lombardy Poplar) (D). Sp. 50 ft. Upright or pyramidal Poplar, the foliage in Autumn is very fine. 1/-, 1/6, 2/6 and 3/6 ea. A.

Quercus suber (E). (Cork Oak). A handsome evergreen species with beautiful bark. It yields the cork of commerce. 2/6 ea. A.

Salix caprea (D). (Goat Willow). 12 ft. to 25 ft. Upright branches bearing very decorative furry catkins in the Spring. 2/6 ea. A.

Sophora japonica (D). (Japanese Pagoda Tree). Attains 60 ft. with spreading branches forming a dense round head. 2/6 ea. A.

Spathodea speciosa (E). Sm. 10 ft. Tall ornamental tree with large spikes of orange flowers. 3/6 and 5/6 ea. T-W.

Sterculia acerifolia (Flame Tree) (E). Sm. 50 ft. Ornamental foliage, scarlet flowers. 2/6 and 3/6 ea. T-W.

Sterculia plantanifolia (Japanese Varnish Tree—Chinese Parasol Tree): Deciduous foliage. Handsome tree with smooth bark and large leaves. 4 ft. size in tins at 2/6 ea.

Tamarisk (D). Sm. 15 ft. Fine foliage and feathery pink flowers in panicles, stands strong wind and sea air well. 1/-, 1/6 and 2/6 ea. A.

Virgilia Capensis (Keurboom) (E). 20 ft. A rapid growing leguminous tree, with fern-like foliage and clusters of pinkish-white Pea-like flowers; fragrant, 2/6 and 3/6 ea. T-W.

HEDGE PLANTS

Abbreviations.—The letters after the price refer to the climates for which each is suitable: T (Temperate). W (Warm), F (Frosty), A (All Climates.) All the following are evergreen with one exception, viz., *Punica granatum*

Australian Myrtle. See *Leptospermum laevigatum*.

Buxus sempervirens (Box). Up to 3 ft. A sub-shrub commonly used for edging and dwarf hedges. 15/- 100. A.

Cupressus arizonica (Grey Cypress). Can be grown high as windbreaks if required. 20/- 100. A.

Cupressus macrocarpa (Green lemon-scented Cypress). 20/- 100. A.

Duranta Plumieri. Clusters of blue flowers followed by bunches of pendulous yellow berries. Single plants in tins only. 2/6 ea. A.

Eucalyptus Lehmanni (Bushy Gum). A useful tall hedge and breakwind on dry rough ground. 12/6 100. A.

Eucalyptus ficifolia (Red-flowering Gum). Not strictly a hedge plant but, if properly spaced, makes a most effective screen or windbreak. The various shades of red are a magnificent sight when the tree blossoms. Single tins 1/-, 1/6, 2/6; seedlings in flats 25/- per 100. T.

Juniperus communis (Juniper). Up to 3 ft. Makes a splendid low hedge or edging plant. Cuttings 5/- 100; rooted plants 10/6 100. A.

Leptospermum laevigatum (Australian Myrtle). One of the most popular hedge plants, vigorous and very dense, but the foliage colour is rather dull. Thrives on sandy soil. 7/6 100. T-W.

Ligustrum (Privet). A splendid plant for hedge-making. Up to 8 or 10 ft.

ibota. Fine-leaved Privet. 15/- to 25/- 100. A.

japonicum. Japanese Privet. 15/- to 25/- 100. A.

aureum (Golden Privet). Slower growing than the green varieties. 30/- 100; larger single plants ex ground 1/- and 1/6 ea. A.

lucidum. The large glossy-leaved Chinese Privet. 15/- to 25/- 100. A.

Myoporum insulare (Manatoka). A useful hedge or breakwind for sandy places and the seaside. Cuttings 5/- 100. T-W.

Myrtus communis (English Myrtle). Myrtle-scented foliage, white flowers, makes a beautiful low hedge; withstands moderate frosts. 15/- 100. A.

Pittosporum crassiflorum. The best wind resister of them all; greyish green foliage, young growths silvery. Single plants in tins 1/6 and 2/6 ea.; also seedlings in flats at 30/- per 100. A.

Pittosporum eugenoides. Small foliage, metallic green. Single plants in tins only 2/6 and 3/6 ea. A.

Pittosporum tobira. A dark-green leaved variety of good hedge habit, smaller foliage than undulatum. Single plants in tins 1/-, 1/6 and 2/6; also seedlings in flats at 20/- per 100. A.

Pittosporum undulatum. Glossy green-waved leaves, sweetly scented cream flowers. Seedlings in flat tins 20/- 100. Single plants in tins 1/6 to 3/6 ea. A. **Note.**—The Pittosporums are hardy except where very severe frosts are experienced.

Plumbago capensis. Makes a beautiful blue flowering hedge. In flat tins 20/- 100. Strong plants ex open ground 50/- 100. T-W.

Punica granatum (Pomegranate). Can be grown as a very fine hedge; deciduous in winter. Cuttings 10/- 100; rooted cuttings 50/- 100.

Tecomaria capensis (Kaffir Honeysuckle). Makes a glorious hedge; bright red flowers in terminal racemes. 20/- 100; single plants in tins 1/6 ea. T-W.

Tecomaria capensis aurea. A clear rich orange form of the above, having paler foliage. 30/- 100; single plants in tins 1/6 and 2/6 ea.



Loganberries.

GARDEN FRUITS

- Cape Gooseberries.** 9d. doz., 4/6 100. (Posted, 1/3, 5/3.)
- Custard Apples** (in tins.) 2/6 and 3/6 each.
- Granadillas.** In single tins or balled up ex tins at 1/- to 1/6 each according to size.
- Cherry Guavas** (in tins). 1/6 and 2/6 each.
- Blackberries.** 'Burbank's Californian Giant' (ex open ground in winter). 1/- each, 9/- doz., 60/- 100.
- Loganberries.** Strong rooted plants ex open ground in winter. 1/- ea., 8/6 doz., 60/- 100.
- Mulberries** (ex open ground in winter). 3/6 each.
- Loquats** (in tins). 1/6, 2/6 and 3/6 each.
- Pomegranates** (Selected) ex open ground in winter. 1/6 each.
- Strawberries.** Laxton's Noble. Large firm fruit light crimson colour, rich vinous flavour. 1/- doz., 4/- 100, 30/- 1,000. (Posted 1/6, 5/-, 33/-).
- Sweet (or Spanish) Chestnuts** (ex open ground in winter). 3/6 each.

GRAPE VINES CITRUS AND OTHER FRUITS.

We do not grow Grape Vines, Oranges, Naartjies, Apples, Pears, Plums, Peaches, etc., etc., but can obtain them from the very best growers at standard prices.

SOUTH AFRICAN SUCCULENTS

SEEDS

Most of the Cape Succulents grow very readily from seed provided an open, well-drained soil is used. The seedlings can stand plenty of water and a considerable range of temperatures, but under prolonged warm, moist, ill-ventilated conditions they tend to damp off. Give them plenty of sunlight and fresh air.

Many varieties have the seeds enclosed in small capsules. For convenience and safety these are sold in this form but the capsules should be broken up before seeding.

Seeds "in the capsule" are refused entry into the United States of America because of the difficulty of inspecting these for insect and other pests, but we will break up the capsules and clean the seed before despatching U.S.A. orders.

The list of varieties available is too large to enumerate here, but we can offer collections as follows:

No. 1 Collection of Cape Succulent Seeds. Comprising 12 named species of our choice, post paid to any address here or overseas. 10/6

No. 2 Collection of Cape Succulent Seeds. Comprising 24 named species of our choice, post paid to any address here or overseas. 20/-

If you have gardening friends overseas this is the sort of gift they will appreciate. These distinctive and easily grown plants will both surprise and charm them.

PLANTS

We have a large and varied stock of these popular and interesting plants, and as their nature is such that they can survive for a considerable period out of soil, they are particularly suitable for export by Parcel Post.

They make an ideal gift for overseas friends. We therefore offer these in three collections for the above purpose and pack them in special light wooden boxes to ensure safe transit overseas.

Collection A Succulent Plants. 20 named varieties, suitable for miniature rockeries, our selection 22/6

Collection B Succulent Plants. 15 named varieties, suitable for miniature rockeries, our selection 17/6

Collection C Succulent Plants. 10 named varieties, suitable for miniature rockeries, our selection 12/6

These prices are inclusive of packing and postage, and certificate of health from Union Government Plant Inspector, to any address in the United Kingdom. Continent and Eire 2/- extra. Entry into U.S.A. not permissible for plants, but seeds may be sent.

CHEMICALS



ANIMAL MEDICINES

For Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Pigs.

(Day, Son & Hewitt's.)

- Broncholine.** For coughs, lung worms, tape worms in lambs and calves. 1/- (posted 2/-).
- Brown Chemical Extract.** An embrocation for wounds, cuts, bruises, galls. 4/6 (posted 5/6).
- Gall Ointment.** Heals rapidly. 2 oz., 6d.; 4 oz., 9d. (posted, 10d., 1/3).
- Gaseous Fluid.** For fret, colic, gripes, cold, spasms or prostration after parturition. 3/6 (posted 3/10).
- Horse Balls (Gelatine coated).** Several kinds as follows: Condition; Worms; Digestion; Diuretic for thick water; Constitution; Cordial; Fever; Cough. 1/- ea., 9/6 doz. (posted 1/2, 10/6).
- Kossolian Blood Salt.** The great Blood Purifier and Conditioner for all animals. May be sprinkled amongst the food. 2 lbs., 10/6 (posted 12/-); 8½ lbs., 37/6; 28 lbs., 84/-.
- Porcino Pig Powders.** Keep pigs in first-class condition. Per doz. pkts. 2/6 (posted 2/10).
- Red Drench.** The safe and natural aperient for all animals. 1/3 pkt. (posted 1/9); 15/- doz.



Poultry Remedies.

- All the remedies prefixed with a number are Spratts' in other instances the maker's name is given.
151. **Bronchitis Pills.** 1/- (posted 1/2).
154. **Diarrhoea Pills,** 1/6 (posted 1/10).
160. **Liver Pills.** When comb is dark coloured. 1/- (posted 1/2).
164. **Roup Powders.** 1/6 (posted 1/10).
167. **Scurvy Leg Ointment.** 1/3 (posted 1/5).
177. **Tonic Worm Saline.** 2/- (posted 2/6).
- Kossolian Blood Salt for Poultry.** (Day, Son & Hewitt.) The great Blood Purifier. Per tin 3/- (posted 4/-).

Dog Remedies.

All the remedies prefixed with a number are Spratts' in other instances the maker's name is given.

48. **Distemper Pills.** 2/- (posted 2/2).
49. **Distemper Powders.** 2/- (posted 2/2).
50. **Ear Canker Lotion.** 2/6 (posted 2/10).
55. **Mange Lotion.** 2/- (posted 3/-).
56. **Aperient Pills.** 2/- (posted 2/2).
61. **Vermifuge Pills.** For worms in puppies under 6 months 2/- (posted 2/2).
63. **Worm Pills for Dogs.** 2/- (posted 2/2).
- Kossolian Blood Salt for Dogs.** (Day, Son & Hewitt.) The famous Blood Purifier. 3/9 (posted 4/3).
- Pulvex** (Cooper & Nephews). Vermin powder for dogs and cats. 1 lb. tin 2/9 (posted 3/9).

Miscellaneous Remedies.

- Epsom Salts.** 1 lb., 6d.; 25 lb., 5/-; 50 lb., 8/6; 100 lb., 15/-.
- Glauber Salts.** 1 lb., 6d.; 25 lb., 6/6; 50 lb., 10/6; 100 lb., 18/6.

SPRAY MATERIALS

Bestrydningmiddels vir Insekpeste.

In order to help the user we are listing these in groups corresponding roughly to the purpose for which each is intended. It must be remembered, however, that, in many instances, their functions overlap. For instance, the winter washes, grouped as fungicides, do control scale and other pests to a considerable extent, especially if they can be applied at extra strength when the trees are dormant.

FOR CHEWING INSECTS—CATERPILLARS, ETC.

- Arsenate of Lead.** Almost infallible in its action if properly used. Now universally sold in powder form and can be applied with a powder blower or in solution as a spray. lb., 1/6; 4 lb., 3/6; 24 lb., 20/-; 48 lb., 38/6.
- Paris Green.** The most popular remedy for cut worm; it is mixed with bran and treacle and spread on the ground in the evening. lb., 2/-; 5 lb., 9/-; 10 lb., 17/6.

MAINLY FOR SCALE ERADICATION.

- Harbas.** Unsurpassed for the control of Red Scale, etc., in fruit trees. Pints, 2/6; gal., 8/6; 5 gals., 35/-.
- Scalecide with Fungicide.** Scalecide is a miscible oil first marketed over 30 years ago and still considered the finest winter control obtainable. At a dilution of 1 in 15 it is a certain specific for brown scale, red and San Jose scale. If 1 part in 200 of Sulfocide is added complete control of mealy bug and Australian bug is obtained. Pint, 2/6; quart, 3/9; gal., 8/6.
- Spracreem.** Recommended for dormant deciduous trees, this is a creamy emulsion spray manufactured from highly refined mineral oils especially selected for high insect control and the greatest safety to trees. Pint, 2/6; quart, 4/-; gal., 10/-.
- Pyrocidide Dust (10%).** A dry powder insecticide, harmless to humans and animals but deadly to all manner of garden insects. Per lb., 2/3; 5 lbs., 9/6; 10 lbs., 17/6; 25 lbs., 27/6.

Volck. This can be mixed with other spray materials such as Arsenate of Lead, Bordeaux Mixture and Nicotine Sulphate but should never be mixed with Sulphur or any Sulphur Compound, either in the spray tank or on the plants. In suitable strength it is largely used as a summer spray for the control of scale and many other pests. See full directions on every tin. Pints, 3/-; quarts, 5/-; gal., 12/6.

FOR SUCKING INSECTS—APHIDES, ETC.

Auto-Shreds. For fumigating conservatories, green-houses, etc. Pkt., No. 3, for 1,000 cubic feet, 1/6.

Black Leaf 40. Concentrated Nicotine Sulphate for spraying trees, shrubs, vegetables and flowers. Kills poultry lice—no dipping or dusting—just paint it on the perches. oz., 1/9; 5 oz., 4/6; 1 lb., 10/-; 2 lb., 16/-; 10 lb., 50/-.

D-X. A powerful **non-poisonous** contact spray for the control of many sucking and chewing insects. It is used at 1 in 600 to 1 in 800. It is a highly concentrated pyrethrum spray in a miscible oil base and has been introduced, after extensive research by the Crop Protection Institute of the United States of America, as an alternative to 40 per cent. nicotine sulphate. Very effective for all aphides, leaf hoppers, worms, green fly, red spider and similar pests. It may also be used in combination with Sulfocide. It leaves no stain on buildings, trellis or flowers and, unlike nicotine, is most pleasant and safe to use. 1½ oz. bottle, 2/6; ½ pint, 5/6; pint, 9/6; quart, 17/6; gal., 45/-.

Gishurst's Compound. An old and reliable insecticide, recommended for Scale, Mealy Bug, Red Spider, Thrip, and Green and Black Fly (Aphis). For growing plants use 1 to 2 ozs. dissolved in a gallon of water. For dormant trees use 4 ozs. to a gallon. Price: 2/- per 14 oz. cake.

Katakilla. A powder insecticide wash for Aphides of various kinds. It is harmless to the plant and non-poisonous, therefore most useful in the vegetable garden. 10 gal. pkt., 2/-; 50 gal. pkt., 6/6.

McDougall's Fruit Tree Wash (Nicotine-Soap). Summer spray, very effective against Black Peach Aphis and useful for Woolly Aphis and other similar pests. Pints, 2/9; gal., 12/-; 5 gals., 50/-.

Nicotine Sulphate, 7 per cent. Commonly called Tobacco Extract. The standard remedy for Aphis and all sucking insects. Pints, 5/-; gal., 30/-.

Nicotrol. An improved nicotine spray with spreader so that it wets and penetrates more freely. It can be mixed with Arsenate of Lead, Bordeaux Mixture, Colloidal and other Sulphur Sprays, and similar materials, and is a good spreader for these, having many advantages over the ordinary soap mixture. Pints, 6/6; quarts, 11/-; ½ gal., 20/-; gal., 35/-.

Tobacco Dust, 4 per cent. Most useful for application in powder form. lb., 2/3; 9 lb. drum., 12/6; 45 lb., 45/-.

PRINCIPALLY FOR FUNGUS TROUBLES.

Bordeaux Mixture. A well-known remedy. In powder form. lb., 1/6; 4 lb., 3/9; 8 lb., 5/9; 48 lb., 30/-.

Carbonate of Copper. lb., 1/9; 25 lb., 32/6; 100 lb., 120/-.

Ceresan. A fungicide for seed-borne diseases of cereals. See p. 17. 2 lb. pkt., 7/6; 10 lb. tin., 34/6; 28 lb. drum, 88/6.

Copper-Lime Dust. lb. 1/-; 8 lb., 5/-; 30 lb., 15/-.

Copper Sulphate. lb., 1/-; 5 lb., 3/6; 25 lb., 12/6; 100 lb., 40/-.

Sulfocide. A colloidal sulphur spray for beans, tomatoes, cucumbers and melons; also a most valuable fungicidal control for mildew in the flower garden. Pint, 3/3; quart, 5/6; gal., 12/6.

Sulphur. Ground rock sulphur for vines, also very useful remedy for mildew in roses. lb., 6d.; 12 lb., 3/6; 50 lb., 11/6; 100 lb., 21/-.

Sulphur-Lime Solution. An ideal winter spray for deciduous trees. Pints, 1/9; gal., 5/-; 5 gals., 15/-.

Larger quantities, direct from the factory, quoted specially on application.

A GENERAL PURPOSE SPRAY.

Scalecide with Fungicide and Sulfocide. By combining Scalecide at a strength of 1 in 100 with Sulfocide at 1 in 200 one has an ideal and complete citrus spray which is absolutely safe.



SOIL INSECTICIDES.

Clift's Fluid. The most scientific and effective preparation for the destruction of wireworms, slugs, grubs and all soil pests. It can be used at any time but is more especially for application during the growing season. The usual dilution is 1 part to 150 parts of water. Full directions accompany each container. Pints, 3/-; quarts, 4/6; ½ gal., 6/9; gal., 10/-; 5 gal., 45/-.

Garden Naphthaline. Very effective as a soil fumigant and will be found most useful for the control of soil pests. lb., 6d.; 25 lb., 7/6; 100 lb., 22/6.

Pestdoom Manurial Insecticide. Invaluable to the farmer contending with flea beetle and wire worm, the nurseryman with pest-ridden glasshouses and the gardener troubled with slugs. It can be used without damage to bushes and herbaceous perennials when applied near the stems of the plants, and it has fertilising properties too; thus a double purpose is served. Carton, 1/-; 5 lb., 2/3; 10 lb., 4/-; 25 lb., 7/6; 100 lb., 25/-.

OTHER SIMILAR PRODUCTS.

"Ostico." For tree banding. ½ lb., 2/3; 10 lb., 27/6.

Mole and Vermin Fumigators. Price: each, 3d.; doz., 2/-; 100, 12/6.

Capex Ant Poison. pint tin, 2/6.

"Kudu" Wood Preservative. The most effective control of insect pests in poultry houses, such as tampanis, etc., at the same time greatly prolonging the life of the timber. gal., 4/6.



FERTILISERS

Misstowwe.

LIME PROVIDERS.

Agricultural Lime. This is carbonate of lime for fertiliser purposes. It is in the right form for the garden—don't attempt to whitewash the fowl house with it. Liming sweetens the soil and helps to prevent disease. A fairly heavy dressing is advisable, say $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. per square yard. 25 lb., 1/-; 50 lb., 1/9; 100 lb., 3/-; 200 lb., 4/6; 2,000 lb., 30/-. Special quotation for larger quantity.

Sulphate of Lime (Gypsum). 25 lb., 2/3; 50 lb., 4/-; 100 lb., 7/-; 200 lb., 12/6; 2,000 lb., £6.

POTASH PROVIDERS.

Sulphate of Potash. Useful when bone meal is used instead of a complete fertiliser as it supplies the potash that is lacking in bone meal. It may also be used as an extra dressing for Potatoes, Tobacco and similar crops needing an ample supply of potash. Tomatoes and many other vegetables would be benefited by a light extra dressing of potash in this form. lb., 6d.; 5 lb., 1/6; 25 lb., 6/-; 50 lb., 10/-; 100 lb., 17/6; 200 lb., 30/-.

NITROGEN PROVIDERS.

Ground Karroo Manure. An excellent substitute for stable manure but much more concentrated. It is specially beneficial on soils lacking in humus. Used in association with Bone Meal and a little Potash added occasionally it makes practically a complete fertiliser for every garden purpose and will quickly transform poor garden soil into the best. 5 lb., 1/-; 25 lb., 2/-; 50 lb., 3/-; 100 lb., 5/-; 200 lb., 8/6; 2,000 lb., £3/10/-.

Nitrate of Soda. Supplies nitrogen in a very soluble form. It may be dissolved and applied in liquid form to pot plants or in the garden. Or, it may be broadcasted just before a rain or before using the hose. It acts instantly if the plant is in full growth. 2 lb. cartons, 1/-; 5 lb., 1/6; 25 lb., 5/-; 50 lb., 8/6; 100 lb., 14/6; 200 lb., 27/-; 2,000 lb., £12 10s.

Standard Adco. For making synthetic farmyard manure. 5 lb., 1/3; 25 lb., 4/-; 50 lb., 7/6; 100 lb., 12/6; 200 lb., 24/-.

Sulphate of Ammonia. With 20 per cent. nitrogen this is more concentrated than Nitrate of Soda, which has 16 per cent. It may be used for compounding special mixtures or it may be applied separately in powder form. lb., 6d.; 5 lb., 1/3; 25 lb., 4/6; 50 lb., 7/6; 100 lb., 13/6; 200 lb., 24/6; 2,000 lb., £11/10/-.

Whale Meat Meal. A valuable nitrogenous fertiliser for all crops, especially in the vegetable garden. 25 lb., 4/-; 50 lb., 6/6; 100 lb., 11/6; 200 lb., 21/-; 2,000 lbs., £10.

Charcoal Dust. Splendid as a sweetening agent, especially for plants in pots or tins. 5 lb., 9d.; 25 lb., 2/9; 50 lb., 5/-; 100 lb., 9/-.

PHOSPHATE PROVIDERS.

Basic Slag. An excellent phosphatic fertiliser. Not so soluble as Superphosphate but has the advantage in that it tends to sweeten the soil. 5 lb., 1/-; 25 lb., 3/3; 50 lb., 5/9; 100 lb., 8/6; 200 lb., 14/-; 2,000 lb., £5/10/-.

"Kudu" Bone Meal. This has more nitrogen but a lower phosphate content than Degelatinised Bone Flour. It is also coarser and thus the phosphates are not so quickly available, and for this reason it is more suitable for roses and shrubs where it is desirable to secure a more lasting effect. 5 lbs. 1/-; 25 lb., 3/6; 50 lb., 6/-; 100 lb., 10/6; 200 lb., 18/6; 2,000 lb., £8.

"Kudu" Degelatinised Bone Flour. Owing to the process of manufacture the particles are in a very fine state of division and thus the fertilising elements are quickly available. It has very little nitrogen but a very high phosphatic content and is very suitable for all garden purposes. 5 lb., 1/-; 25 lb., 3/6; 50 lb., 6/-; 100 lb., 10/6; 200 lb., 18/6; 2,000 lb., £8.

"Kudu" Precipitated Phosphate. This is a highly concentrated Bone Phosphate, containing over 38 per cent. phosphoric oxide in a very soluble form. 5 lbs., 1/3; 25 lb., 4/6; 50 lb., 8/-; 100 lb., 15/-; 200 lb., 28/6; 2,000 lb., £13/10/-.

Superphosphate. A very soluble phosphatic fertiliser mainly used by grain farmers. In gardening practice it is useful on very sandy soils. 5 lb., 1/-; 25 lb., 3/-; 50 lb., 4/6; 100 lb., 7/6; 200 lb., 12/-; 2,000 lb., £4/10/-.

COMPLETE FERTILISERS.

"Kudu" General Garden Fertiliser. The ingredients are in correct proportion for general garden work. About 8 ozs. per sq. yard is a suitable dressing in the vegetable garden. **Analysis:** Phosphoric oxide soluble in 2 per cent. citric acid solution 10 per cent., total phosphoric oxide 12 per cent., nitrogen 4 per cent., potash 4 per cent., lime 16 per cent. 5 lb., 1/-; 25 lb., 3/6; 50 lb., 5/6; 100 lb., 10/-; 200 lb., 17/6; 2,000 lb., £7/10/-.

"Kudu" Potato Fertiliser. 100 lb., 10/6; 200 lb., 18/6; 2,000 lb., £8/10/-.

"Kudu" Vine Fertiliser. 100 lb., 10/-; 200 lb., 17/6; 2,000 lb., £7/10/-.

"Kudu" Special Lawn Fertiliser. 5 lb., 1/-; 25 lb., 3/6; 50 lb., 5/6; 100 lb., 10/-; 200 lb., 17/6.

Capex General Fertiliser. 4 lb., 1/-; 25 lb., 5/-; 50 lb., 8/-; 100 lb., 12/-; 200 lb., 20/-; 2,000 lb., £8.

Clay's Fertiliser. Tin, 1/6; larger, 2/6; 25 lb., 10/-; 50 lb., 19/-; 100 lb., 36/-.

PLANT STIMULANTS

"Nitragin," Soil Inoculant. For leguminous plants.
See page 15.

Hortomone A. A synthetic preparation for the stimulation and acceleration of root production when propagating plants from cuttings. Full directions in package. 2 oz. bottle, 5/6; 8 oz., 17/6; postage, and packing 6d.

COMPOUNDS FOR SPECIAL CROPS.

We can compound a special fertiliser for any special purpose at slightly advanced prices. Please consult us.

LAWN SAND AND FERTILISERS

5 lb. 25 lb. 50 lb. 100 lb. 200 lb

Starker's Special

Lawn Fertiliser 1/- 3/6 6/- 10/- 17/6

Sulph. of Amm. 1/3 4/6 7/6 13/6 24/6

"Capex" Lawn

Weed Killer 2/6 8/6 13/6 23/6 45/-

"Velvas" 3½ lb. 7 lb. 14 lb. 28 lb. 56 lb. 112 lb.

Lawn Sand 2/6 4/3 7/3 11/6 20/- 35/-

Lawn Fertiliser: Use 4 to 6 ozs. per square yard.

Lawn Weed Killer: Use up to 8 oz. per square yard.

"Velvas": Use 2 to 4 ozs. per square yard.

POTTING SOIL

Specially mixed for **Ferns.**

Specially mixed for **Carnations.**

Specially mixed for **Chrysanthemums.**

Specially mixed for **General Purposes.**

Leaf Mould, Correctly blended.

Prices: 1 bushel, 3/-; 2 bus., 5/6; 4 bus., 10/6 bus., 13/6; 8 bus., 16/-.

ERADIWEED

The Guaranteed (1-100) Weed Killer.

A Clean Path always adds to the appearance of the Garden.

Economy is one big feature since a pint tin of **Eradiweed** will destroy all weeds over an area of 50 square yards when diluted with water in the proportion of 100 to 1. **Care** should be exercised to a reasonable extent when applying the Weed Killer in view of its poisonous nature, and due respect paid to the possibilities of domestic animals coming into contact with and eating the treated vegetation. Full directions for use accompany each package. Pints, 3/-; quarts, 4/6; ½ gal., 7/6; gal., 13/6.

MULTIPLE POWDER WEED KILLER.

Non-poisonous. For clearing weeds from paths, drives, etc. Simple and effective. Per tin (sufficient for 60 square yards of surface). 1/3.

COLOURFUL GARDEN FIGURES

Here's an Idea for Christmas

How intriguing that flat green lawn could be made to appear, simply by placing upon it a bright little fellow with a red barrow! How that lily pond might be enlivened by a group of frogs! And there are groups of figures that give real interest in the arranging, but all that is left to you.

These figures will add a gay note of colour to your garden, and think of the joy of the kiddies!

These garden figures are absolutely weather resistant. At your request we will send you (on loan) a set of illustrations in natural colours, together with price list, from which to make your choice. Sizes range up to 2 feet high for the gnomes and up to 12 inches for the animals and birds.

Prices: List on application and while the supply lasts, we will also forward coloured illustrations but these are to be returned to us.





THE "IRON KING" STEEL FRAME SEEDER.

Thousands of these drills are in use to-day. Get one and let it pay for itself in time and labour-saving.
E. Price: £4 5 0



No. 4.

PLANET JR. COMBINED HILL AND DRILL SEEDER, SINGLE WHEEL HOE, CULTIVATOR AND PLOUGH.

Holds $2\frac{1}{2}$ quarts. Weight, complete, 50 lbs. An accurate hill-dropping seeder. A continuous row seeder. An admirable single-wheel hoe. A splendid single-wheel cultivator. An excellent furrower. A rapid and efficient wheel garden plough.

D. Price, as illustrated, £4.



No. 11.

PLANET JR. DOUBLE WHEEL HOE.

No. 11, 12 and 13 wheels and frames are alike, but the tools supplied with each vary. D.

Prices:	Packed	Weight.
No. 11: As illustrated	65/-	37 lbs.
No. 12: No rakes and one pair hoes only	52/6	32 lbs.
No. 13: One pair of hoes and no other tools	39/6	28 lbs.

The Iron King Seeder is a masterpiece in implement construction. It has fewer parts and is less complicated than any other seeder. Made of steel it is practically indestructible and will last an ordinary lifetime. Large growers employing inexperienced labour choose this seeder because of its unusual simplicity. It is practically impossible to make an error with this implement—it's so easy and simple that a child can handle it.

The adjustable V-shaped shoe, which originated with the Iron King makes it possible to sow seed in a straight line and at a uniform depth.



No. 119 PLANET JR. HIGH-WHEEL GARDEN PLOUGH AND CULTIVATOR.

Weight 18 lbs. Equipment as illustrated. This implement has a wonderful range of work and it is inexpensive. D. Price 22/6

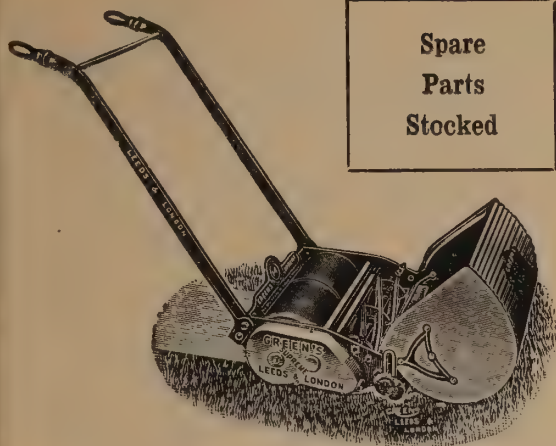


No. 16. PLANET JR. SINGLE WHEEL HOE, CULTIVATOR, RAKE AND PLOUGH.

These Single Wheel Hoes are the highest type of their class. They have an assortment of tools which adapts the implement to a large variety of work, and there is scarcely any garden culture of which they are not capable.

Nos. 16, 17, 17½ and 18 wheels and frames are alike, but the tools sold with each vary. Thus the No. 17 is not supplied with rakes, the No. 17½ has neither rakes nor plough; whilst the No. 18 has only two hoes and no other tools. D.

Prices:	Packed Weight
No. 16: As illustrated	40/- 29 lbs.
No. 17: As illustrated, but without rakes	35/- 26 lbs.
No. 17½: Without rakes or plough	32/6 22 lbs.
No. 18: Two hoes only and no other tools	30/- 20 lbs.



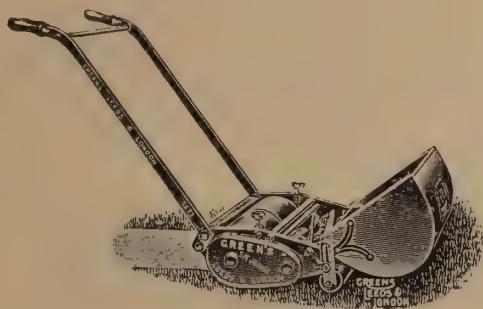
Spare
Parts
Stocked

**GREEN'S SUPREME LAWN MOWER,
"THE WORLD'S BEST."**

**BALL BEARINGS—GEAR DRIVEN—STEEL SIDES
—EIGHT KNIVES IN CUTTING CYLINDER.**

The "Supreme" Mowers have machine-cut Gears, all details are interchangeable and accessible, the Drums and Cutting Cylinder are mounted on double row self-aligning ball bearings, and may be detached or attached without dismantling the machine. Spare parts stocked. Prices:

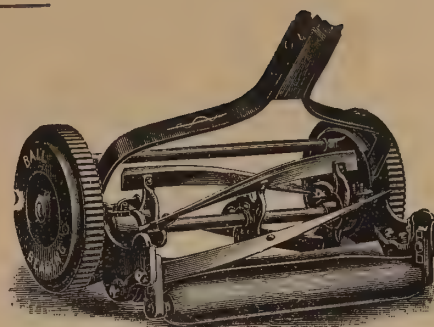
Size 10 in.	- - - - -	£10 10 0
Size 12 in.	- - - - -	£12 10 0
Size 14 in. (close cutting for Bowling Greens)	- - - - -	£15 15 0
Complete with Grass Box.		D.



**GREEN'S "SILENS MESSOR" JUNIOR.
BIG VALUE AT A MODERATE PRICE.**

This Ball-bearing, gear-driven Roller Machine is a recent addition to the fine range of Lawn Mowers manufactured by Green's and has all the refinements of the most up-to-date machines. It is the best value in Lawn Mowers obtainable at a reasonable price.

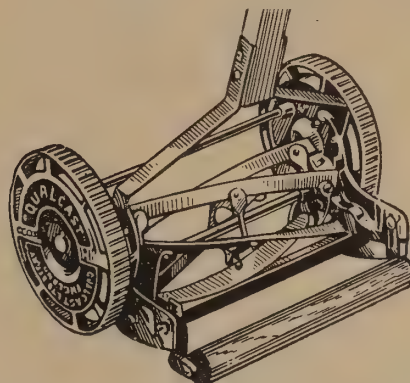
One size only—12 in. Spare Parts stocked. D.
Price: Complete with Grass Box - - £7 10 0



THE PARAGON LAWN MOWER,

Makes a good job on a rough lawn. This machine is soundly constructed on modern lines and will give excellent service. Size: 12-inch cut. D.

Price - - - - 38/6
Canvas Grass Catcher, 7/6 extra.



THE "QUALCAST" LAWN MOWER.

Model H. Fitted with ball bearings. Prices:
10-inch - - - 45/- 12-inch - - - 47/6
14-inch - - - 50/-
Grass Box, 12/6 extra. Spare partes stocked. D.

Motor operates the reel and propels the machine over your lawn. The fully adjustable, 18 in. ball bearing reel makes short work of the average lawn or acreage.



Be Sure To See
THE CLIPPER
Before You Buy

**THE NEW COOPER CLIPPER POWER
MOWER.**

"Hinged Power" eliminates the necessity of clutches and a very simple take-up for reel, chain and belt, reduces all wearing parts and service adjustments to the minimum.
Price: £25 (18 in. cut) D.



No. D13P. Built like a motor car with 4 in. Dunlop pneumatic tyred wheels, 16 in. in diameter, this is the height of luxury in wheelbarrows.

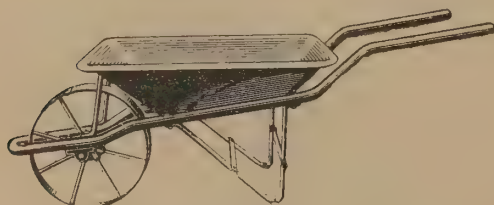
Price : £3 15s. 0d.



A WHEELBARROW DE LUXE.

No. D9AC. Has wire wheel with buoyant rubber tyre, 2 in. tread and ball bearings. Will not harm lawns or paths. Painted: Chassis, red; Wheel, black. Strong galvanised body. 20G sheet steel. 22½ in. — 24 in. x 27 in.

Price 40/-.



ALL-STEEL WHEELBARROW.

The strongest wheelbarrow made, yet light and unaffected by weather or rough usage! No. D1. 33 in. x 30 in. x 18 gauge.

Price : 27/6.



THE "WATAW" GARDEN ROLLER.

Adjustable with water or sand ballast up to about :—

Weight	Size	Price
200 lbs.	16 in. x 16 in.	63/-
250 lbs.	18 in. x 18 in.	75/-
300 lbs.	18 in. x 20 in.	87/6

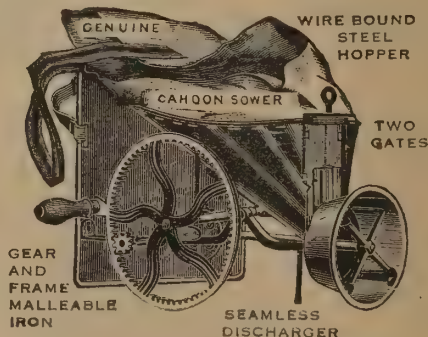
BROADCAST SEED SOWERS.



THE CYCLONE SEEDER.

For cereals and small seeds.

Price : 13/6 ea.



CAHOON BROADCAST SEEDER.

For sowing cereals, lucerne, rape and similar seeds.

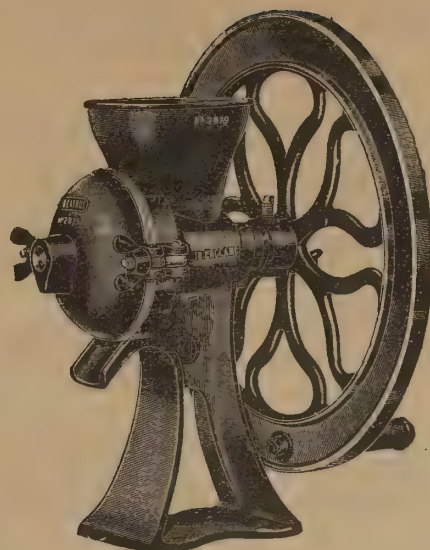
Price : 25s. ea.



APACHE

TRADE-MARK REGISTERED

Grist Mill



THE "BEATRICE" BONE GRINDING MILL.
No. F2879.

The "Apache" Mill will grind successfully all dry grains such as mealies, wheat, rice, coffee, etc. It grinds rapidly, and may be adjusted to turn out a fine or coarse sample. The grinding plates may be taken out for cleaning or replacing without difficulty, and the handle is adjustable for shorter or longer leverage. The fly wheel is so constructed as to give the maximum of momentum with the minimum of weight.

The "Apache" Mill will save its cost in a very short time on any farm, or in any household where grain is ground. Weight: 31 lbs.

Price: 40/-.

Spare Grinding Plates, 5/- pair; Main Spindle, 5/- ea.; Hopper Frames, 5/- ea. E.



"TENNESSEE" GRINDING MILL.

The "Tennessee" is a small but exceedingly useful grinder. It can be adjusted so as to produce either coarse or fine meal, and can be readily fixed in almost any position by means of clamps. Weight, 12 lb.

Price: 17/6.

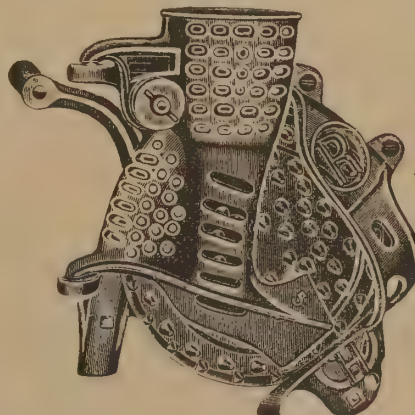
D.

Spare Grinding Plates, 5/- pair.

An ideal machine for the Poultry Farmer. This mill will granulate small dry bones, broken oyster shells, grit, old crockery, glass, charcoal, corn and all sorts of grain. Nett weight complete, as illustrated, 55 lbs. Diameter of hand wheel, 18½ in. Inside measurements of hopper: Diameter, 6 ins.; depth, 5½ ins. Fitted with extra hard metal cutters.

Price: 65/-.

less 5 per cent. for Cash with Order.

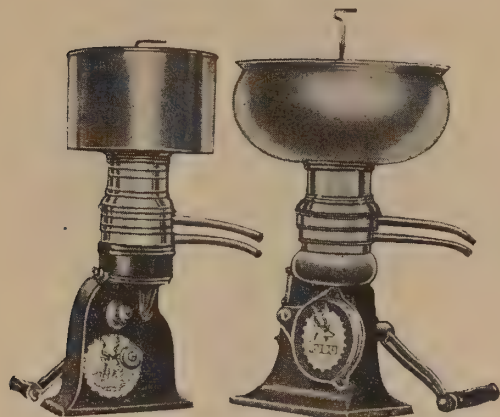


THE "R. & H." CORN SHELLER.

Made largely of Malleable Iron, with chilled bearings. Shells all size ears thoroughly and rapidly. Attaches to any box or barrel instantly by two strong clamps. Deposits corn in the box or barrel on which it is mounted, and cob outside. All teeth on disc wheel are perfect. Disc wheel, 8¼ ins. Fastest, most durable and easiest running sheller made. All parts fully warranted against breakage or defect. Finished in baked japan, red and gold. Will last a lifetime. No. E31 with butting and tipping attachment.

Price: 18/6.

THE "KUDU" CREAM SEPARATORS



No. 0.

No. 1.

The "Kudu" Separator is a machine of modern design, built for us by a Swedish firm with 25 years' experience in the manufacture of hand separators. It has all the latest developments and many valuable patents cover improvements in its construction.

DESCRIPTION OF TYPES No. 1-4.

The Skimming Bowl is of specially large construction in comparison with its rated capacity of work per hour, and, therefore, deals most efficiently with all the milk introduced. It is self-balanced, thus retaining its balance even after being in use for a long time.

The Discs, of entirely new patented construction, are fitted with a special strengthening ring at the top, adjacent to the central tube, which obviates wear round this tube and keeps the discs tightly in position. Loose discs seriously affect the balance of the bowl. The "Kudu" Separator bowl, therefore, with these improved discs, keeps its balance for a much longer time than a bowl having discs of the earlier construction.

The Bowl Spindle is fitted with an extra metal cone and a spring, which holds it in its true position. It is slightly tapered to the point, on which the bowl fits. Thus the bowl may be put on in any position without damaging either unit and will always be held firmly in place.

The Milk Container is made from a single piece of metal plate, and is consequently seamless, with no soldered joints to weaken it nor crevices to harbour dirt.

The Float is of modern design and can be placed in the float vessel in any position.

The Frame is strongly built and its rounded corners enable it to be kept clean easily.

The Gearing is entirely enclosed in the frame, the latter forming a reservoir for the oil in which the worm-wheel rotates. This sprays up oil into all the bearings of the machine. In this way the "Kudu" Separator is provided with constant lubrication. All the wheels have cogs lying obliquely, thus increasing durability of the machine and ensuring smooth running.

The Cleaning Rod enables the discs to be removed and treated as one piece and they can be conveniently kept on this rod when not in use.

THE "KUDU" CREAM SEPARATOR No. 0.

This machine has been manufactured with a view to supplying a long-felt want of a simple yet reliable and inexpensive separator, especially adapted for small farms, cafes, private households, etc.

Previous attempts have been made at putting a small, cheap separator on the market, but these have generally failed owing to poor workmanship and material. The "Kudu" Separator No. 0 embodies all the special features of the larger sizes, is equally sturdy in construction and, with its specially improved and simplified bowl, is the ideal machine for its purpose. Like the larger sizes all the vessels are seamless and tinned twice with pure English tin.

The Skimming Bowl (in which it differs from the larger sizes) consists of two parts only, screwed together with a nut and rendered airtight by a rubber ring. It is, therefore, quickly and easily cleaned and yet good skimming has been the chief consideration in its construction.

The illustration opposite together with the somewhat meagre description that we are able to give in the limited space at our disposal, will surely indicate that this is not a cheap machine in the sense of low value. We have aimed at giving you the very best machine that can be produced and the most suitable for the purpose for which it is designed, and the only thing about it that is cheap is the price, which we venture to say is remarkably low.

E.



A machine built to high standards and offered at a reasonable Price.

SPARE PARTS STOCKED.

Illustration of Models. 2D. 3D. 4D.

THE "KUDU" CREAM SEPARATOR.

No. 0.	Capacity 10	gallons per hour	..	£4 15 0
No. 1.	" 17½	"	..	£5 15 0
No. 2D.	" 25	"	..	£7 10 0
No. 3D.	" 35	"	..	£8 10 0
No. 4D.	" 50	"	..	£10 15 0

For Cash with Order we will pay the Railage to any Station within the Union of South Africa or you can pay the Railage and take 5 per cent. discount.



THE "HANDY" LADIES' FORK. No. F54.
4-prong $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. x 9 in. 4/9 each.



SKELTON'S CAPE FORKS, No. D4024.
Best Cast Steel.
Size 2. 4-prong 8 in. x 13 in. 5/9 each.



SKELTON'S CAPE FORKS, No. D4025.
Best Cast Steel.
Size 3. 5-prong 9 in. x $13\frac{1}{2}$ in. 6/9 each.



THE "HANDY" SPADE. No. F12. Best Cast Steel. Size 3, $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. x $12\frac{1}{2}$ in. Turnover Treads. Price each 3/3.

THE "HANDY" LADIES' SPADE. No. F11. Lighter Pattern. Size 0, $6\frac{3}{4}$ in. x 11 in. Price 3/3 each.



SKELTON'S PLUG STRAPPED SPADE. No. D2727. Treaded and fitted with a straight shaft, D handle. 8 in. x $12\frac{1}{2}$ in. Price 7/6 each.



SKELTON'S VINEYARD SPADE. No. D2879. T handle, 9 in x 13 in. Price 7/3 each.



THE "HANDY" SHOVEL. No. F13. Stamped Steel, Light and Strong. Open socket, square mouth, size 3, $10\frac{1}{2}$ in. x 13 in. Price 3/6 each.



BRADES' FORGED STEEL GARDEN RAKE.

No. F630. 12-teeth. 66 in. handle. Professional Gardeners prefer this one. Price 7/- each.



GARDEN RAKE No F4199.

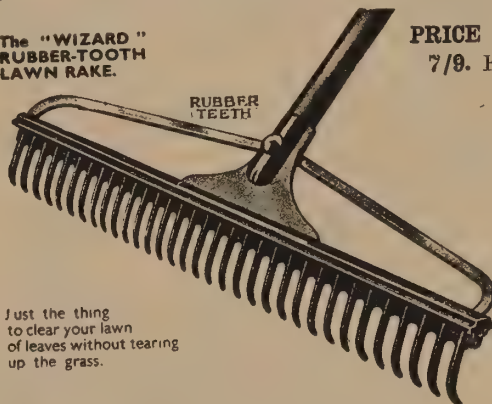
This splendid rake is strongly made and thoroughly reliable. It is a well-finished article and the only thing about it that is cheap is the price.

13 in. 12-teeth 3/6 each.
 $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. 8-teeth 3/- each.

Complete with 5 ft. handle. Spare Handles 2/- each.

The "WIZARD" RUBBER-TOOTH LAWN RAKE.

PRICE 7/9. F.

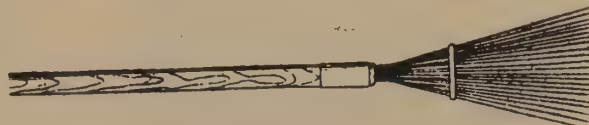


Just the thing to clear your lawn of leaves without tearing up the grass.



THE AMERICAM "LAWNCOMB."

Unexcelled for raking leaves and light rubbish from lawns and garden paths. Spring-steel teeth. No. F18: 18 in. wide; 52 in. handle. Price 6/6. F.



WIRE BROOM (Patent).

The very thing for sweeping leaves off the lawn and garden paths. Everlasting wear; made of the best spring steel wire. Especially useful for yards, stables, etc. For all purposes where hard or rough work is required.

Prices: No. B1, 2/9 each; No. B2, larger size 3/9

**THE NORCROSS
"BUSHNELL"
HAND CULTIVATOR.**

This fine Garden Tool is made in three sizes, as described below.

F5. Has 5 prongs, as illustrated, of finest spring steel with forged shovels. Prongs detachable. Handle of finest quality; 4 ft. long, waxed and belted finish.

Price 5/-.

Spare Prongs 9d. each.

F3. With 3 prongs this is lighter and smaller than the above but has same length handle. Just right for women gardeners or for a stiffish soil.

Price 4/-.

Spare Prongs 9d. each.

F1. The 3-prong **Midget Weeder**, with 9-in. handle is for cultivating right among the plants in flower beds and shrubberies.

Price 2/6

Spare Prongs 6d. each.

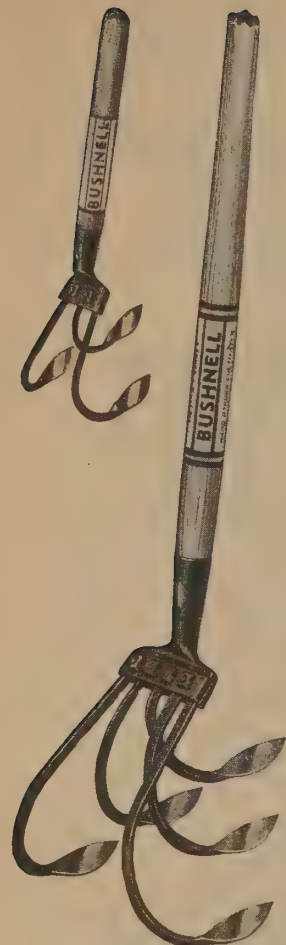
**SOLID GARDEN
HOE**

E474.

with 6-ft. handle
4/6 each.

**DUTCH
HOE.**

E49.



No. F49—Solid Steel, stamped, neatly finished handle. English make. **Price:** 6-in., 5-ft. handle. **3/6 each;** 8-in., 5-ft. 6-in. handle, **3/9 each.** Spare Handles, **2/- each.**

**CENTRE
SOCKET
DUTCH
HOE.**

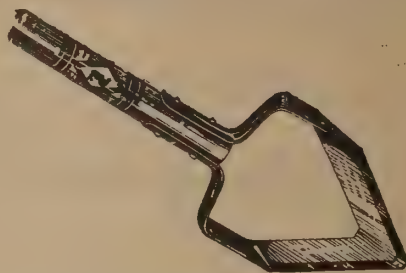
No. F689.
11-inch **8/6**



F72B

No. F72B—1/- each. Postage 6d.

THE DIAMOND POINT PUSH HOE.



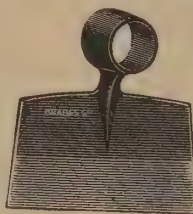
No article in recent years has aroused so much interest as this amazing hoe. Women and children enjoy using it—no frantic chopping or back-breaking labour. You can do more work in less time than with any other hoe. It works with ease on hard ground. It is especially adapted for use under bushes, around small plants and for all garden work.

With the **Diamond Point Push Hoe** the load is gradual from the point towards the widest section so that the cutting edge travels at an angle, thus entirely eliminating resistance.

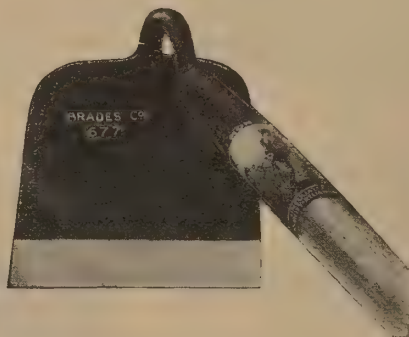
Any tendency to side slip is prevented by a couple of notches in the blade edge.

In practice the **Diamond Point Push Hoe** travels dead straight and can work closer to the crop than any other type of hoe.

The **Diamond Point Push Hoe** has a 54-inch handle and is beautifully finished. **Price 7/6.**



474



BRADIES' FIELD HOE.

No. E677.

Price: 8-in. **5/9** Handled.



SPUD.

F054—2-in. (without Handle)
Price: 9d. each. Postage: 4d. each; 1/- for 6.



472

BRADIES' TURNIP HOE.

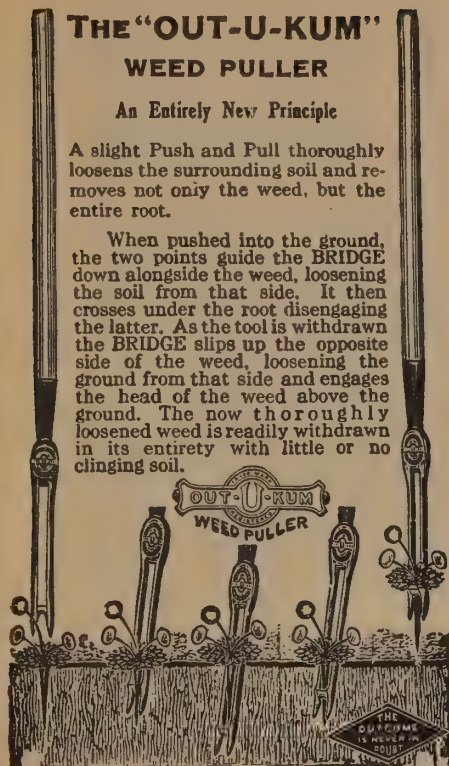
No. E472.

Price: 5-in. 8-in.
Handled **4/6 5/-**



F34.

No. F34—2/6 each. Postage 6d.



THE "OUT-U-KUM"

WEED PULLER

An Entirely New Principle

A slight Push and Pull thoroughly loosens the surrounding soil and removes not only the weed, but the entire root.

When pushed into the ground, the two points guide the BRIDGE down alongside the weed, loosening the soil from that side. It then crosses under the root disengaging the latter. As the tool is withdrawn the BRIDGE slips up the opposite side of the weed, loosening the ground from that side and engages the head of the weed above the ground. The now thoroughly loosened weed is readily withdrawn in its entirety with little or no clinging soil.

Price 3/6 each.

F.



F6.



F8.



F088.

GARDEN TROWELS.

F6—6in. 1/- each. Postage 4d.

F8—6in. 1/3 each. Postage 4d.

F088—6in. Bedding type. 1/3 each. Postage 4d.



F25.

WEEDING

FORKS.



F27.

F25—Solid Steel, Self Colour and Red. 1/6 each. Postage 6d.
F27—Solid Steel, Self Colour and Red. 1/9 each. Postage 6d.
F27B—Same as F27 but with 4 ft. handle 3/-.



BRADES' EDGING TOOL.

No. F609. 8in. With Crutch Handle. 5/- each.



No. F273s.

PRESENTATION SETS OF GARDEN TOOLS.

No. F91.

(As illustrated.)

Price: Per set 3/9.

Postage 1/-.

No. F92.

(As illustrated.)

Price: Per set 4/3.

Postage 1/-.

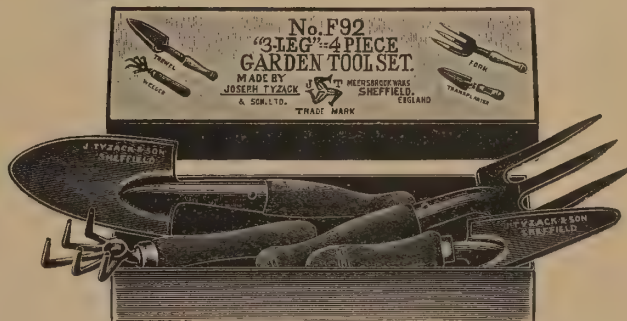
F273s.

Stainless Steel.

(As illustrated.)

Price: Per set 10/6.

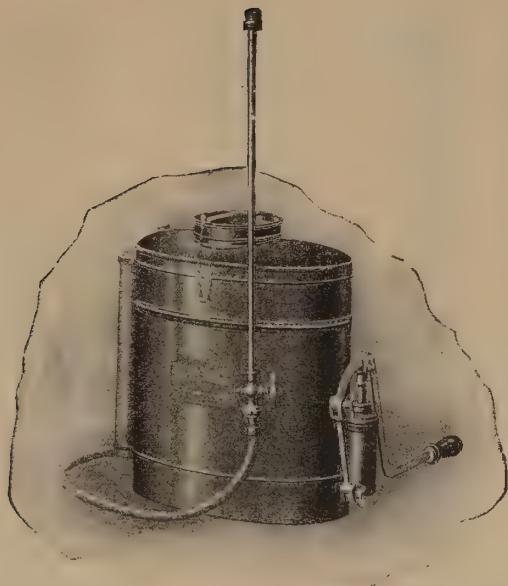
Postage 1/-.



F92.



F91.



THE "FOUR OAKS" KNAPSACK SPRAYER No. D101 and D102

Weight 14 lbs. Capacity about 3½ gallons.

The Simplest and yet the Best knapsack Sprayer ever produced. A Child can work it.

The only Machine with Force behind the Spray.

The Container is made entirely of Copper, and the Pump of Brass.

Unlike other Machines, there are absolutely no parts to get out of order, and consequently the "Four Oaks" Knapsack will last 10 times as long as any other.

There are no Rubber Valves in the "Four Oaks" to perish, and all working parts are outside and easy to get at.

Either a very fine, medium, or coarse spray can be obtained, and thick fluids such as Bordeaux Mixture are effectively discharged.

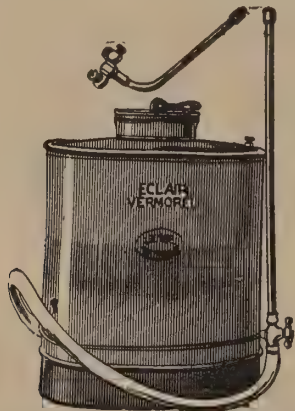
The "Four Oaks" Knapsacks have been awarded over 60 Gold and Silver Medals in open competition, beating other makes again and again.

A "Four Oaks" Knapsack will last you years after other makes have been discarded.

Complete with Single "Four Oaks" Patent Spraying Nozzle, also Single Swivel Spraying Nozzle and Short Brass Tube, with Stopcock, together with 3 feet length of India Rubber tube, as illustrated. Price: D101 £7 5s. 0d.

Pattern D102 is similar to D101 in construction but specially made to withstand action of Liver of Sulphur and Lime-Sulphur. Price: £7 15s. 0d.

Spare Parts Stocked.



"ECLAIR" KNAPSACK SPRAYER.

Made of Special Brass Alloy for spraying Lime-Sulphur, etc. Capacity 3½ gallons. Weight 14 lbs.

Supplied complete with strainer, 22-in. lance, bent tube for spraying potatoes and ground crops, double nozzle convertible into single, two spare jets, straight jet, oil-proof valves, and spare leather washers.

The internal diaphragm pump makes pumping easy. There is no piston case to leak or stuffing box to repack. D.

Price: £4 5s. 0d.



HUDSON OZARK SPRAY PUMP.

The Hudson Ozark is a portable knapsack outfit with a double acting, high pressure pump operating with remarkable ease. Construction permits carrying 5 gallons of solution, yet leaves the operator free to operate the pump, and to move around conveniently and comfortably.

A very popular outfit for orchards and vineyards, in truck gardens, on field crops, around the poultry house or dairy barn, to protect shade trees, ornamental shrubs, flowers, etc. May also be used for fire fighting. When spray or breaker disc in nozzle is removed a solid stream carrying 25 to 50 feet results. Nozzle adapted for fog spray for soaking underbrush, grass, etc., or for solid stream for reaching tree tops, etc.

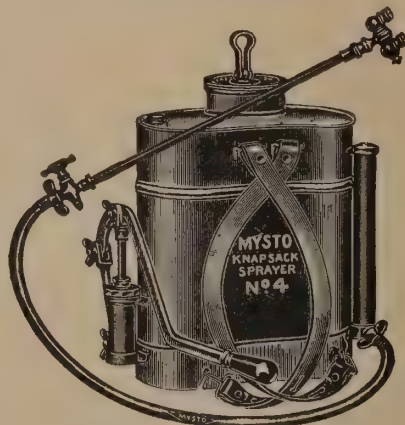
Knapsack Tank. Heavy gauge copper bearing steel, capacity approximately 5 gallons. Shaped to fit back and shoulders comfortably. Conveniently carried by broad shoulder straps, adjustable in length. Has large opening for convenient filling, emptying or cleaning. Brackets hold pump securely in position when not in use.

Pump. With brass air chamber, brass cylinder, bronze ball valves.

Nozzle. All brass disc type. Change of disc permits change of spray from finest fog to solid stream.

Weight, pump and container packed separately, 10½ pounds.

No. D243, £3 10s. 0d.



Not suitable for high pressure spraying.

"MYSTO" KNAPSACK SPRAYER With External Pump.

No. D5, Tinned Copper.

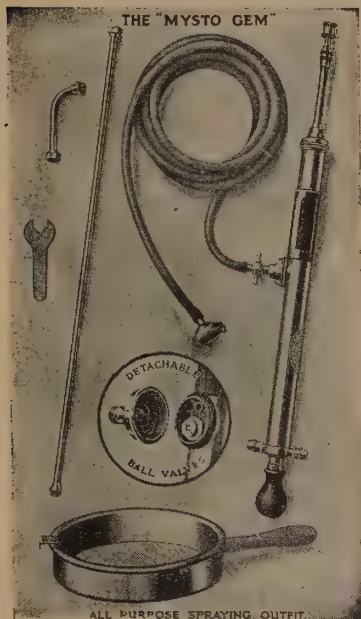
For using corrosive liquids such as Liver of Sulphur or Lime and Sulphur.

The container or tank is made of tinned copper, and the pump valve box, air chamber and fittings are all of brass.

Each Knapsack Sprayer is complete with brass strainer, steel spanner and special double swivel nozzle for potato spraying, etc.

39 in. of best quality Spraying Hose with cap and lining on each end, into which is screwed lance complete with tap, is supplied with each Sprayer.

Price: £5 15s. 0d. Less 5 per cent. for Cash with Order.



THE "MYSTO GEM" SPRAYING OUTFIT.
No. E39.

Outfit comprises: All brass double action Spray Pump, polished and lacquered. Ten foot of Hose and Strainer connected to pump by cap and lining. One Lime-washing and one Spraying Nozzle; also Plain Jet. Two-foot polished and lacquered brass Lance. Swivel Connection. Angle Bend. All Metal Strainer and Spanner.

36/- complete as illustrated.

Just the thing for spraying Fruit Trees or Garden Plants; for spraying dogs and other animals; for disinfecting poultry houses, pens and yards; for Lime-washing buildings, etc., etc. There are only two valves in the sprayer, both easily detachable for cleaning.

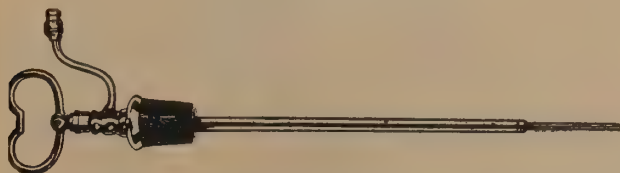


"LADYWOOD" SPRAY PUMP.

No. E38.

This double-action Pump gives continuous spray and will throw a solid stream of water thirty to forty feet. It is the ideal all-purpose Hand Sprayer, its field of utility being practically unlimited. Most useful for spraying trees, vines, potatoes, and any ground crops; also for whitewashing and disinfecting purposes. The Pump is made of brass with solid brass ball valves, complete with 3½ feet of suction hose and heavy iron strainer that keeps the hose from working out of bucket or container. Three nozzles supplied, with which the operator is able to get any variety of spray necessary.

Price, with 15-in. extension Lance, 27/6.



THE MULTIPLE BOTTLE SPRAYER.

Fits on ordinary bottle. Essential in every home.

The construction of the Bottle Sprayer is of the very best materials. It is of heavy nickel-plated finish, and the working of the sprayer is undoubtedly a considerable improvement on the older type, since the pump is double acting, the spray being continuous on both upward and downward strokes.

Among its many uses can be numbered: Disinfecting in Houses or Dance Rooms, etc., Perfume Spraying, Insecticide Spraying, Floral Watering, etc., etc.

Price 3/6 each. Postage 4d.

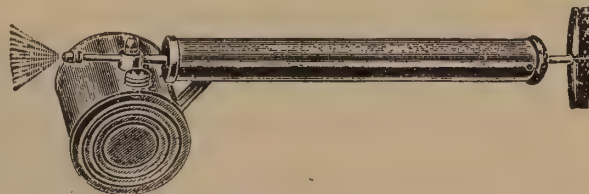
"CRESCENT" BUCKET SPRAY PUMP
No. D33.

We have no hesitation in saying that the Improved "Crescent" Pump is the best on the market for destroying Locusts and for spraying Vines, Fruit Trees, etc. Every pump tested and guaranteed. Pumps are double-acting, giving continuous spray, are made of brass with solid brass ball valves, suction or strainer is detachable, and hose is connected on to pump with cap and lining, the latter being held in hose by hose clip.

Price 30/- each.

Spare Bordeaux Nozzles, with ¼ in. thread, 5/6 each. Foot Valves, 3/6 each.

Spare Tubes 9d. per foot.

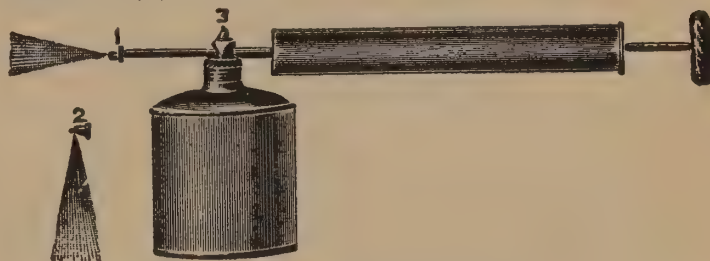


CONTINUOUS SPRAY ATOMISER No. E19.

Capacity 1½ pints. Supplied with two Spray Nozzles, one for straight spraying and the other for angle spraying to get under leaves, etc.

Plain Tin Plate, 8/6 each.

Brass, 11/6 each.

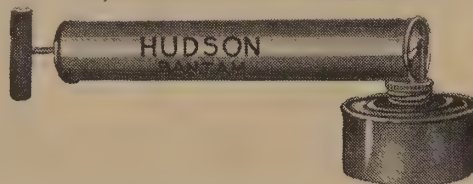


THE JAKE COMPRESSED AIR SPRAYERS.

1—Straight nozzle. 2—Universal nozzle detached. 3—Shows universal nozzle as attached to holder for safe keeping when not in use. To use the universal nozzle it is substituted for the straight nozzle No. 1 on the end of the tube.

Price 4/9 Quart size.

These Sprayers have a Universal Nozzle that sprays up and down and to either side, in addition to the direct spray nozzle.



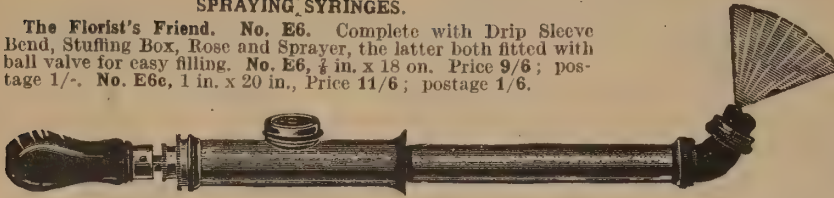
HUDSON BANTAM SPRAYER.

The Bantam is designed for handling fly oils, moth preventives, household insecticides and disinfectants. Can detaches for convenient filling.

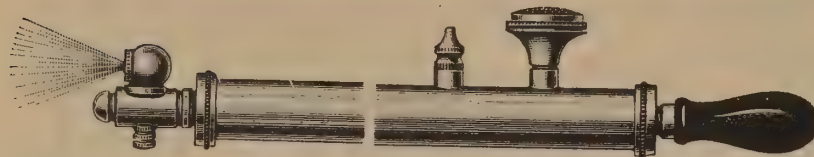
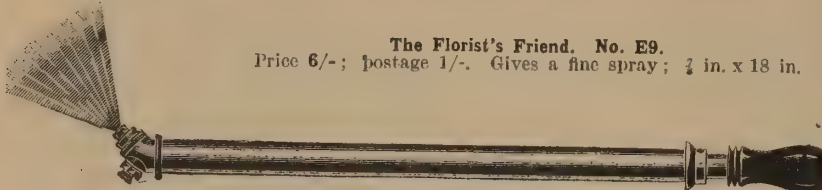
No. E2½, 1/6 each. Posted for 2/-.

SPRAYING SYRINGES.

The Florist's Friend. No. E6. Complete with Drip Sleeve Bend, Stuffing Box, Rose and Sprayer, the latter both fitted with ball valve for easy filling. No. E6, $\frac{3}{4}$ in. x 18 in. Price 9/6; postage 1/-. No. E6e, 1 in. x 20 in., Price 11/6; postage 1/6.



The Florist's Friend. No. E9.
Price 6/-; postage 1/-. Gives a fine spray; $\frac{3}{4}$ in. x 18 in.

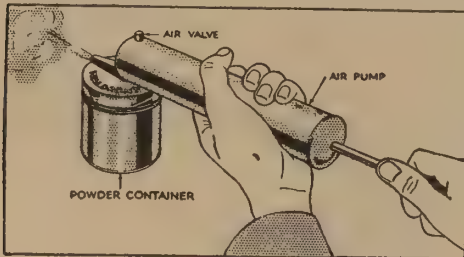


THE "EVERYWAY" SPRAYER.
No. E500.

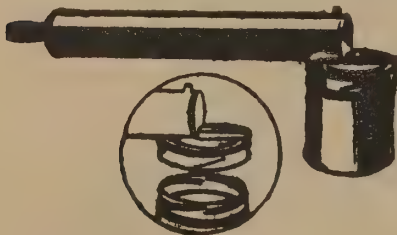
This Sprayer is adjustable in every direction and there are extra nozzles, including a rose and jet. Price 8/6. 18 in. x 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ in.

THE "WALDRON" POWDER BLOWER.

This remarkable implement will work equally well with Sulphur, Lime, Tobacco, or any of the other powders now obtainable. Powder is cleaner, more convenient and more efficient than liquids. The container is coated internally to resist sulphur and corrosive powders. The valve is stainless steel. The handle is galvanised steel.



The "Waldron" Powder Blower has a 16-in. brass barrel and a container to hold 1 lb. of powder. We also supply spare containers (with lid) so that you can have two or three kinds of powder always ready for instant use by simply changing the container, which unscrews easily and is changed in a moment. E.
Price 12/6. Spare Containers, 9d. each.



THE "WALDRON" JUNIOR POWDER BLOWER.

This is the neatest and handiest little spraying implement we have seen. It is complete with container and powder insecticide, and when empty you just screw off the container and replace with a "refill," which you can buy ready to screw into position. Just the simplest process imaginable—always ready for use. Price 4/3. Refills 1/3. Without Powder 3/3. E.

"TESWAIN"
POWDER
BLOWER.

For Dry-Spraying with Sulphur, Soot, Lime, Tobacco, Powder Bordeaux Powder, etc. Also for distributing Powder Disinfectants, etc. Made in Japanned Tinplate. Capacity 1 lb. of powder. A funnel for filling is supplied with each blower. Spare Valves 1/6 each. Price, with attachment for directing spray upward, 10/- E.



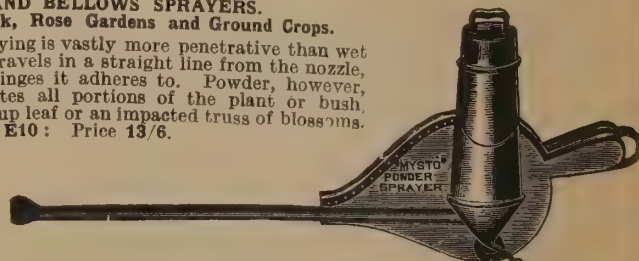
HUDSON BELLOWS DUSTER.
No. E600. Price 11/6.

The No. E600 BELLOWS Duster is a popular pattern for use with Paris Green, Arsenate of Lead, Pe sian Insect Powder and other powdered insecticides.

"MYSTO" HAND BELLOWS SPRAYERS.

For Greenhouse Work, Rose Gardens and Ground Crops.

The system of dry-spraying is vastly more penetrative than wet spraying. A wet spray travels in a straight line from the nozzle, and on whatever it impinges it adheres to. Powder, however, being air-borne, penetrates all portions of the plant or bush, and enters even a curled-up leaf or an impacted truss of blossoms. No. E10: Price 13/6.



SMALL POWDER BELLOWS for INSECTICIDES.

No. E250a. "Midget," $7\frac{1}{4}$ in. x 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ in., 2/- each, postage 4d. No. E251. Stronger type, brass, spout, 10 in. x 4 in., 4/6 each, postage 6d.





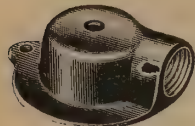
FLAT SPRAY NOZZLE.

No. F4235. Screws on to the usual hose fitting No. F54. Specially useful for seed-beds. Price 3/6 each. Postage 6d.

THE "C.B.G." SPRINKLER.

No moving parts to wear out.

Built on the well-known principle of the tangential spray. The C.B.G. (cheap but good) is deservedly very popular on account of the low price. Diam. 4 in., 1 1/2 in. high, 3/4 in. connection. It is interchangeable with the "Mysto" Spray Nozzle. Price 2/6 each. Postage 1/-. F.



SUCTION AND DELIVERY HOSE FOR SPRAY PUMPS.

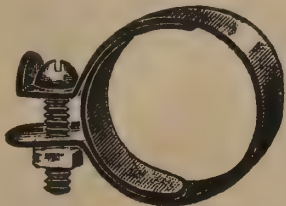
Delivery Hose. 3/8 in., 2-ply, per foot 10d.
Suction Hose. 1/4 in. (for "Mysto Gem" Sprayer), per foot 1/3.
Suction Hose. 1/2 in., 3-ply, per foot 1/3.
Suction Hose. 1/2 in. (for "Ladywood" Pump), per foot 1/3. D.



HERCULES
SIMPLY HAMMER IT.
TRADE MARK

HOSE REPAIRERS.

Price: For 1/2 in. Hose, each 8d. For 3/4 in. Hose, each 9d. Postage 2d. E.



FLEXIBLE BRASS HOSE CLIP.

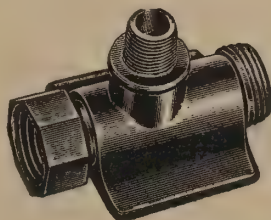
No. F613.

For securing Fittings in Hose, 1/2 in. each 4d.; 3/4 in., each 4d. Large 3/4 in., each 4d. Postage 2d.

BRASS TAP UNIONS.

For attaching Garden Hose to High Pressure Taps (Caps and Linings). To fit 1/2 in. taps 1/- each. To fit 3/4 in. taps 1/6 each. To fit 3/4 in. taps reduced to 1/2 in. 1/6 each. Postage 4d. F.

Special "Cape Town" Pattern: 1/2 in. 1/3; 3/4 in. 2/-; 3/4 in. reducing to 1/2 in. 2/-.

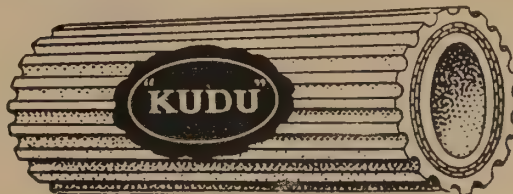
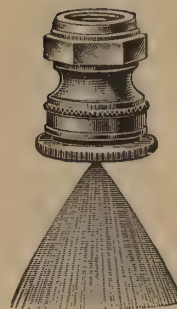


SHOWER BATH SPRAYER.

For general use in the Home, Hotels, Shops, Sports Clubs, Factories, Public Baths, etc. A real drenching spray, most pleasing in effect.

Twenty times as economical in water consumption as the ordinary Shower Rose. Variation of spray obtainable according to water pressure regulated by the supply tap. Nickel-plated Brass. Threaded 3/4 in. iron pipe.

No. F2321. Price, each 6/6. Postage 6d.



UNKINKABLE "KUDU" HEAVY BLACK RIBBED HOSE

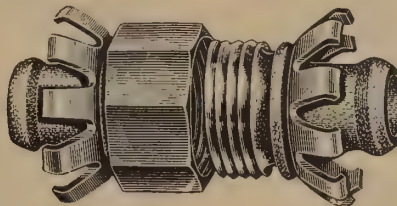
Price: 3/4 in., per foot 8 1/2d.; 1/2 in., per foot 7d. E.
60 ft. lengths a halfpenny cheaper in each case. D.



ELECTRIC GARDEN HOSE.

Wears longer because it cannot kink.

3/4 in. "Electric" Hose, per foot 1/2. D.
1/2 in. "Electric" Hose, per foot 11 1/2d.



THE "BULL DOG" HOSE COUPLING.

Grips and Holds the Hose like a Bull Dog.

Price: 1/2 in. and 3/4 in., each 1/6. Postage 4d. E.



HOSE FITTING. No. F54.

Will fit 1/2, 5/8, or 3/4 in. hose. Made with 3/4 in. hose pipe thread. Price each, 1/-. Postage 4d.

THE "GEM" HOSE CONNECTION.

This fitting enables you to fit one or more sprinklers in a length of hose. "Red Top" or other pattern sprinklers can be used with this. A Brass Cap is used to close the end of the series.

"Gem" Hose Connection, 3/4 in., with 3/8 in. iron pipe thread for sprinkler, each 3/6. Brass Cap to fit, each 3/-. E.

**REVOLVING SPOON SPRINKLER.**

This type of Sprinkler embodies one of the simplest and most efficient principles of water distribution.

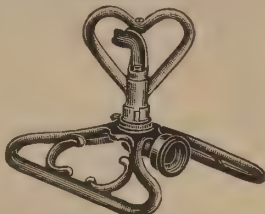
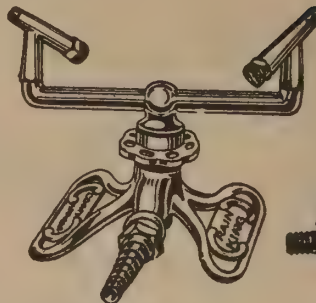
It delivers water freely and uniformly. At an elevation of 4 feet, with 20 lbs. pressure, 50 feet from the head, it will distribute approximately 2½ gallons of water per minute. This feature makes it very satisfactory for irrigation use.

No. F50. TOP.

The Sprinklers are made of iron, galvanised by the Meaker Process, making them practically rustproof.

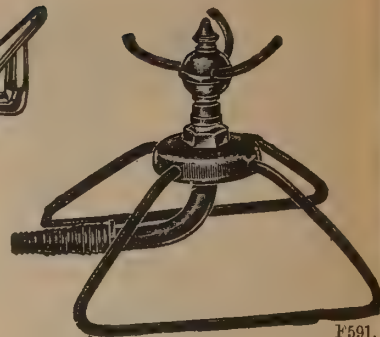
You can build the Sprinkler to any suitable height by buying the No. 51 outfit and providing your own stand.

The connection is ½ in. and the Hose Fitting is tapered to fit hose from ½ in. to ¾ in.

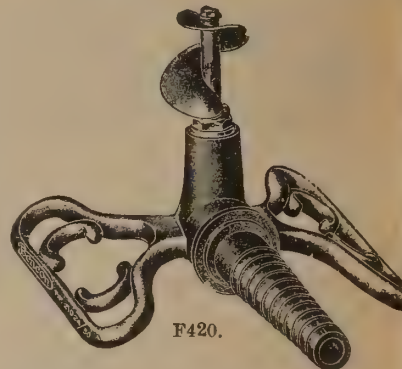
**No. F51. BASE AND TOP.****THE RAIN KING SPRINKLER.**

Finest of all Sprinklers.

This is a wonder Sprinkler. It can be set for a mist or a light or heavy shower. It can revolve fast or slow or not at all, and it can be set to spray in one direction only or a full circle. Full directions with each sprinkler. Price 16/6. Postage 1/6.



F591.

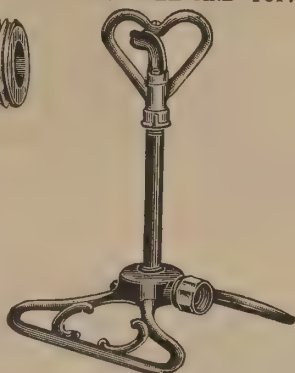


F420.

**No. F54. HOSE FITTING.****Prices:**

No. F50, Sprinkler Top only: Size 1 in. (for irrigation), 4/-; size ½ in., ½ in. and ¾ in., 2/9 each. Postage 6d. and 4d. respectively.

No. 51, Base and Top, 7/-; Postage 1/6. No. 52, 13 in. high, 8/-; Postage 1/6. No. 53, 26 in. high, 9/6. Postage 2/-; No. 54, Hose Fitting, 1/-; Postage 4d.

**No. F52. BASE, STAND AND TOP.****"MYSTO" LAWN SPRINKLER. No. F592.**

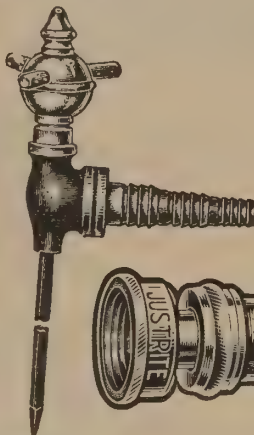
This is No. 602 Hose Nozzle, giving a variation of spray.

Mounted on Brass Body and Iron Spike, with connection tapered for ½ in., ¾ in., or 1 in. hose. 6/3 each. Postage 1/-.

"DEW" REVOLVING LAWN SPRINKLER.**No. F589.**

This well-known pattern needs no recommendation.

Nickel-plated Brass with Iron Spike, connection tapered for ½ in., ¾ in. and 1 in. hose. 8/6 each. Postage 1/-.

**"JUSTRITE" SPRAY NOZZLE.**

Complete with Rubber Washer. Heavy cast brass. In the Justrite Nozzle the spray is formed by a brass point coming down into the stem. It is made of solid brass, heavy and graceful in appearance. The Justrite gives a fine or coarse spray, solid stream and complete shut off.

No. F85. ½ in., 3/6 each. Postage 6d. With Hose Fitting, 1/- extra.

**"MYSTO" SPRAY NOZZLE.**

No. F602. With connection for ½ or ¾ in. Hose. (When ordering please state size required.) The "Mysto" Hose Nozzle can be adjusted to give a fine, medium or coarse spray, and when not in use can be completely shut off. When the straight stream is turned on a full volume of water is obtained. Price 3/9 each. Postage 6d.

**THE "SIMPLEX" SPRAY NOZZLE.**

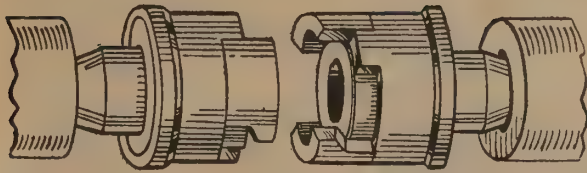
Can be adjusted for a fine spray or a powerful jet, or will cut off supply by just turning the nozzle. Fits ½ in., ¾ in. or 1 in. hose. Price: No. F114, 2/9. Postage 6d.

**THE "RED TOP" SPRINKLER TOP.****No. F290.**

This is a patented device used largely as a lawn sprinkler and with "overhead" irrigation plants. A spray is obtained by the peculiar arrangement of the interior channels. Tapped for ½ in. iron pipe thread. Price 4/6. Postage 6d.

**"AUSTRALIAN" SPRINKLER TOPS.**

Gives a finer spray than other Sprinkler Heads and is a trouble-free appliance. To fit ½ in., ¾ in., 1 in. Iron Pipe Thread. (Postage 2d., 4d., 4d.) F.



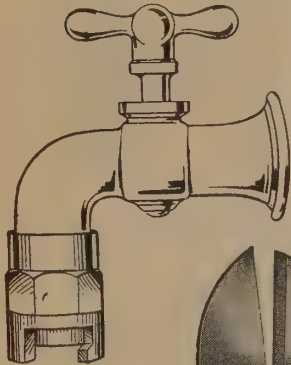
THE LAKEALOK HOSE COUPLINGS.

Instantly connected—no threads—no worry. Both halves of the coupling have double jaws which interlock on pushing the two halves together and giving the one a half-turn to the right.

This wonderful invention disposes of many of the troubles associated with watering equipment.

In $\frac{3}{4}$ in. size only. Each part costs 2/6 (i.e., 5/- for each complete coupling). No. 1 Part screws on to tap (see illustration below).

No. 2 Part (not illustrated) screws into sprayer, sprinkler or hose nozzle, and will then couple instantly with No. 3 Part on the hose.



No. 3 Part is fitted to one or both ends of hose and will couple to the tap, or to another No. 3 Part on an extension hose (see illustration above). E.



D122.

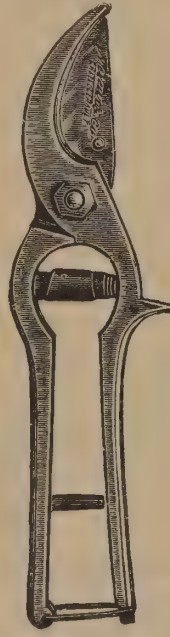
D119.



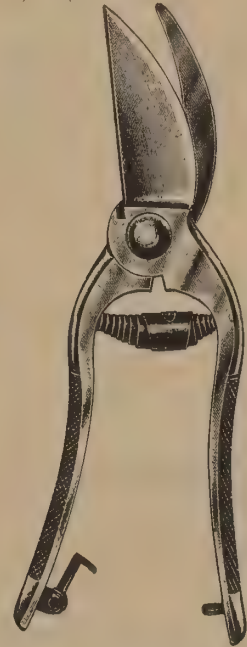
F378



RIESER D386.



F325.



F563.

SECATEURS.

- D122. The "Clipper" Pruner, 8 in., 4/6. Postage 6d.
 D118. "Snap-Cut" Pruner, same as D119, but smaller (Ladies' size), 5/-. Postage 6d.
 D119. "Snap-Cut" Pruner, chromium-plated, 5/6. Postage 6d.
 F378. Heavy Black with B Spring, 9 in., 6/3. Postage 6d. Spare Blades, 2/-. Springs, 6d.
 F380. Bright, same pattern as 378, 8 in., 6/9. Postage 6d. Spare Blades, 2/-. Springs, 6d.



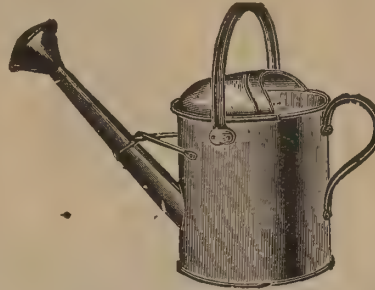
IMPROVED GARDENER'S WATER CAN.

Correct Pattern for Seed Beds and General Use.

1 gallon	..	..	each	18/-
2 gallons	..	..	each	21/-
3 gallons	..	..	each	24/-

D.

Supplied with two roses—different patterns. Extra roses, each 4/6.



GALVANISED WATER CANS. No. D.1.

Good quality, with copper face rose.

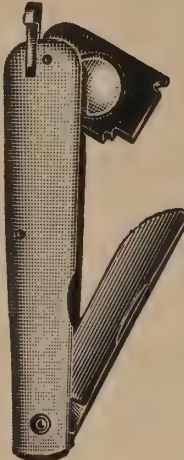
1½ gallons	..	..	each	7/6
2 gallons	..	..	each	8/-
2½ gallons	..	..	each	8/9
Spare Roses	..	..	each	2/6



Fruit Thinning Scissors.

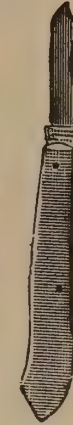
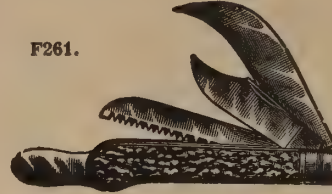
Pruning
Scissors.
F.949.

F222a.

F211. Grape
and Flower
Secateurs.

F2214.

F261.



F5078.



F6122.



F30A.



F2408.

FRUIT AND FLOWER SCISSORS.

Fruit Thinning Scissors, 2/3 posted. Per doz.,
22/6. Posted for 23/-. F.

F949. Pruning Scissors, 4/6. Postage 3d.

F222a. Grape Secateurs, 1/3. Postage 4d.
Per doz., 13/6. Postage 1/-.

F211. Grape Secateurs, 2/-. Postage 4d. Per
doz., 21/-. Postage 2/6.

PRUNING IS
ESSENTIAL TO
MAINTAIN
YOUR FRUIT
TREES IN A
HEALTHY AND
PRODUCTIVE
CONDITION.



F178.

BUDDING, GRAFTING AND PRUNING KNIVES.

F261. "Unique" Pruning and Budding Knife, 7/6.
Postage 6d.

F2214. Horticulturist's Knife, with lens and tweezers,
7/9. Postage 3d.

F5078. Budding Knife, 7/6. Postage 3d.

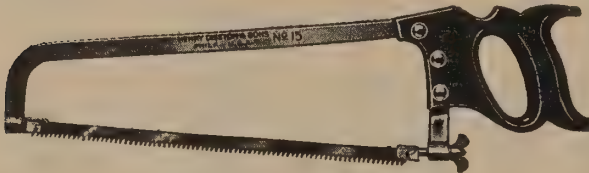
F6122. Budding Knife, 6/6. Postage 3d.

F30a. Budding Knife, 5/6. Postage 3d.

F31a. Similar, for Roses. Same price.

F2408. Pruning Knife, Pressed Horn Handle, 5/6.
Postage 6d.

F178. IXL Pruning Knife, 5/-. Postage 3d.

**DISSTON'S PRUNING SAWS.**

The most useful framed Saw made. A superior article
by a world-renowned manufacturer. No. E15.
14 in., 10/6. Spare Blades, 1/3 each.

**CURVED PRUNING SAW.**

No. E0286. 12 in., Price 3/9. Postage, 6d. 24 in.,
3/9. (Too long for post.)



The most popular double-edged Pruning Saw. Superior
quality blade, No. E4. 16 in., 8/0.

**AVERY PRUNING SAW.**

Good sound steel, hardwood handle, weatherproof
finish. No. E40. 16 in., 5/9.



THE "GILBOW" PRUNER.

For pruning hedges, shrubs, trees, etc. Size 23 in. overall. Will cut cleanly and easily tree branches up to 1 in. thick. F.

Price 7/-. Postage 1/6.



GARDEN SHEARS.

No. E335. 8 in., heavy pattern. With wing nut. Tanged and notched.

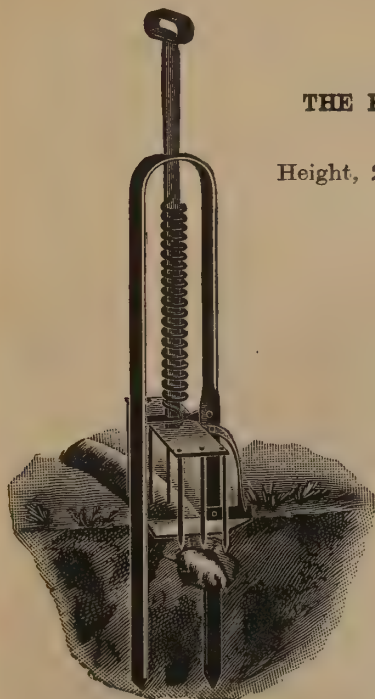
Price 5/3. Postage 2/-.



SOLID STEEL GARDEN SHEARS.

No. E. 169. With pruning notch. Superior quality 10 in. blade.

Price 10/-. Postage 2/-.



THE REDDICK MOLE TRAP.

Height, 24 in. Width, 5 in.

Price 7/6. F.



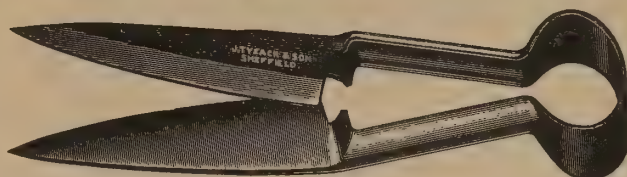
TREE PRUNER.

No. F133.

Made to fit on any Rod or Pole.

Gives a clean cut.

Price 4/6 each.
Postage 6d.



LAWN EDGING SHEARS.

The blades are set at an angle to facilitate straight and close cutting. A most handy tool. Price: 3/6 each. Postage 6d. E.

HIATT'S COPPER BULL RINGS.

We stock one size only, 2½ inch.

Price 2/6 each. F.

BATES' WIRE BAG TIES.

These bag ties are a wonderful labour and time-saving device. With the aid of a very simple Tying Tool a sack is securely tied in a moment. F.

3 in., 19 gauge.—For small bags..	per 1,000	8/6
5 in., 18 gauge.—For orange bags, sugar pockets, etc.	per 1,000	8/6
5 in., 18 gauge, with 2½ in. projec- tion for address label	per 1,000	12/6
6 in., 18 gauge.—For larger bags..	per 1,000	10/6
9 in., 16 gauge.—For grain sacks ..	per 1,000	20/-
Tying Tools	each	6/6 D.

FLORAL DESIGN

Ayres have been the leading florists for more than half a century and have grown in size and fame with the country. Our Floral Departments at 12, Adderley Street, Cape Town, on the Main Road, Mowbray (where our modern suburban flower shop has just been completed) and our Rosebank Nurseries are under the personal supervision of professional florists, trained in famous London Flower Shops. By the artistry and skill with which our floral designs are carried out the name Ayres has become a household word throughout South Africa.

WEDDINGS.

The latest fashions in floral designs for the bride and her attendants are regularly received from London, America and the Continent, and we are able to advise in the choice of colour and style so as to gain just the effect that is desired. Ribbons or tulle of the best quality are used. For Silver and Golden Wedding Anniversaries appropriate Silver and Gold Presentation baskets are made up.

GREETINGS OR FAREWELLS TO TRAVELLERS.

Nothing so aptly conveys a message of friendship or affection as a gift of flowers. We regularly make deliveries to passenger ships and trains. Departure times are never missed and the gift is delivered to the correct cabin or compartment. Baskets, Bouquets or Posies are made up in fresh flowers or everlastings, and for ship travellers the Basket of Growing Plants in pots is a favourite choice.

BIRTHDAYS - DANCES AND DINNER PARTIES.

We undertake the decoration of tables and are specially competent to prepare designs symbolical of the occasion. Our Special birthday Posy Basket is very popular. Corsage Sprays of choice flowers, including Orchids if desired, are made up for these occasions and delivered neatly boxed to the desired address.

HALL AND CHURCH DECORATION.

We undertake the supply of flowers and greenery for festivals and the decoration of Reception and Ball-rooms, Churches and Halls. Estimates and suggestions readily given.

INTERNATIONAL FLORAL DELIVERIES.

Through our membership of the International Florist's Telegraph Delivery Association we are able to undertake floral deliveries to almost any address in the world. There is no fuss or bother, just a telegraphic message to a fellow member in the nearest town—and faithful service is guaranteed through the Association.

CONDOLENCES.

This is the most important duty of the florist, and we give it very special attention. Flowers are the traditional way of conveying messages of sympathy in bereavement. Clients may leave their instructions with us with full confidence that they will be carried out with that sympathetic care and understanding that they would wish. Floral Tributes are often unseen by the sender, but our reputation for responsible service is such that there need be no anxiety about their being in keeping with the order and with the occasion.



PRICES.

Presentation Bouquets of Choice Flowers for Theatre, Concerts, etc. 15/-, 21/-, 25/- and 30/- each.

Presentation Baskets of Choice Flowers, 21/-, 30/-, 42/-, 63/-, and 105/- each. In season and Ribbons to match.

Presentation Baskets of Cape Flowers, Heath, Proteas, etc. 15/-, 21/-, 25/-, 30/- and 42/-.

Presentation Baskets of Growing Plants and Flowers for Birthdays and Friends leaving by Ship. 21/-, 30/-, 42/-, 63/- and 105/- each.

Presentation Boxes of Choice Flowers for all occasions. 7/6, 10/6 and 21/- each.

Presentation Bunches for friends in Hospital. 3/6, 5/7/6 and 10/6 each.

Shoulder Sprays for Evening and Day Wear. 3/6, 5/7/6 and 10/6 each.

ORCHIDS and other Special Flowers in Season at Special Rates.

Bride's Sheaf, all White or in Art shades. 21/-, 25/-, 30/- and 42/- each.

Bride's Shower Bouquet, all White or in selected shades 21/-, 25/-, 30/- and 42/- each.

Bride's Round Bouquet, 15/- and 21/- each.

Bridesmaid's Sheaf, 15/-, 21/- and 25/- each.

Bridesmaid's Shower Bouquet. 21/-, 25/- and 30/-.

Mother's Round Bouquet. 10/6, 12/6 and 15/- each.

Victoria Posy Bouquet. Small, 5/- and 7/6; medium, 10/6; large, 15/- and 21/- each.

Flower Girls' Baskets. 5/-, 7/6 and 10/6 each.

Page Boys' Crooks, 10/6 each.

Buttonholes for Groomsman and Best Man, 6d. and 1/- each.

Buttonholes, assorted colours, or White. 6d. each, or 5/- per dozen.

Floral Wedding Bells. 12 in., 21/-; 18 in., 30/-; 24 in., 42/-. (Frame to be returned), Ribbons included. F.

Hall and Table Decorations and special designs to order.

Delivered within area Camps Bay, Simonstown, Bellville.

ARTIFICIAL AND DRY FLORAL WORK

WREATHS, BASKETS AND POSIES OF ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS AND EVERLASTINGS.

Our Floral Department make up a wide range of Wreaths, Baskets and Posies, composed entirely of artificial flowers, preserved ferns and leaves, and everlastings.

These are especially useful for sending to Country Places and Overseas.

DRY WREATHS.

Size of frame	10 in.	12 in.	14 in.	16 in.	18 in.	20 in.
Price each ..	7/6	10/6	12/6	15/-	21/-	25/-
Posted for ..	10/6	13/-	15/6	18/-	*	*

*Too large for posting. F.

Postage Overseas is higher and will be quoted on request.

DRY BASKETS.

Made with dyed or natural everlastings and with Ribbon Bows: 10/6, 15/-, 21/- and upwards. Small Baskets at 7/6. F.

Boxing and postage about 5/- on the half-guinea sizes, and slightly more on the larger sizes, or for overseas addresses.

DRY POSIES.

2/6, 3/6, 5/- (with Ribbons). F.

Boxing and postage about 2/-; slightly more for Overseas.

CHINCHERINCHEE FLOWERS FOR OVERSEAS FRIENDS

It is perhaps not generally known that this is one of the most beautiful and at the same time one of the most lasting flowers (other than the "Everlasting" type) that may be used for table decoration.

Frequently it has been reported that flowers from the Cape, after three weeks on the voyage in a closed box, have been kept in a vase in the ordinary way for no less than three months before being finally discarded.

The flowers are packed in the bud stage and, if suitably stored on the boat, will arrive in England just ready to open up. They are then brought to the light and will open out and bloom quite naturally, the buds opening in succession from the lowest upwards to the tip, and making a delightful show for six weeks to three months on end.

Flowers are shipped usually from the beginning of October up to the first week in December. They are forwarded in cool storage to Southampton and then posted on by our agents. To addresses in the United Kingdom we guarantee delivery in good condition and we will replace free if the contrary happens.



CHAPLET WREATHS IN DOME GLASS CASES.

Our stock is of the best quality only, with all porcelain flowers. F.

8-inch diameter	..	..	15/-
9-inch	..	..	20/-
10-inch	..	..	25/-
12-inch	..	..	35/-
13-inch	..	..	42/6
15-inch	..	..	50/-

Packing extra, 1/6 to 2/6, according to size.

Spare Glass Dome and Base (without flowers): Half the above rates.

Wire Protection Covers to fit over the Dome Glass: 8 in., 6/-; 9 in., 6/6; 10 in., 7/-; 12 in., 8/6; 13 in., 10/-; 15 in., 11/6.

OPAL TABLETS.

5 in.; Plain, 1/6; specially lettered, 3/6.

3 in.; Plain, 1/-; specially lettered, 3/-. F.

PRICES :

Post paid for ..	..	50	100	200
Counter sale (without box) ..	..	2/-	3/6	6/-
Within the Union ..	..	3/6	5/-	8/6
S. Rhodesia ..	..	7/6	11/-	19/-
N. Rhodesia ..	..	8/6	12/6	21/6
S.-W.A. ..	..	5/-	7/6	12/6
United Kingdom ..	..	5/-	7/6	12/6
U.S.A. and Europe ..	..	7/6	10/6	17/6

Orders may be placed at any time of the year for delivery in season, and in view of the special circumstances we ask for cash with the order. F.

BOUQUET HOLDERS.

Price per doz.	2 in.	3 in.	4 in.	6 in.	9 in.	11 cm.	9 pt.	F.
Round, white ..	—	4/-	—	5/6	—	—	—	—
Round, gold ..	4/6	6/-	6/6	8/6	—	—	—	—
Round, silver ..	4/6	6/-	6/6	8/6	—	—	—	—
Round, assorted ..	4/-	4/6	5/-	7/6	—	—	—	—
Round, fancy, with handles ..	—	—	—	—	—	4/6	—	—
Shower ..	—	—	—	—	7/6	—	—	—
Handles ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1/6	—

CYCAS LEAVES (GREEN).

8-12 in. ..	doz. 5/3	24-28 in. ..	doz. 10/3
12-16 in. ..	doz. 6/-	28-32 in. ..	doz. 12/9
16-20 in. ..	doz. 7/-	32-36 in. ..	doz. 15/-
20-24 in. ..	doz. 8/6		F

FLORISTS' SUNDRIES.

Adiantum Green, oz. 2/6;	Japanese Moss, oz. 1/-; lb. 10/-.
lb. 32/6.	Lichen Moss, oz. 1/-; lb. 10/6.
Asparagus Sprays, each 1/3;	Sea Moss, bunch 1/6.
doz. 12/6.	Smilax Trails, each 2/9.
Everlasting Flowers, white and coloured, quoted specially on application.	Statice incana, oz. 9d.; lb. 6/-.
Strawberry Everlastings, 4 oz. 2/3; per lb. 7/6.	Miniature Horse Shoes, each 3d.; doz. 2/6.
Magnolia Leaves, doz. 9d.;	Silver Slipper and Horse Shoe Confetti, per box 1/3.
100 5/-.	Tinfoil, per 1-lb. roll 2/-.
French Moss, pkt. 1/-	Parafilm, $\frac{3}{4}$ in. wide, per roll 7/6.
Indian Moss, oz. 8d.; lb. 7/6.	

FLORISTS' RIBBONS.

We import very large quantities of Ribbons for our Floral Department and we are consequently in a position to offer these very favourably to the trade. We give below a list of those which we have in stock at present and we are continually receiving fresh supplies.

Silver Tinsel Ribbon. Width $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. Price : 1/9 per yard, any length.

Bébé Ribbon. Width $\frac{3}{4}$ in. Edged gold tinsel, shaded colours—Light Pink, Deep Pink, Mauve, Bronze and White. Per 18-yard roll ($\frac{1}{2}$ piece), 4/6.

	Width
Special Florists' Ribbon.	1 in. $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. 3 in. 4 in.
Price per 18 yards ..	3/4 6/- 10/6 13/6

These ribbons are specially prepared for floral work and stand the moisture well. Prices are our usual retail rates and a special discount will be allowed to the trade. Samples on application.

FLORISTS' WIRE.

Blue Annealed, 18 S.W.G. 12 in., 14 in., 16 in., in 7 lb. parcels. Price : lb. 9d.; 7 lbs. 4/6; case, 112 lbs. 65/-.

Blue Annealed, 20 S.W.G., 7 in., 9 in., 12 in., in 7 lb. parcels. Price : lb. 9d.; 7 lbs. 4/6; case, 112 lbs. 65/-.

Blue Annealed Wire for Bouquet Work, 22 S.W.G., 14 in., in 7 lb. parcels. Price : lb. 1/-; 7 lbs. 5/3; case, 112 lbs. 75/-.

Blue Annealed Thin Wire for Posies, 26 S.W.G., 12 in., in 7 lb. parcels. Price : lb. 1/6; 7 lb. 9/-; case, 112 lbs. 130/-.

Wiped Galvanised Annealed Bottling Wire for Bouquet work, 14 in. 22 S.W.G., in 7 lb. parcels. Price : lb. 1/-; 7 lbs. 6/-; 112 lbs. 87/6.

GALVANISED STEEL FLOWER POTS.

Strong and neatly made; same shape as the Terra Cotta Flower Pots illustrated below.

Prices : 6 in. 1/-; 8 in. 1/6; 9 in. 1/9; 10 in. 2/-; 11 in. 2/3; 12 in. 2/6 each.

TERRA COTTA FLOWER POTS.

Internal Diameter.	Each	Doz.	F.	100
3 in. ..	3d.	2/6	15/-	
4 in. ..	4d.	3/6	26/6	
5 in. ..	5d.	4/6	32/6	
6 in. ..	7d.	6/6	50/-	
7 in. ..	10d.	9/-	67/6	
8 in. ..	1/3	13/6	100/-	
9 in. ..	1/9	18/-	150/-	
10 in. ..	3/3	36/-	—	
12 in. ..	5/-	57/6	—	



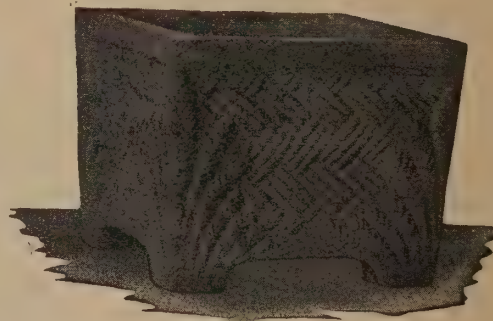
SAUCERS FOR TERRA COTTA FLOWER POTS.

Prices : Half that of the pot for which the saucer is intended.

WATERPROOF FIBRE-BOARD POTS.

Specially adapted to the growing of soft-wooded plants from seeds or cuttings, notably Sweet Peas, Dahlias, Chrysanthemums, Carnations and Tomato Plants. Being made of strong water-proof board, terra cotta colour, they are smart in appearance, and if carefully handled can be used a second or even a third time.

	Doz.	100
No. 1. $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. ..	1/6	7/6
No. 2. 3 in. ..	1/6	8/6
No. 4. 4 in. ..	1/9	11/6
"Long Tom," C.		
$2\frac{1}{2}$ in. diam., 6 in. deep ..	1/9	10/6
"Long Tom," O.		
$1\frac{1}{2}$ in. diam., 4 in. deep ..	1/6	7/3
No. 8. Collapsible Square Pots, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ins. sq. x $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep ..	1/6	9/6



CEMENT FLOWER POT.

Strong and Ornamental. Inside Measurements : 8 in. x 8 in. 6 in. deep. Price 2/- each.

STRAWBERRY PUNNETS.

Half-Pound Size : doz. 1/8; 100 11/6; gross 16/6.

One-Pound Size : doz. 1/9; 100 12/6; gross 17/6

FERN BASKETS.

	Each.
10 in. ..	1/9
12 in. ..	2/3
10 in. with frills ..	2/3
12 in. with frills ..	2/9

WALL BASKET.

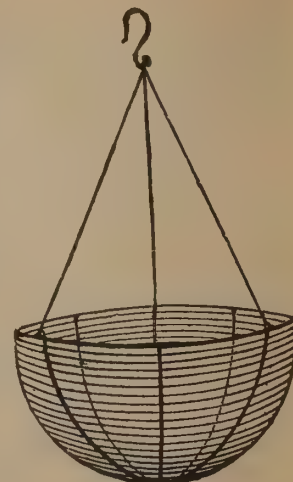
10 in. with frills .. 2/3

CARNATION BANDS.

Best Grey Rubber. Sizes 6, 7 and 8. Per oz. 9d.; per lb. 10/-.

GARDENER'S PENCILS.

Woolf's Best, 6d. each, posted for 8d.; doz. 5/6, posted for 6/-.



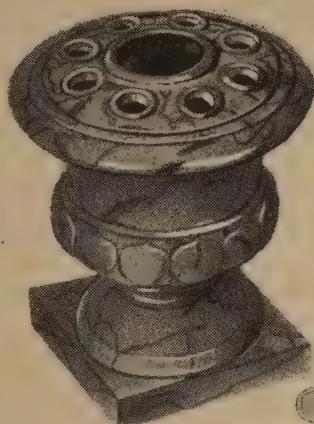


THE "CAPSTAN" CEMETERY VASE.

Firm as a Rock.

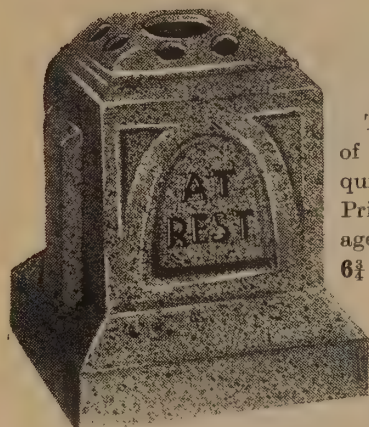
The bottom is specially weighted and the Vase is thereby rendered stable and steady in the roughest weather.

Made in best quality Denby Stoneware. Glazed Dark Green. Price each 6/-. Postage 3/-. F.



THE "GEORGIAN" CEMETERY VASE.

This Vase has a very pleasing appearance and is firm, owing to its weight, so that it is not easily upset in rough weather. Price: each 6/-. Postage 3/-. Larger sizes: 10/6 and 25/- each. F.



THE "GOTHIC" CEMETERY VASE.

The grey granite colour of this vase gives it a quiet and peaceful tone. Price each: 7/6. Postage 3/- extra. Height 6½ ins. F.

HAAG POTS.

Plain Colours: Black, Green, Red and Yellow. Very attractive.

Size 1: 6½ inch. Price: 2/6

Size 0: 7½ inch. Price: 3/3 F.



BAMBOO CANES.

		2 ft.	3 ft.	4 ft.	5 ft.	6 ft.	5 ft.	6 ft.
Weight		lbs. per 100	3-4	4-6	12-14	24-26	28-32	54-56
Price	per doz.	6d.	8d.	1/3	2/-	2/6	3/-	3/6
Price	per 100	2/6	3/9	6/9	12/6	16/-	20/-	22/6

Heavy

E.

ROOIKRANS PEA STICKS.

4 ft. and 5 ft. lengths in bundles of 50 for 2/9; 100 for 5/-. E.

WOODEN GARDEN LABELS.

Price per 100	..	4 in.	5 in.	6 in.	8 in.	10 in.
Heavy Quality	..	2/6	4/6	5/6	6/-	10/6

E.

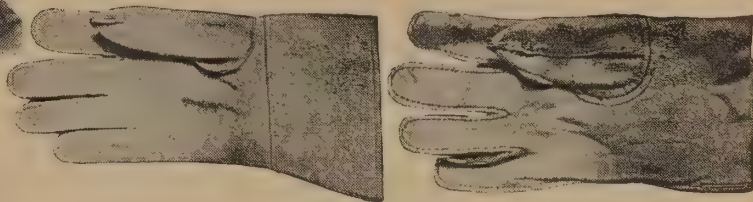
ALUMINIUM PLANT LABELS.

The latest and best Horticultural Label, made in aluminium throughout and wired ready for use. The writing is done with an ordinary lead pencil and is imperishable. E.

Price: doz. 2/6; 100 19/6; gross 27/6.

PERM-O-TAGS (Metallic).

Writing with an ordinary, sharply pointed H, or HH, pencil gives the best results. Use fairly heavy pressure, having label on a soft background (blotting paper or cardboard, etc.), so the writing will indent into the metal. Then turn the label over and smooth out, using the side of the pencil after the fashion of a bricklayer's trowel. Price: doz. 1/-; 100 6/-. E.



GARDENING GLOVES.

Men's Medium Weight, pair 6/9. Ladies', with stiff Gauntlet, 6/9.

Large Size (Small Men's), pair 6/9. F. Postage 4d. pair on all sizes.

RAFFIA FIBRE.

Raffia (Natural colour only).—Per lb. 1/3; 5 lbs. 5/-; 25 lbs. 21/10; 100 lbs. 83/4, and in bales of 220 lbs. at 9d. per lb.

BULB FIBRE.

Specially prepared for growing Bulbs indoors. Daffodils and Hyacinths can be easily grown in shallow bowls containing this Fibre which must be kept just moist but not too wet during the growing period. They may be started as early as February and you will be surprised how soon they will flower. Bring them close to the light when leaf growth has well started. F.

Bulb Fibre. Per lb. 9d.; 6 lbs. at 8d.; per sack 17/6

PEAT MOSS.

This material is most useful to the Nurseryman and also to the Poultry Keeper. Price per lb. 4d; 25 lbs. 5/6; 100 lbs. 20/-; per bale of approximately 224 lbs. 40/-. F.

Orchid Peat, 42/- per bag.

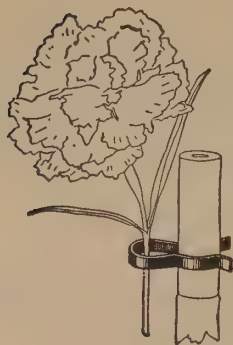
Osmunda Fibre, 2/6 per lb.

Sphagnum Moss, 1/6 per lb.

F.

TARRED TWINE.

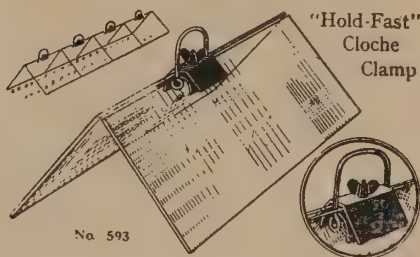
Very useful in the Garden. Price per lb. reel 1/9. F.



UNIQUE FLOWER CLIPS.

These Spring Clips are made of copper. They cannot rust, and will last a life-time. Will fit any size of stick. Save time, labour and trouble. Useful for many classes of Plants, but **SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED FOR CARNATIONS. F.**

	doz.	100.
Price	6d.	2/6
Postage	1d.	4d.

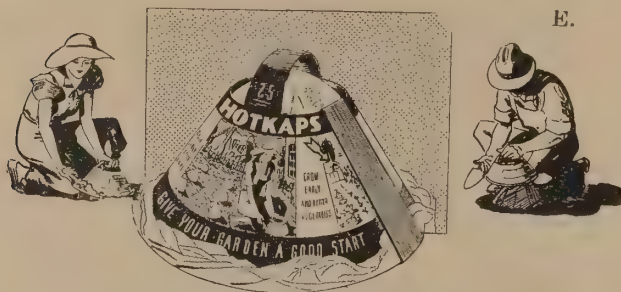


No. 593

"HOLD-FAST" CLOCHE CLAMP.

With a Cloche Clamp and two pieces of glass a tent pattern Cloche can be made in a few seconds. It is a wonderful protection for young seedlings.

	Each.	Doz.
Price	1/-	10/-
Postage	2d.	1/6



"HOTKAPS" MINIATURE HOTHOUSE.

May be used with practically any crop that needs protection, or any crop that you desire to grow to reach an earlier market; but they are especially suited for use with vine crops, such as cucumbers, muskmelons, watermelons, squash, pumpkins; and also, tomatoes, peppers, beans, eggplant, lettuce, radishes, and strawberries.

The flower grower also will find that they are very helpful if he desires to obtain earlier spring flowers.

PRICES.

Packages of HOTKAPS ..	25	100	250	1,000
	2/6	10/-	20/-	57/6
Garden Setter, 2/6 each; Tamper, 1/3 each; Steel Setter with Tamper, 7/8.				

BOOKS

A.B.C. of Poultry Breeding, The. Treats on the art of breeding in the most comprehensive manner. 2/-. Postage 1d.

Budgerigar in Captivity, The. (Denys Weston.) Deals very fully with the management of these delightful pets. 3/-. Post free.

Bulb Growing for Amateurs (Thomas). When and how to plant for best results. 2/3. Postage 2d.

Carnation Book, The (Thomas). Describing at length the different types, with directions about their cultivation. 2/3. Postage 2d.

Carnation Culture in South Africa. Deals exhaustively with every phase of the subject. 3/3. Postage 3d.

500 Popular Flowers and How to Grow Them (Thomas). All the most popular garden flowers are dealt with. 3/6. Postage 3d.

Garden Planning and Planting (H. H. Thomas). This book has numerous illustrations. 2/3. Postage 2d.

Gladioli (A. J. Macself). A work which deals with all phases of the culture and utility of the several varieties of this great family. 5/-. Postage 4d.

Hardy Border Flowers (H. H. Thomas). Hints on the grouping of the most satisfactory hardy perennials. 2/3. Postage 2d.

Incubators and their Management (J. H. Sutcliffe). A practical book for an amateur starting to run an incubator. 2/6. Postage 2d.

Mushroom Culture (W. J. May). Successful growing of mushrooms in houses, sheds, cellars, boxes, as well as in the open. 2/6. Postage 2d.

Pigeons and how to Keep them (A. H. Osman.) A book by this famous author is sure to be of great help to the beginner. 2/6. Postage 2d.

Popular Guide to Gardening, A. (H. H. Thomas). A reliable help to the amateur gardener. 2/3. Postage 2d.

Poultry Diseases in South Africa (Malcolm Macfarlane). Practical hints for the amateur and professional poultry keeper. 3/9. Postage free.

Pruning Made Easy (H. H. Thomas). This book describes the pruning of rose trees, fruit trees, ornamental trees and shrubs. 3/6. Postage 3d.

Rose Growing for Amateurs (H. H. Thomas). The selecting, cultivating and pruning of roses. 2/3. Postage 2d.

S.A. Garden Manual, The. A compendium of garden practice under South African conditions; deals fully with the flower, vegetable and fruit garden. 6/-. Postage 6d.

Secrets of Long-distance Pigeon Racing. ("Squills.") Extremely valuable hints. Every owner should have a copy. 2/6. Postage 2d.

Tomato Culture for Amateurs (R. C. Ravenscroft). Deals with propagation, cultivation, varieties, pests and diseases. 2/3. Postage 2d.

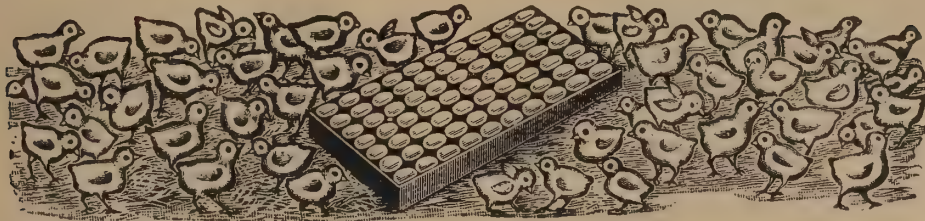
Tomatoes and How to Grow Them (F. R. Castle). Edited by A. J. Macself. A recent edition, with description of the newer varieties. 2/3. Postage 2d.

Vegetable Culture for Amateurs (Trevor Monmouth). A full and concise guide to the cultivation, varieties, storing, pests, etc., of all useful vegetables. 2/3. Postage 2d.

Vegetable Growing in S.A. ("Grower."). A practical book on the every-day work of the Vegetable Garden. 3/3. Postage 3d.

Moe's Incubators

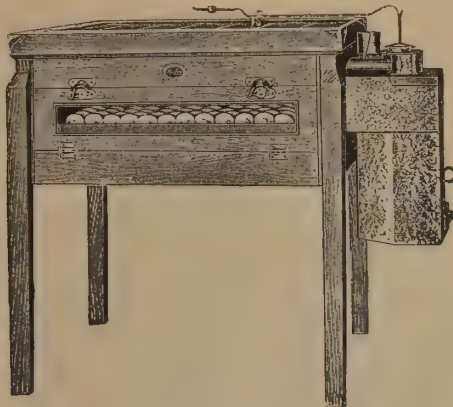
Common Sense Machines That Produce Chicks



Construction.

California Redwood is generally conceded to be the very best material for incubators, as it is an excellent non-conductor of heat and cold, does not shrink, swell or warp under extreme changes of temperature and does not absorb moisture or odours. It is therefore used in the construction of Moe's Incubators.

The Cabinet has thick double walls, with strong joints which will not come apart when subjected to heat and moisture. The top is solidly built and thoroughly insulated to retain the heat. The doors have double glass and are fitted with substantial hinges and fasteners. The legs are strong and detachable so that the machine can be carried through a narrow door or stored in a small space when not in use.



No. E85.

Insulation.

The walls of Moe's Incubators are of double construction, with a dead air space and insulating material between the outer and inner walls.

All joints are made tight and solid to withstand the action of moisture and temperature changes.

Perfectly insulated walls are absolutely essential and are fully provided in Moe's Incubators.

Moisture.

Under ordinary conditions there is sufficient moisture in the atmosphere and in the eggs to answer all practical requirements, but in very dry climates and high altitudes it is sometimes necessary to supply additional moisture. This is fully covered in the Direction Sheet which accompanies each incubator.

Moe's System provides an even, gentle distribution of heat and constant, uniform ventilation without excessive evaporation of the moisture in the air.

Ventilation.

The correct amount of oxygen should be supplied to the eggs at all stages of incubation, and Moe's System of heating and ventilation provides for this in a thoroughly practical manner. There is perfect ventilation without excessive evaporation of the moisture in the air, which would result in weak chicks and small hatches.

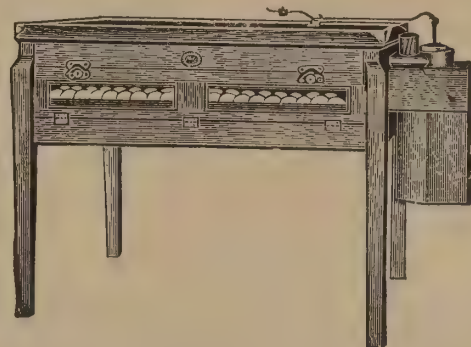
Moe's Incubators are fitted with adjustable ventilators at top and bottom. The fresh air enters the bottom of the cabinet, where it is evenly diffused to avoid draughts or a strong current which might chill the eggs. This fresh air gently circulates through the nursery and egg chamber, carrying off any poisonous fumes, gases or odour and escapes through the top ventilator openings.

The ventilator openings are adjustable, so the amount of fresh air passing through the incubator can be easily regulated to suit varying conditions.

This method has proved far superior to side ventilators or so-called automatic ventilators, which are apt to cool the sides and corners of the egg chamber and reduce the percentage of the hatch.

Temperature.

The temperature is controlled by an automatic thermostat connected to the heater. This thermostat is sensitive to the fraction of a degree, and automatically increases or decreases the supply of heat to the incubator.



No. E150.

MOE'S INCURATORS—cont.**Patented Egg-Turning Trays.**

The Egg Trays are extra heavy and substantial, of a convenient size, easy to handle. They are held rigidly in place by supports, yet can be quickly removed when required.

Bottom of tray is of heavy galvanised square mesh wire cloth which slides back and forth and turns over each egg with one operation.

All the eggs are turned with one push or pull of the handle. Easier, quicker and better than turning by hand.

Heavy wire bottoms will not sag and are easy to keep clean.

At hatching time gates in the trays permit the chicks to drop to the nursery trays if desired, so it is not necessary to transfer the eggs to separate trays.

Chick Nursery.

The Nursery Trays have a strong wood frame, covered with burlap, which gives the chicks a sure footing and prevents them from injuring their legs.

An incubator is not complete without a roomy nursery kept at the correct temperature. This is much better than having the chicks floundering in a mass of broken egg shells. Chicks should be kept in the nursery until perfectly dry before being transferred to the brooder or hover.



No. E900.

Double-Deck Machines.

If you are wanting a larger machine this new pattern should suit you fine. It has all the advantages of the smaller unit combined with a big saving in floor space.

Size of Tray.

In the smallest machine (No. 85) the tray measures 18½ in. x 19½ in. All trays for the other sizes measure 18½ in. x 29½ in. and are designed for 150 eggs each, but, naturally, the number varies according to the size of the eggs.

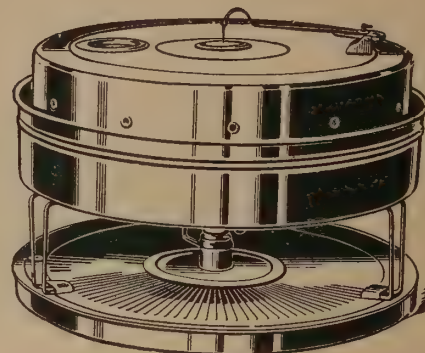
PRICES :

No. E85	..	85 eggs	..	..	..	£6 17 6
No. E150	..	150 eggs	..	..	..	£8 10 0
No. E300	..	300 eggs	..	..	..	£10 17 6
No. E450	..	450 eggs	..	..	..	£14 0 0
No. E900	..	900 eggs	..	..	..	£26 10 0

The last is a double-decker.

Delivered free on rail Rosebank Station or to any address within our delivery radius.

For Cash with order we will pay the railage to any Station within the Union of South Africa or you can pay the railage and take 5 per cent. discount.

THE "MODEL" IMPROVED CYCLE HATCHER.**A Twentieth Century Wonder.
50-Egg Incubator Complete,
ready for operation.**

Only need to fill oil well once during hatch.

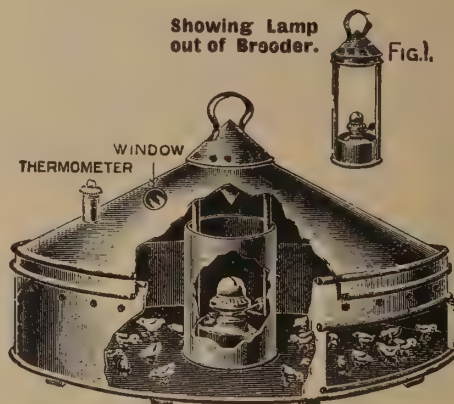
Holds 50 eggs. Constructed entirely of metal except insulation; self-regulating; requires no supplied moisture; will last a lifetime.

Complete directions with each machine.

Price: Complete with long-burning safety lamp, automatic regulator, tested incubator thermometer and direction booklet, **£2 10s.**—less 5 per cent. for Cash with Order. Spare Wafers **3/6** each. Spare Lamp **17/6**. Regulator Arm and Damper, **3/-**. D

THE "QUEEN MOTHER" BROODER.

Showing Lamp
out of Brooder. FIG. 1.



The Queen Mother Brooder has reared hundreds of Prize Winners, including a **£100 First Prize.**

The lamp can be removed at top without moving the cover and can be adjusted in five seconds without disturbing the chicks. The cover can be removed for cleaning.

Fitted with view window, Silver's "Beaconlight" best fumeless burner (chimneyless), chick guard, sliding chick entrance, thermometer, seamless lamp, instructions, etc.

No. E45, 27 in. diam., 100 Chick size. Price **52/6**.

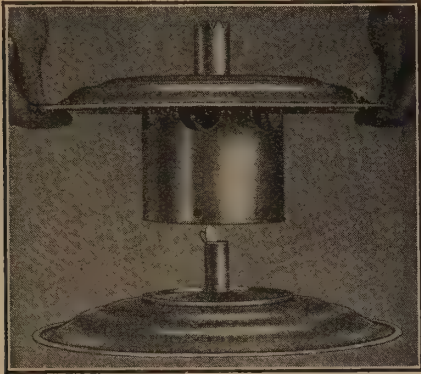
INCUBATOR WICKS.

Specially treated by Stemp's Process.

Prices: ¾ in., **4d.** each; 1 in., **5d.** each; 1 ¼ in., **6d.** each. Post free.

SUNSHINE STOVES.

These stoves are the simplest device yet introduced for the rearing of chickens without mother-hen. They may be used in an out-house or in home-made brooders of single construction or battery form. We have proved them highly successful. They have many other uses also.



THE "SUNSHINE" BROODER HEATER.

Made entirely of brass and galvanised iron it is practically indestructible. The "Sunshine" Brooder Heater is so constructed that the heat is radiated from above on to the backs of the chicks, giving the natural soothing effect of the mother hen. The oil tank becomes warmed by conduction from the burner, thus keeping the floor of the brooder warm and dry.

At no price high or low can a heater be bought so perfectly constructed, so simple and easy to operate, or one that will surely raise you such healthy, vigorous birds.

Holds a quart of oil ; burns 10 days without refilling. Price 17/6. F



THE "SUNBEAM" BROODER STOVE.

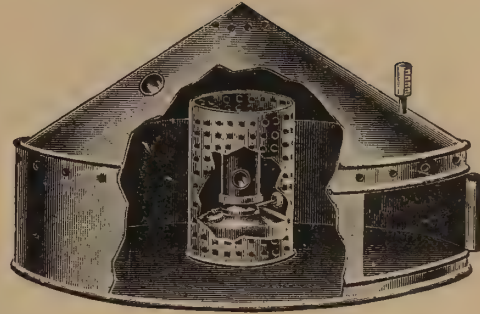
The top of the tank is so arranged that any surplus oil is bound to run back into the tank and cannot gather around the burner tubes. The rim carrying the top of the stove has been constructed in such a manner that one hand only is necessary to lift the whole stove, a small but essential point to the poultry-keeper.

Price : 1-burner, 7/6.

Holds a quart of oil and burns a month.

Price : 2-burner, 9/-.

Holds a quart of oil and burns 21 days. F

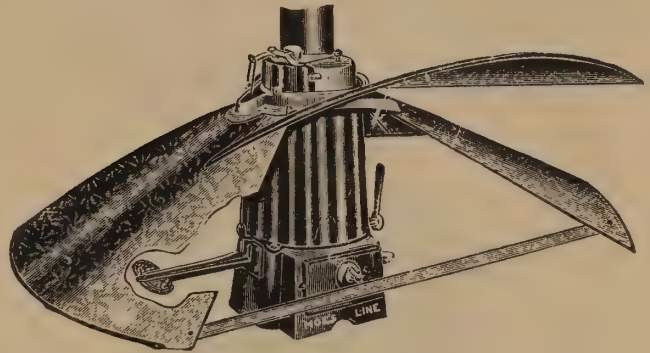


THE "SMALL MAN" BROODER.

The cover removes for cleaning and the lamp can be seen through the cover. Sliding chick door. Complete with lamp, guard, thermometer, ready for use. No. E107a, 15 in. diam. 25-Chick size. Price 18/6.

Moe's Coal Brooders

DOUBLE DRAFT CONTROL



This Coal-burning Colony Brooder with the latest improved Double Draught check dampers is self-regulating and requires but little attention. It provides an even, continuous and correct temperature at all times and gives the chickens an abundance of pure, fresh air, with ample room for them to get sufficient exercise.

Automatic Control. The fire is automatically regulated by twin thermostats which open and close both the draught and check dampers. Easily adjusted to any desired degree of heat, and after adjustment at the beginning of the season needs no further attention.

These **Coal Brooders** are heavy, substantial and thoroughly constructed throughout. Time tried and tested and will give years of satisfactory service.

The No. 112 Stove has a capacity of 23 lbs., No. 113 of 34 lbs., and No. 116 of 50 lbs. of hard coal. The chick capacity ratings are for day-old chicks.

No.	Diam. of Canopy.	Capacity Chicks.	Diam. Fire Pot.	Shipping Weight.	Pipe Size.	Price Complete
E. 112	42 in.	500	10 in.	87 lbs.	4 in.	£5 10 0
E. 113	52 in.	1000	11 in.	121 lbs.	5 in.	7 2 6
E. 116	56 in.	1200	13 in.	141 lbs.	5 in.	8 5 0

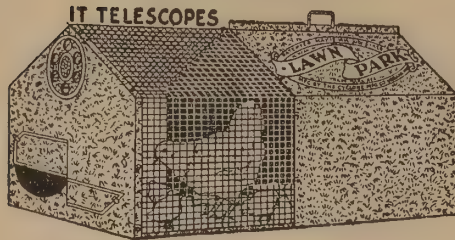
Price List of Parts on Application.

N.B.—We supply 1 only 2 ft. length of stove pipe with each brooder. Additional requirements as regards stove piping (2 ft lengths), elbows, adjustable roof saddles, smoke-pipe top caps, draft equalisers, should be stated. Prices on application.

The same terms as regards free Union delivery in lieu of cash discount apply as in the case of Moe's Incubators.

THE "LAWN PARK," COOP.

Saves the Chicks.



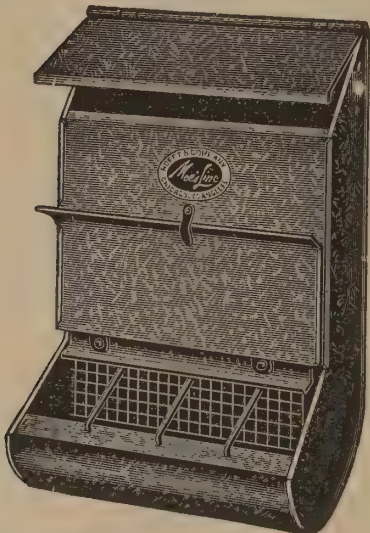
(Park extended.)

Gives perfect ventilation and sanitation.

The Park pushes in like a bureau drawer and is made from heavy galvanised hardware cloth. The main coop made from strong 28-gauge galvanised iron. Size of coop: When park is fully extended as shown in cut above it is 18 in. wide, 19½ in. high and 48 in. long. When park is closed down it is 24 in. long. A small door is provided to let small chicks only have full range as desired. E

Protects the Chicks from Hawks, Rats, Weasels, Vermin, Cold, Storms, etc. Price 20/- each.

THE "SUPER" DRY MASH HOPPER.



A Dry Mash Hopper of great merit, made of heavy galvanised iron. All parts accurately stamped with dies. The curved bottom keeps the feed within easy reach of the birds, and the taper shape of the hopper—larger at the bottom—prevents the feed from clogging.

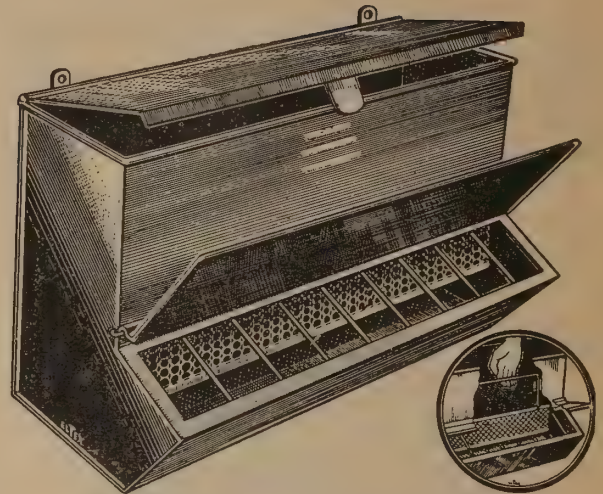
The wire grid and the wires running from the flange through the wire grid prevents the fowls from throwing out or wasting the feed.

The sloping top prevents them from roosting on the hopper.

When both covers are closed it is rat, mouse and weatherproof.

No. F35, 19 in. high, 8½ in. wide, 2½ gallons. Price 8/6 each.

No. F36, 19 in. high, 12 in. wide, 3½ gallons. Price 10/6 each.



THE "BENSON" DRY MASH HOPPER.

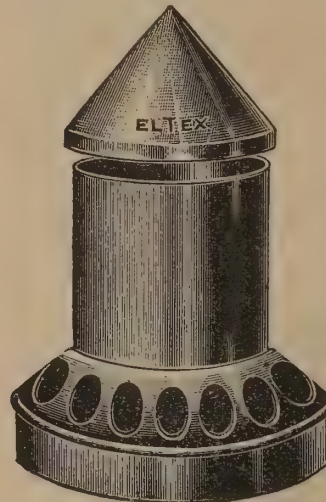
Fitted with an adjustable grid which can be raised or lowered, and also agitates the mash. Two hinged lids are fitted.

E640. 24 in. long, 16 in. high, 9½ in. trough; mash capacity 36 lbs. 16/6 each.

THE "W.S." CHICK MASH HOPPER.

Galvanised after made. A very useful Chick Hopper. The lid removes for cleaning and filling; gives automatic action. The feeding holes prevent waste.

E53—17 in. high; 14½ in. diam. trough; 16 lbs. mash capacity. Price 11/6 each.



THE "PIGEON" WATER OR GRAIN FEEDER.

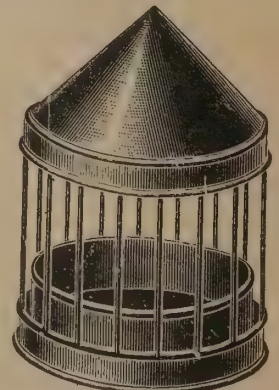
As illustrated.
Galvanised
after made.

No. E114.

12 in. x 13 in.

Holds 1 gallon.

Price 7/6 each.



MOE'S SANITARY FEEDING TROUGHS.

For Full-grown Mature Fowls.



These feeders are much larger than ordinary chick feeders, as they are designed for growing pullets and full-grown fowls.

The feeder openings are wide and large, just the right size and shape, and is just the correct position to accommodate full-grown birds and to prevent waste.

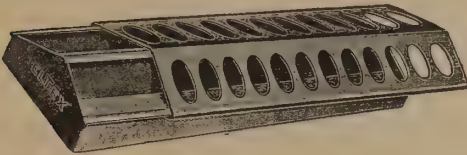
Intended primarily for feeding wet or dry mash, but can also be used for water.

Made of best quality galvanised steel, accurately stamped with dies, and the edges of the slotted openings are turned over and smoothly finished. No sharp or rough edges to injure the head or comb. A good, practical and economical way to feed mash.

Prices :

F22. 18 in. long, 5½ in. wide, 2/6 each.

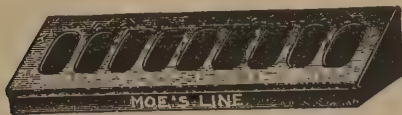
THE "HALE" CHICK FOOD TROUGH.



Strongly built in galvanised steel with partition riveted in making two compartments. Top slides off for filling and cleaning.

E207—36 in., holes 2 in. x 1 in., 5/- each.

SINGLE FEEDING TROUGH.

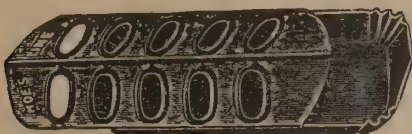


For chicks and growing stock. Accurately stamped with dies. No rough edges, and can be hung on the wall. Sliding top.

No. F55. Length 12 in. Price 2/- each.

No. F56. Length 18 in. Price 2/6 each.

THE "ECLIPSE" FEEDING TROUGH.



For chicks and growing stock. Accurate stampings. No seams, rivets or solder. Sliding top, easy to fill and keep clean.

No. F27. Length 10 holes. Price 1/3 each.

No. F28. Length 20 holes. Price 2/- each.

THE "BABY" CHICK FEEDER.



An ideal feeder for very young chickens.

A great feed saver, and can also be used for water or milk. Accurately stamped with dies. Top fits snugly, yet is easily taken off for filling and cleaning.

No. F11. Diam. 6 in., with 8 holes.

Price 1/- each. Postage 4d. extra.

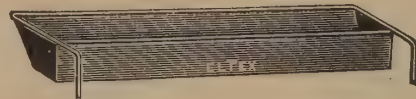
Per dozen 9/-. Postage 2/6 extra.

No. F12. Diam. 8½ in., with 12 holes.

Price 1/6 each. Postage 6d. extra.

Per dozen 15/-. Postage 4/6 extra.

TROUGH FOR PIGEON BASKETS.



Galvanised after made.

F675. 12 in. x 2½ in. x 2 in. deep.

Price 1/9 each. Postage 6d.

GALVANISED PIGEON BATH.



No. F93a. 18 in. diam., 4½ in. deep.

Price 6/6 each.

THE "LEADER" GALLON FOUNTAIN.

Galvanised steel, accurately stamped and formed. The tapered shape prevents damage if frozen. The fluted drinking pan prevents crowding. The flat top makes it easy to fill when inverted.

F530. Diam. of pan 8½ in. Price 2/9 each.



No. 530

THE "PERFECTION" WALL FOUNTAIN.

Practical and convenient fountains. Heavy galvanised iron.

No. F26. Capacity 1 gallon, with removable bottom so can be easily cleaned.

Price 5/- each.



THE "GLOBE" CHICK WATER FOUNT.

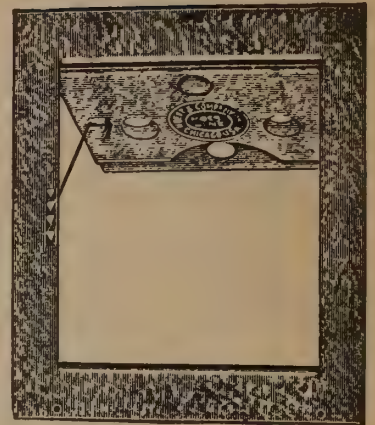
Made in three detachable parts. $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. globe, seamless pan. Easily cleaned.

F413. Complete with Globe. Price 2/9. Postage 1/6.

**TRAP NEST FRONT.**

Effectively traps the hen, yet allows ample ventilation.

Door is hinged, making it easy to remove the hen or clean the nest.



Open.

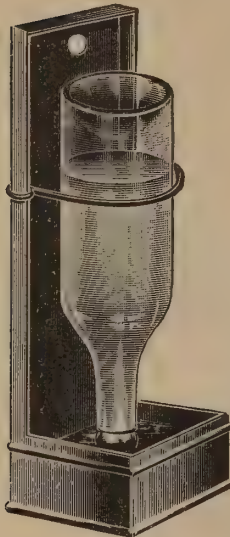
THE BOTTLE FOUNT.

Made to take an ordinary bottle.

For Chicks, Pigeons, Fowls, etc.

Bottle not supplied.

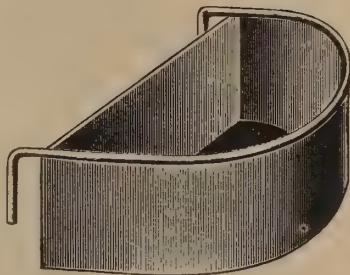
E60. Price 2/-. Postage 1/-.

**DRINKING CUPS.**

Best galvanised steel. For show pens, etc.

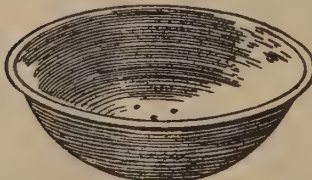
D59a. 5 in. x $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. x 2 in. 1/- each. Postage 4d.

D59b. $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. x 2 in. x 2 in. 10d. each. Postage 2d.

**PIGEON NEST PAN.**

Glazed Earthenware. Size 9 in. diam.

Price 2/- each. D

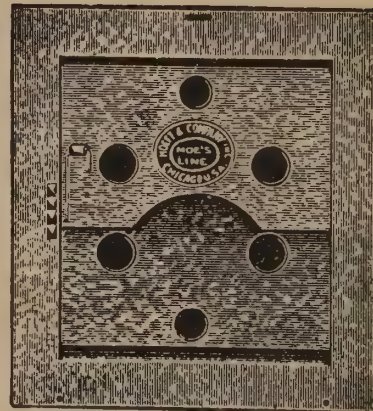
**DOG BOWL.**

(Galvanised after made.)

No. E712. Size 8 in. x 10 in. x $2\frac{1}{4}$ in.

Price 1/9 each.

Postage 1/-.



Closed.

Dimensions: 11 in. wide x 12 in. high. Size of opening 8 in. x 9 in.

Can easily be fitted to an ordinary box or nest.

No. F63.

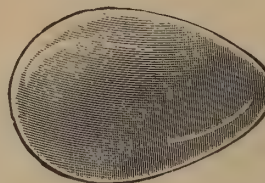
Price 3/6 each.

CHINA NEST EGGS.

White porcelain, natural in appearance and uniform in size. Will not easily break.

They induce the hen to lay where she should—in the nest provided for her.

No. F67. Price 3d. each. 2/6 doz. Postage 2d. each, 6d. per doz.

**THE POULTRYMAN'S HANDY SCRAPER.**

A very useful implement for quickly cleaning off the dropping boards in poultry houses. It is double sided, the rake being used daily for removing droppings while the back is used as a scraper when the boards are to be re-sanded.

No. F51. Price 2/6 each.

**JUDGING STICKS.**

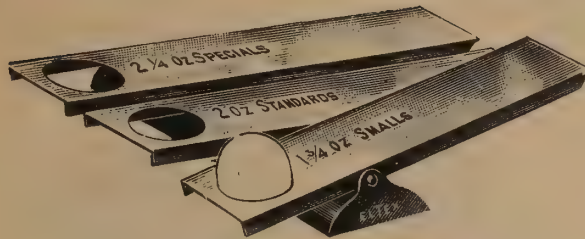
Telescopic Principle.

For Poultry (Four Joints).

No. E4. Price 7/6 each posted.

Smaller: For Pigeons, etc., 7/6 each.





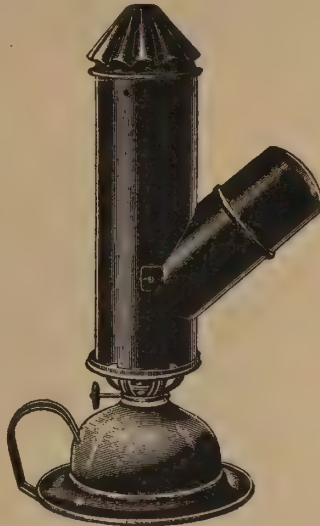
THE "BERNARD" EGG GRADER.

Has three Separate Balances: For **Smalls**, $1\frac{3}{4}$ oz.; **Standards**, 2 oz.; **Specials**, $2\frac{1}{4}$ oz.
No. F47e. Price 4/9 each. Postage 1/-.

EGG TESTING LAMP.

With brass oil container and powerful lens. Complete as illustrated.

No. F45a.
Price 9/6 each.



MOE'S EGG TESTER.



To test the fertility of eggs during the period of incubation. Used with an ordinary lamp in a dark room.

It will illuminate the interior of the egg and show if the chick is alive, and also show the size of air cell in the egg. Made in one size only.

No. F48. Moe's Egg Tester, 2/- each. Postage 4d.

MOE'S METAL EGG BOXES.

Moe's Egg Carriers are made of smooth galvanised sheet steel, with rounded corners, and properly constructed to absorb and resist shocks from all sides.

A light, strong and durable egg box designed principally for safe Parcel Post shipments. Fitted with heavy cardboard fillers, or individual egg containers, so each egg is fully protected. If the eggs run small we recommend wrapping them in paper to insure additional safety.

Reversible address cards are held firmly in the cover, for going and return address, and space for stamps. Simple and secure fasteners which may be sealed if desired with soft wire.

No. F245. Carries 2 dozen eggs. Price 7/6. Postage 1/6.

No. F246. Carries 4 dozen eggs. Price 9/6. Postage 2/-.



SALTER'S EGG SCALE.

To weigh 4 oz. to $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.
No. F18e. Price 6/- each. Postage 4d.



POULTRY PUNCH.

For Toe-marking Young Chicks.
Price 1/- each, post free.

F



MOE'S IDEAL PUNCH.

Cuts clean and does not pinch the foot. Convenient to carry in vest pocket, and the lower end is an excellent cigar cutter.

No. F39. Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. Price 2/6 each. Postage 2d.



For sending live chicks by post or rail. Absolutely safe and very light though strong. The finest box we have seen for this purpose.

To carry 12 chicks. Price 1/- each. 10/6 dozen. Postage extra: 6d. on one; 4/6 on a dozen.

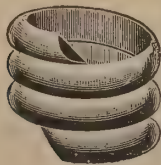
E

THE CHANNEL VENT CHICK BOX.

This is the finest Chick Box we have seen; so constructed as to afford the maximum protection and the ventilation is so arranged that it cannot be cut off by surrounding packages.

No. F700 for 50 chicks, 2/6 each; 24/- per doz.

Measurements 24" x 18" x 6". Postage 1/6.

SPIRAL PATTERN CELLULOID POULTRY RINGS.

Ten Colours: Black, Blue, Green, Orange, Pink, Red, Ruby, Violet, White and Yellow. Post free.

Sizes 2 and 3, for Chickens. Price 1/9 per 100.

Sizes 5 and 6, for Hens. Price 3/- per 100.

Sizes 7 and 8, for Cocks. Price 3/6 per 100. F

FLAT BAND CELLULOID POULTRY RINGS.

Five Colours: Blue, Green, Pink, Red and Yellow.

Sizes 6 and 7 only. Price 1/- per doz., 4/- per 100.

Post free. F

SEAL WING BANDS.

Style No. F176.



Style No. F580.

Has soft lead rivet for sealing. Impossible for the band to come off. Any small pliers can be used to seal this band.

Price 7/6 per 100, 65/- per 1,000, Post free if Cash sent with Order.

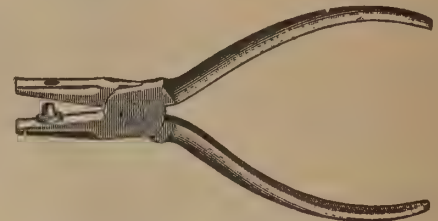
"ATLAS" SEAL LEG BANDS.

Style No. F305a.



The original aluminium tube rivet leg band. The rivet and band are made of one solid piece of aluminium. Very easy to apply. It is impossible to remove this band unless it is totally destroyed. Requires special pliers for sealing. Furnished with three holes, making band adjustable, to fit all breeds.

Price: Doz. 1/-, 100 6/6, 1,000 55/-. Post free for Cash with Order.

SEALER FOR "ATLAS" BANDS.

Style No. F305s.

Made specially for sealing tube rivet bands. The only pliers which can be used for fastening these bands perfectly.

Size 6 in. Price 10/6 each. Postage 4d.

SPARE PARTS FOR MOE'S INCUBATORS.

	Price each.
Lamps, complete, all sizes	17/6
Lamp Bowls	5/-
Lamp Burners, Single 6/6, Double	7/6
Lamp Chimneys	4/6
Lamp Wicks, Red Felt—3/-, 4/-, 5/- doz.; 4d., 5d., 6d.	6/9
Thermometers	1/-
Thermometer Holders	6/6
Regulator Rods	1/6
Regulator Needles	3/6
Regulator Clevis	1/3
Regulator Adjusting Screws	1/3
Regulator Dampers	2/-
Fulcrum Pins with Nuts	3/6
Regulator Capsules or Wafers	1/9
Drain Caps or Tank	8/6
Moisture Guides	7/6
Incubator Legs	3/6
Regulator Fulcrum Pipe	6d.
Cap for Oil Container	

INCUBATOR CAPSULES.

Square (for any make), 4/- each. Postage 3d. (State altitude when ordering.)

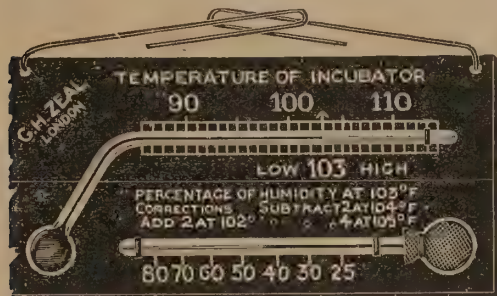
Round (Moe's), 3/6 each. Postage 3d. Larger for Brooders, 4/6 each, Postage 4d.

Round (Cycle), 3/6 each. Postage 3d.

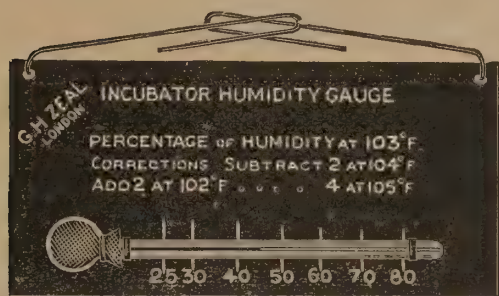
We have a very big stock of Capsules. If not listed above, please tell us what you need—probably we can supply it. F.

HUMIDITY GAUGES.

Essential for the Intelligent control of Incubators.



No. F1. Price 10/6. Postage 6d.



No. F2. Price 7/6. Postage 6d.

Points to be observed when using the Humidity Gauge.

I.—The Tank must be kept filled with clean water (preferably rainwater), and the cotton wick which conveys the water to the bulb must be kept clean, otherwise the moisture will not syphon to the bulb. Should the wick become clogged, it should be replaced by a new one, supplied with each instrument.

II.—The instrument should be placed in the egg trays, so that it takes the place of one of the eggs and records the actual conditions which surround the eggs.

THERMOMETERS AND CAPSULES.

Wall Thermometers.

No. F100. Price 3/- each. Postage 6d.

Incubator Drawer Thermometers.

No. FD130. Straight Tube, 8 in.
Price 3/6. Postage 6d.

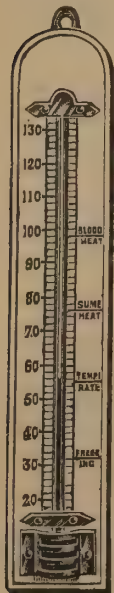
Incubator Tank Thermometers.

No. FT130. Straight Tube, 13 in.
Price 5/- each. Postage 1/-.
No. FT130. Straight Tube, 17 in.
Price 7/6 each. Postage 1/-.

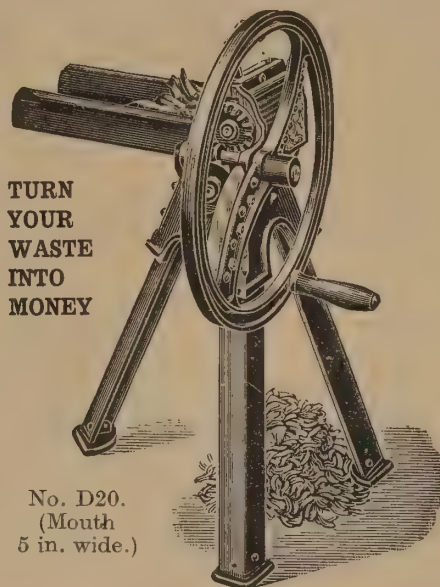
Incubator Thermometer.

To Stand on Tray. Price 5/- each.
Postage 6d.

Hanging Type. No. F132. Price 3/- each. Postage 6d. (See page 144 for Capsules.) F.



POULTRY FOOD CUTTER.



No. D20.
(Mouth
5 in. wide.)

Vegetable Cutters for Leaves and Stalks.

These machines have been specially designed to cut Green Foods, Roots and Vegetables, Cabbage, Beetroot Leaves, Green Clover, etc., for Poultry and Chick Food.

A boy can cut finely 50 to 60 lb. of Cabbage, Beetroot, Fodder, etc., in an hour. The machines are fitted with rising mouth and two knives. Price: Without Legs, 45/-; With Legs, 60/-.

STARKE'S BOER MEAL.

The farm housewife knows that the natural Boer Meal ground from pure South African wheat is more nourishing than the meal commonly sold for bread making and it is this

Genuine Boer Meal

with its highly nourishing properties that we sell so freely from our

Moorreesburg Mill.

For a white loaf use our Sifted Meal and for pastry try our Country Households. All these are quoted below.

	Posted	Railage paid to any Union Railway Station.			
		10lbs.	50lbs.	100lbs.	200lbs.
Starke's Boer Meal ..	3/6	8/6	16/-	30/-	
Starke's Sifted Meal..	3/9	10/6	18/9	35/6	
Starke's Country Households ..	4/-	11/-	19/6	37/6	

Net Prices for Cash with Order only.

Extra Railage must be added for Bus Routes.

For Booking, on approved accounts, add 10 per cent.

Prices fluctuate. The above quotations are subject to market.



STARKE'S "KUDU" BRAND



Prepared Foods for LIVESTOCK, POULTRY AND PETS



Prices.—Subject to change without notice or being unsold. 5% (five per cent.) discount may be deducted if cash is sent with the order.

Delivery.—We deliver free within the Cape Town suburban area ; otherwise prices are f.o.r. Rosebank Station.

It is now universally recognised that the best results from Poultry and other Farm Livestock can only be obtained by maintaining them in perfect health, and the most important step in that direction is correct feeding with properly balanced food. Perfect health, combined with correct feeding, ensures the utmost production that is possible within the limits of the strain. A bred-to-lay hen will lay more eggs than a nondescript, but both will lay more eggs than otherwise if they are fed on correctly balanced food in which the proportion of protein to carbohydrates is correct—a food in which there is a sufficient variety of ingredients to ensure the presence, in sufficient quantity, of the several vitamins that are so necessary to health and production.

For more than a quarter of a century we have been preparing Poultry and Stock Foods that are correctly balanced for the particular purpose for which each is intended and containing all the elements necessary to secure the utmost possible in health and production. Won't you try them ?

" KUDU " BRAND POULTRY FOODS		G Per 5	F 10	E 25	D 50	C 100	B 200	B 2000 lb.
Starke's Poultry Meal .. .. .	..	1/-	1/9	3/9	6/9	12/3	23/6	£11/10/0
Starke's Mixed Poultry Grain (8 lb. 1/3) ..	..	—	—	3/6	6/3	11/6	21/6	£10/10/0
Starke's Chicken Meal .. .. .	..	1/4	2/3	4/6	8/3	15/3	29/6	£14/10/0
Starke's " Chix " for Chickens, No. 1 ..	..	1/5	2/4	4/9	8/9	16/6	31/6	£15/10/0
Starke's " Chix " for Chickens, No. 2 ..	..	1/4	2/3	4/6	8/3	15/3	29/6	£14/10/0
Starke's " Chix " for Chickens, No. 3 ..	..	1/3	2/2	4/3	7/9	14/3	27/6	£13/10/0
Starke's Hen-Tonic .. .. .	..	1/6	2/9	6/-	11/-	20/-	37/6	—
GRIT FOR POULTRY AND PIGEONS		F Per 5	E 10	D 25	C 50	B 100	A 200	A 2000 lb.
Starke's Cape Shell Grit .. .. .	..	9d.	1/3	2/3	3/9	6/6	12/6	£6/0/0
Starke's " Homergrit " for Chickens and Pigeons..	..	1/-	1/6	2/6	4/6	8/6	16/6	£8/0/0
Starke's Mixed Poultry Grit .. .. .	..	1/-	1/6	2/6	4/6	8/6	16/6	£8/0/0
" KUDU " BRAND BIRD FOODS		G Per 1	F 2½	E 5	D 10	C 25	C 50	B 100 lb.
Starke's Mixed Bird Seed .. .. .	..	6d.	1/1	2/-	3/9	8/3	15/6	30/-
Starke's Budgerigar Mixture .. .. .	..	6d.	1/1	2/-	3/9	8/3	15/6	30/-
Starke's Parrot Food .. .. .	..	6d.	1/-	1/10	3/6	7/6	13/6	25/-
Starke's Racing Mixture .. .. .	..	(200 lb. 32/6)			—	5/-	9/6	17/6
" KUDU " BRAND STOCK FOODS		E Per 25		E 50	D 100	C 150	C 200	B 2000 lb.
" Kudu " Calf Meal .. .. .	..	6/6		11/-	20/-	—	37/6	£17/10/0
" Kudu " Dairy Meal .. .. .	..	2/6		4/6	8/6	12/-	—	£7/10/0
" Kudu " Hog Meal .. .. .	..	3/-		5/-	8/6	—	16/-	£7/10/0
DOG FOODS		D Per 3½	D 5	C 6	B 7	B 25	B 50	B 100 lb.
Starke's Special Hound Meal .. .. .	..	—	1/6	—	—	6/-	10/-	17/6
Starke's Dog Biscuits .. .. .	..	—	—	3/3	—	12/3	23/6	45/-

DISEASES, PESTS AND SPRAYS

One of the disadvantages of our wonderful climate is the alarming number of pests and diseases with which the agriculturist has to contend. Not only is this true of plant life, for the stockman in this country may well claim that he has more diseases and parasites to deal with than the stockman in almost any other part of the world.

Why this should be so is of course not very difficult to understand. In the case of most of the pests, and especially in the case of fungoid diseases which attack plant life, our comparatively mild winters do not provide the same check on the reproductive capacities of these pests, while the fact that many plants remain in active growth throughout the winter is an additional assistance to them. Our long warm summers also allow time for the completion of many more life cycles than would be the case in colder countries where the winters are severe and the summer comparatively short.

Now, a great deal can be done by preventive treatment, i.e., by maintaining the plants in such a vigorous state of health that they will outgrow the effects of fungoid diseases and insect attacks. This can be done by judicious manuring with properly made composts and humus plus the correct fertilisers.

An excess of nitrogenous fertiliser, however, often causes a soft lush growth with consequent weakened cellular tissue. Such a condition is an ideal breeding ground for certain fungi; it also encourages the development of aphides or Green Fly. Bone-meal helps greatly in producing the correct healthy tissue. It should be used by every gardener.

The five main groups of insect pests and diseases are:—

1. Virus Diseases (Wilt, etc.).
2. Fungoid Diseases (Rust, Mildew, etc.).
3. Scale Insects (Red Scale, etc.).
4. Sucking Insects (Aphides, etc.).
5. Chewing Insects (Caterpillars, etc.).

Virus Diseases.

These are usually inherent in the plant, having been carried over in the seed from the previous generation. Certain plants are sometimes very liable to Wilt troubles, for instance, Tomatoes, Asters and Watermelons and once the soil becomes infected there is very little hope of again growing the same crop successfully for several years. With Wilt diseases there is very little that can be done except to plant the Wilt resistant varieties that plant breeders are now sending out. Sometimes they lack the quality and flavour of the more susceptible varieties, but in time this will be overcome.

Insects also can help to spread some Virus diseases, both by weakening the constitution of the plant, and by inoculating a healthy plant after feeding on a diseased one.

Fungus Diseases.

Fungus diseases, the most common forms of which are Mildew and Rust, attack a great number of garden plants, especially during warm damp weather, more particularly in situations where the dew or other moisture is able to remain on the foliage for most of the day.

For the control of these Fungoid Diseases the group of spraying or dusting materials known as Fungicides serves to prevent the spread of ripe spores which break

through the epidermis of the plant foliage. In other words, these materials cannot repair the damage taking place in the infested plant. The most you can hope to do is to check the spread of the infection to other plants and to some extent on the affected plant itself, although this is not so easy as one would imagine.

Sulphur, copper and mercuric compounds are the materials mainly used in the manufacture of fungicides. Prices and descriptions of the various proprietary and other preparations in this class will be found on page 113. They are to be had both in the liquid and powder form.

The powder forms of fungicides can be applied either in the dry state by means of a powder blower or bellows or as liquid sprays in the ordinary way by means of a spray pump or syringe.

In the garden insecticides or fungicides, when they can be applied as dusts, are certainly much more convenient than the messy business of mixing liquid sprays. The spray pump seems to be invariably out of order when one wants to do a spraying job, while there is always the trouble of measuring and calculating the right proportions which, if carelessly done, can do a great deal of damage to the plants or on the other hand can be quite ineffective for its purpose.

Nor are dusts any less effective than wet sprays provided they are applied evenly and thinly, just a film of powder should be allowed to float on to the surface of the foliage. Dusts are best applied in calm weather early in the morning when the foliage is damp. This is also usually the best time to catch those insects which hide during the daytime.

Scale Insects.

Scale insects are not so easily dealt with as most other pests. Not that they are difficult to destroy, but the only practicable method of dealing with them is in most cases a severe shock to the plant as well.

Scale insects are protected by a shell-like covering which makes it impossible to destroy them with irritant or poison sprays, while their young also shelter under the scale which covers the parent. For this reason the only practicable method is to suffocate them and this can best be done by covering them with an oil film.

Quite a large number of spraying materials are marketed for the purpose, but nearly all rely on some miscible oil or other as a basis. Petroleum, paraffin and other mineral or vegetable oils are all used, while resin, caustic soda and fish oil, combined in the right proportions, have been extensively employed by those who prefer to prepare their own scalecide.

One of the most important points about dealing with scale insects is that two sprayings should follow each other with an interval of a week or ten days between them. The reason for this is that the protected young scale, or at least some of them, will not be destroyed with the first spraying and must be dealt with as soon as the old scale drops off, which usually happens within ten days after the first spraying. Unless this second spray is applied this crop of young scale soon reinfests the plants.

Be very careful to carry out the directions when preparing oil sprays as you can do a lot of damage if the spray is too concentrated. Hudson's Soap or soft soap added to an oil spray will improve its spreading qualities tremendously.

Sucking Insects.

Because most sucking insects can move fairly rapidly, the sprays used for dealing with scale insects are not of much use for pests such as Aphides, Thirps, etc., nor are stomach poisons suitable for these pests, because they are provided with a sharp needle-like proboscis by means of which they pierce the epidermis of the plant foliage, thereby obtaining nourishment from the plant juices, so that the chance of their being poisoned by poison material sprayed on the surface of the leaves would be very slight.

The materials used primarily for the destruction of these sucking insects are commonly known as insecticides, and rely chiefly on asphyxiation for their killing powers. Some insecticides are irritant and are known as contact sprays. Materials which will give off an asphyxiating gas slowly, and yet will not injure the plants are therefore necessary.

Extracts of tobacco or pyrethrum are the materials generally used in these insecticides, while the contact sprays sometimes have carbolic acid as an ingredient.

Insecticides in powder form, especially when prepared from concentrated nicotine sulphate, provide one of the most convenient and yet most effective insecticides for garden use. Here again the dust should be applied either early in the morning or late in the evening.

Chewing Insects

For the destruction of chewing insects such as caterpillars, grasshoppers or, in fact, for any pest which eats the foliage of the plants, arsenate or lead is the most largely used stomach poison. There are other forms of arsenic more poisonous than arsenate of lead, but they are of little use for spraying on to the foliage of plants as they contain varying proportions of soluble arsenic which has a very damaging effect on plants. Arsenic used for this purpose must be practically free from soluble arsenic. Here again the material can be had in the powder form and can be cleanly and quickly applied without the bother and care which the preparation of a wet spray involves.

Apart from the pests which attack those parts of the plant which are above ground, there are many which do a great deal of damage below ground. For the control of these there are many soil fumigants on the market. Then again many pests hibernate in the soil and it is often better to deal with them before the plants are planted, as the materials can usually be applied at greater strength, or more effective materials may be used which could not safely be used on the growing plants.

Paris Green, for instance, when mixed with bran and scattered over the ground before planting, will destroy cut worms and many other worms and caterpillars, which usually do a great deal of harm unless destroyed beforehand.

DORMANT BULB TREATMENT

There is a good deal of controversy as to whether or not bulbs should be lifted every year. Perhaps if we study the pros and cons of this interesting problem it may be of some guidance to those who have not yet come to any decision.

While many advocate lifting the bulbs annually others are in favour of leaving them in the ground for a number of years before lifting. There are advantages and disadvantages in both methods and it is for each of us to decide which method to adopt.

Extra time and expense are the two biggest items to be considered in the former method. This is naturally

a disadvantage, especially when the garden is a large one containing a great number of bulbs; notwithstanding this important factor the writer is in favour of lifting the bulbs annually for the following reasons: the ground, when free of bulbs, may be worked and manured more easily and thoroughly than when the reverse is the case. The bulbs have a definite resting period which is extremely beneficial, and may then be graded into their different sizes and stored away until the following season. In this way there is no risk of them rotting through excessive watering while in a dormant state. This will also prevent losses in places that are frequented by the rodent mole.

Lifting and Grading.

By a system of grading it is possible to plant in the garden only those bulbs which will bloom the following season, and the smaller sizes in beds in the back garden until they reach the flowering stage.

The big advantage of leaving the bulbs in the ground is the long growing period that they enjoy as they start making growth at the commencement of the season. This can be balanced by preparing the soil very early and planting as soon after the first rains as possible. To obtain the best results it is essential that they should be planted early as bulbs that are planted late produce blooms of a rather inferior quality. This is a point to be remembered when ordering the new season's bulbs.

Lifting should take place when the leaves turn brown but before they become separated from the bulbs. At this stage they can be lifted far more quickly, which means a great saving of labour and time. They should then be spread out thinly, exposed to the wind but out of the sun, until they have completely dried off, when they should be cleaned and stored in a cool airy shed.

Special Treatment.

While in storage, Anemones, Ranunculus, Tulips and Bulbous Irises should be covered with dry sand as they have a tendency to dry out during the hot summer months. Bulbous Irises must be replanted as soon as possible as they do not keep well while in storage.

Bulbs that do not become completely dormant, such as Cannas, may be left in the ground for a number of years. When they become too congested they should be lifted and transplanted. During the winter it is advisable to cut off the old stems and a quantity of manure or some other form of fertiliser should be dug into the soil between the plants.

ROSES OF TO-DAY

Of all the many varieties of beautiful garden flowers grown in our modern gardens none has yet been able to supplant the Rose—a thing of beauty and a joy for ever—truly the Queen of Flowers.

This has been so through the years and, although we have had truly wonderful developments in other flowers, such as the Dahlia, Gladiolus, Carnation, etc., the Rose still holds its own and will continue to do so. If this could be said of the older types, how much more does it not apply to the modern flower?

Naturally one is curious to know why this is so and wonders wherein lies the Rose's special appeal. Is it in the glorious colouring, its wonderful refreshing perfume, freedom of flowering over a long period, its adaptability and ease of cultivation, vigorous growth and hardiness as compared with other modern garden flowers? Is there any other plant which combines

all these virtues? Decidedly not. The answer will solve the reason for its amazing and ever-increasing popularity.

Present Favourites.

Without delving too far back into past Rose history and tracing the development through the Teas and Hybrid Perpetuals, a start could be made with the introduction of the Rose commonly known as the "Daily Mail," so named because it won the £1,000 prize offered by the celebrated newspaper of that name as the best new Rose of the year 1913. "Mdm. Edouard Herriot" (to give its professional title) was a Pernetiana of vivid terra cotta shade and possessing the additional feature of glossy green foliage. Since this introduction there has been a distinct and ever-increasing demand for that shade of colouring till we now have such varieties as "Angele Pernet," "Mrs. G. A. van Rossem," "Heinrich Wendland," "Talisman," and many others of equally striking colouring and possessing fullness of bloom and vigorous growth.

These are the results of many years of patient labour and study by leading rose hybridists and one wonders if ever they receive adequate reward for the immense amount of work and money expended in the cause of modern rose development. Theirs is the glory, however, and that may be sufficient reward. It is difficult to realise that the rose of to-day has been developed from those of former years.

Improved Fragrance.

To-day the rose possesses every shade of colour required in a flower (with the exception of blue), added to which is the attractive perfume present in modern roses of all shades. Even the yellow and orange shades now possess this essential feature and such varieties as "Shot Silk," "President Herbert Hoover," "Talisman," "Portadown Fragrance," are very fragrant. Fragrance in many varieties of the newer shades was definitely missing for a period, but this is no longer the case and again thanks are due to the persistent work of the hybridist.

Red varieties were given pride of place for perfume, but this is no longer confined to these as is proved by the wonderful perfume of "Shot Silk," described as an "orange rose overshot with golden yellow," or in that beautiful full rose-pink variety, "Columbia."

Vigour Essential.

So much for colour and perfume. These alone would not satisfy the garden-lover as they do not provide all that is necessary for the perfect garden plant. The plant itself must be ornamental when not in bloom—and this a good many of the modern roses can claim to be—and have the ability to produce flowers over a long period. The rose can claim this feature as can no other plant.

Added to these qualities is the fact of its being of easy cultivation; but some readers may question this statement, although that does not alter the case. Given good growing conditions, that is, good soil well prepared at the start in an open situation, preferably sheltered from strong, cold south-east winds, there is no other similar plant which responds so well in every way to a minimum of attention.

GLADIOLUS CULTURE

Although well known for a number of years it is only comparatively recently that the gladiolus has received the attention that it so richly deserves. The realisation of its great value as a cut-flower has given

it the necessary impetus, so that now it is in a position to challenge the dahlia for supremacy in the bulb garden.

The flowers, which are borne on a tall spike, have plenty of substance and as they open successively the plant is in flower for a long period. A good spike will often have as many as fifteen blooms.

A useful feature of these bulbs is that by taking advantage of the varying growing periods of the different varieties, a succession of blooms can be produced for many months of the year.

For mid-summer planting, gladioli are admirably suitable, producing a most desirable cut-flower during autumn and early winter when flowers are scarce. Imported gladioli are best for this purpose; they should be planted during January or the earlier part of February, when they will commence growing at once and, if given proper treatment, will flower within eight to twelve weeks according to the variety. After they have dried off they should be lifted and stored and may be replanted during the next spring, thus giving two crops of flowers within six to eight months.

Bulbs that are planted in the spring will flower during summer and may then again be lifted, stored and replanted the following autumn.

It is evident that, with a number of varieties at the disposal of the grower and by planting at different stages with an interval of three to four weeks between each, it is possible to flower them almost throughout the year.

Spacing.

Gladioli prefer a light loam but will readily adapt themselves to any garden soil. The best flowers are produced in the open. They should be planted two inches deep and three inches apart.

When grown for cut-flowers it is advisable to plant in rows twelve inches apart, this will allow for cultivation between the rows. By missing a row after every fourth, facilities will be provided for cutting the blooms, without treading on the plants. When the corms are grown in a sheltered position they will not require supporting but when this is necessary place 2-ft. canes along the row at intervals of four to five feet, drawing a taut cord from stake to stake against the side of the shoots about nine inches from the ground. A few gladioli scattered about is not recommended for they prefer close planting, but when grown separately individual staking will be necessary.

When cutting the flower spikes, do not cut too near the base of the plant, leave about six inches of stem to enable the bulbs to gather food for the production of larger corms. The spikes are best cut when the buds show colour, but before the flowers open, as they then open more evenly in water and are less liable to be damaged by winds and pests.

Pests and Diseases.

Cut-worms may give a little trouble when the shoots appear above the ground. Coarse bran, moistened with a sweetened solution of arsenate of lead, scattered between the rows, will soon remedy this. Sometimes it is possible to find the culprit near the base of the plant.

Occasionally the green fly makes its appearance on the leaves. Katakilla or Nicotine Extract should be sprayed for this pest. In the event of rust attacking the plants, dust with sulphur during the summer and with Bordeaux Mixture during the winter.

Rust is a fungoid disease which attacks the foliage of the plants, producing a spotted, rusty appearance. Some varieties appear more resistant than others.

Avoid low-lying damp vlel ground for gladioli if rust is prevalent in your area. Do not use nitrogenous fertilisers too rashly as these promote a soft lush growth into which it is comparatively easy for the rust spores to gain entry. A good dressing of bone meal before, or at, planting time will give firmer and healthier growth.

Lifting the Corms.

When the plants ripen they should be lifted and stacked in heaps with the corms exposed to the wind. Cover the heap with a little grass to keep off the strong sun. If allowed to lie for a few days in this manner the foliage may be easily detached from the corms; do not on any account forcibly separate the stems from the corms. The corms must then be cleaned and stored in a cool airy shed.

Before replanting, the corms should be sorted into three sizes. The flowering size may be planted in the usual manner but the smaller corms must be planted separately for a season or two until they reach the flowering stage. Any flower spikes that appear above the foliage of the smaller sizes must be immediately cut off so as to enable the plants to produce large corms.

DAHLIA CULTURE

Soil Requirements.

The growing of high-class dahlias is not a difficult matter. A rich sandy loam, well-drained, is the most suitable soil; but plenty of water will be required. Heavy red loam, if opened up by the addition of large quantities of long stable manure or decayed vegetation such as decayed leaves or other refuse, will grow remarkable dahlias, but in soils of this type you must be sure that the drainage is perfect.

Once the young plants commence to grow they can be fed regularly. The amount will depend largely upon the amount of water you can give them. The more you water the more you will have to feed. Of course the amount of water you can give will depend upon the nature of the soil and the treatment you gave it beforehand. You cannot simply water and feed as you wish because, if the plants are not growing rapidly, such treatment will most likely kill them. Your main object should be to get your soil into the condition in which the young plants will go right ahead from the start.

Dividing.

Tubers lifted out of the ground during May or June will be ready to divide before replanting in August. Here the average gardener comes up against a bit of a problem. So many of us are not quite sure what to do with the great big bunches of roots. Our friends and neighbours are all ready with such very definite advice, but unfortunately the advice is often so conflicting that we are none the wiser.

Anyway, I will do my best to help you. To get the best results the plant should have one main stem, therefore the tuber from which it is to grow should have as few eyes as possible. These eyes are situated on that part of the tuber where it attaches to the dry stem of the previous season's growth.

An old chisel is a useful implement for this job as the stems are sometimes very hard. Work from the underside of the tubers. When you have cut the bunch of tubers into fairly small portions, each consisting of a tuber or two with a portion of the collar attached, go carefully over them and reject those where no eyes can be seen on the collar. The collar is the thickest part where the tuber joins the old stem.

Planting Tubers.

These selected tubers may now be planted in the prepared holes, which should be about two to three feet apart, depending upon the variety.

Mignons may be planted nearer together, about 15 in. if used for bedding and even a little less when planted along the edge of a drive or pathway.

For those of you who would like early blooms, a good plan is to spread the tubers close together on a prepared hotbed or a heap of stable manure, covering them with about two inches of leaf-mould or sandy loam. It is not necessary to divide up the clumps until the growths appear above ground. This procedure makes it a much simpler matter to select a nice fat shoot with a tuber attached for setting out in the garden.

Disbudding.

Disbudding is essential if you wish to produce large blooms on straight tall stems and also to keep the plants in good shape. Disbudding is undoubtedly a bigish job and must be done right through the season, nor must it be delayed. The side buds must be removed as soon as they can be conveniently handled.

How many sets of buds you will remove will depend upon the length of stem you desire. Usually two pairs, not counting the odd bud usually found right next to the main bud. With varieties that are inclined to grow too tall, buds may be removed even lower down still.

Not only does disbudding produce long flower stalks, but it tends to keep the plants shapely.

Although as a rule it is only the decorative and garden cactus varieties which are disbudded, I think the Pompons, Collarettes and Singles are much improved by this treatment.

Do not disbud the Mignons as their beauty lies in a profusion of flowers. With them, however, the regular removal of faded flowers is essential. In fact, with all dahlias, if the flowers are not regularly cut, the faded flowers become very unsightly unless regularly removed.

Pests and Diseases.

Few pests are likely to prove troublesome with dahlias. Cut worms sometimes destroy the young shoots as they appear above ground but they can be easily controlled by sprinkling a pinch of bran poisoned with Paris Green around each plant.

Caterpillars are often troublesome amongst the flower buds, but one or two dustings, in the early morning, with arsenate of lead, will soon eradicate this pest.

Late in the season mildew is sometimes noticed on the older leaves, for this you should dust with sulphur if the weather is warm; in cool dull weather Bordeaux or copper oxide chloride used in powder form are more reliable.

Mulching.

Dahlias are often mulched in hot weather; that is, the surface of the soil between the plants is covered with a layer of old manure, straw or leaves. This is a splendid idea if you have suitable material. Manure is probably the best material as it provides food at the same time. The idea of the mulch is to keep the soil cool and also to conserve moisture.

By keeping the surface of the soil cool, the roots of the plants are encouraged to develop near the surface where the soil is usually in the most fertile condition.

Mulching obviates most of the surface cultivation which would be necessary without it, while less frequent watering will also be necessary.

When watering your dahlias give the plants a thorough washing occasionally to remove the dust which settles on the foliage.

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GENERAL INFORMATION.

TERMS OF BUSINESS :

These will be found on page 1, but attention is also drawn to paragraphs on this page which amplify the conditions there set out.

TELEPHONES :

MOWBRAY (Head Office). Ring 6-1101 with extensions to Order Department :—
 Seeds Garden Requisites.
 Nursery (Plants and Bulbs) Floral Department.
 Grain and Poultry Food Poultry Appliances.
 Accounts.
 Secretary.
 General Manager.

CAPE TOWN (12, Adderley Street). Ring 2-1788 for :—
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 Floral Tributes to... .. Boat, Train or Airport.
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NURSERY AND NIGHT CALLS—Ring 6-3278.

TELEGRAMS :

"Seedstarke," Mowbray ; "Seedstarke," Pretoria ; "Ayres," Cape Town ; "Starke," Moorreesburg.

CORRESPONDENCE :

While we always welcome correspondence from customers seeking information and advice it should be understood that such letters are more likely to receive prompt attention if they are clearly written or typed and are not mixed up with orders, remittances and ordinary routine correspondence.

WHERE TO ORDER :

Orders may be sent either to Head Office at Mowbray or to our Pretoria Branch. When an account has once been opened at one of our establishments it is advisable always to order from that branch. Where prices are quoted as "Pretoria Prices" or "Mowbray Prices" customers should remember to allow 1/6 per 100 lbs. extra for railage on seeds between branches if they place their order with the other Branch. This does not apply to seeds quoted at more than 30/- per hundred pounds, which we will supply from either branch without additional charge.

POSTAL RATES :

PARCELS.	
Ordinary Parcels for places within the Union, South-West Africa and Colony of Mocambique	Not exceeding 4oz. 2d. Not exceeding 8oz. 4d. Not exceeding 1lb. 6d. For every additional 1 lb. or portion thereof 6d.
For Bechuanaland Protectorate	1/- per lb. (Kasane 1/3 per lb.).
For Southern Rhodesia	1/1 per lb.
For Northern Rhodesia	1/3 per lb.
For United Kingdom	9d. per lb.
For British Commonwealth, Protectorates, Possessions and Foreign Countries :—See Post Office Guide	
Agricultural Parcels addressed to any place within the Union (South African Products only)	Not exceeding 1½lb. 3d.
	Not exceeding 3lb. 6d.
	Not exceeding 6lb. 8d.
	Not exceeding 9lb. 10d.
	Not exceeding 11lb. 1/-
Agricultural Parcels to Bechuanaland Protectorate (excepting Kasane and Ghanzi)	Not exceeding 3lb. 1/-
	Not exceeding 7lb. 1/6
	Not exceeding 11lb. 2/-

POSTAL "CASH ON DELIVERY" FEES.

For trade charges up to and including £1 1/-
 For every additional £1 or part thereof 3d.

RAIL RATES :

Seeds declared to be for sowing purposes may be sent per passenger train at half the Parcels Rate. Although most South African grown cereals are carried at very cheap special rates, it is as well to warn clients that imported seeds of many kinds are not always admitted under Rate 7, which is the rate for "Seeds for Farm Sowing." A list of seeds is published in the Railway Tariff Book and only seeds which fall under one of those heads are accepted at Rate 7. All other seeds are carried at Rate 1 unless especially provided for under another rate.

TRADE TERMS :

Special Trade Discounts are allowed to the Seed Trade and to General Dealers who regularly sell our seeds and other goods. These discounts apply against our current prices (which are subject to change without notice) as published in our Seed Catalogue and other lists ; and they are in addition to our usual cash discount. When special quotations are given neither trade nor cash discounts apply unless so stated.

TROPHIES : - -

Secretaries or Organisers of Flower, Vegetable or Agricultural Shows are invited to apply to us for our Silver Medallion for their prize list. We are anxious to encourage public interest in these functions and are always ready to co-operate in any reasonable way. When writing, please send full particulars, including the number of your members, proposed date of Show, and copies of your previous Catalogue and Prize Schedule (if available).

PUBLICATIONS :

Our General Catalogue is issued annually about March or April. In addition we publish every two months "Kudu News," which contains many interesting articles on gardening and farming subjects. This little paper serves also to keep prices up to date and it has taken the place of our well-known monthly paper, "My Garden," which was published continuously for 16 years. We are prepared to send a copy of our beautifully illustrated Annual General Catalogue and also "Kudu News" to all those who apply for same. We issue also a complete Price List of Prepared Foods and Supplies for Livestock, Poultry and Pets, including Insecticides, Fertilisers and Garden Sundries.

AFRIKAANS :

Van tyd tot tyd het ons die saak van die publieer van 'n Afrikaanse katalogus ondersoek. As ons 'n sukses van hierdie onderneming wil maak, sal die onkoste baie groot wees en, alhoewel, ons heeltemal in meegevoel met die Afrikaanssprekende gemeenskap oor die taalbeweging is, dink ons dat op die oomblik die navraag vir 'n Afrikaanse katalogus nie groot genoeg is om die uitgawe voordelig vir ons te maak nie. Nietemin het ons al baie jare lank besigheid met die Afrikaanssprekende gemeenskap gedoen en Afrikaanse briewe word in dieselfde taal beantwoord. As daar miskien vir enige van ons klante een of ander punt in hierdie katalogus is wat nie duidelik is nie, sal ons met die grootste plesier 'n vertaling daarvan laat maak.



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